

### **Objective questions on Accident and disaster management (MRT-8)**

1. When the moving wheel sets are parallel to rails which kind of angularity is observed
  - a) Zero angularity
  - b) Positive angularity
  - c) Negative angularity
  - d) None of above
  
2. In the wheel set if wheel makes flange contact near its leading edge, the type of angularity is called
  - a) Zero angularity
  - b) Positive angularity
  - c) Negative angularity
  - d) None of above
  
3. In the wheel set if wheel makes flange contact near its trailing edge, the type of angularity is called
  - a) Zero angularity
  - b) Positive angularity
  - c) Negative angularity
  - d) None of above
  
4. The amount by which a wheel can lift off the rail table before inviting certain derailment is called
  - a) Vertical margin
  - b) Safety limit
  - c) Safety depth
  - d) None of above
  
5. The derailment coefficient is calculated in which famous formula for derailment investigation
  - a) Viking' s formula
  - b) Nadal's formula
  - c) Newton's formula
  - d) Heisenberg's formula
  
6. When the radius of flange tip is reduced to less than 5 mm this condition is called
  - a) Thin flange
  - b) Deep flange
  - c) Sharp flange
  - d) None

7. What is the permitted difference between wheel diameters of wheels on same axles?
  - a) 0.8 mm
  - b) 0.5 mm
  - c) 0.2 mm
  - d) None
  
8. The condition in which owing to defects of bearing, friction between bearing and journal increases considerably producing appreciable heat causing axle to become hot is called
  - a) Axle friction
  - b) Hot axle
  - c) Axle journal wear
  - d) None of above
  
9. The linear oscillation about x- axis of moving rolling stock is also known as
  - a) Shuttling
  - b) Rolling
  - c) Lurching
  - d) Pitching
  
10. The rotational oscillation about x-axis of moving rolling stock is known as
  - a) Shuttling
  - b) Lurching
  - c) Rolling
  - d) pitching
  
11. The linear oscillation about y-axis of moving rolling stock is also known as
  - a) Shuttling
  - b) Rolling
  - c) Lurching
  - d) Pitching
  
12. The rotational oscillation about y-axis of moving rolling stock is known as
  - a) Shuttling
  - b) Rolling
  - c) Lurching
  - d) Pitching
  
13. The linear oscillation about z- axis of moving rolling stock is known as
  - a) Bouncing
  - b) Pitching
  - c) Lurching
  - d) Nosing

14. The rotational oscillation about z-axis of a moving rolling stock is known as
- Bouncing
  - Lurching
  - Rolling
  - Nosing
15. The feature of wheel by which it can change its rolling diameter in contact with rail table during lateral movement is
- Angularity
  - Conocity
  - Roundness
  - Flatness
16. The distance between the two wheel tread rail top contact points of a wheel set is also known as
- Tread gauge
  - Dynamic gauge
  - Exact gauge
  - None of above
17. During operation, which one of following factors don't cause increase play between wheel and rail
- Slack gauge
  - Thin flange
  - Excess play between bearing and journal
  - Hot axle
18. Which one is not a property of good track
- Uniform gauge
  - Straight alignment of gauge
  - Resilient and elastic
  - Dust free
19. What is track modulus
- Index for measurement of resistance to deformation
  - Index for measurement of resistance to corrosion
  - Index for measurement of load per unit length
  - None of above
20. Variation in wheel pressure on rail due to centrifugal forces of balance weights is known as
- Loading factor
  - Moving effect
  - Hammer blow effect
  - Versine effect

21. As per hertz theory the rail and wheel contact is similar to
- a) Contact of cylinder and sphere
  - b) Contact of two cylinder
  - c) Contact of two cylinder and cone
  - d) None of above
22. Which one is not a type of rail based on shape
- a) Double headed
  - b) Bull headed
  - c) Flat footed
  - d) S shaped
23. In Indian railway system rail is designated as per
- a) Density
  - b) Shape
  - c) Weight per unit length
  - d) Load bearing capacity
24. Which one is not a test being carried out during manufacturing of rail
- a) Falling weight or tup test
  - b) Tensile test
  - c) Hammer test
  - d) Chattering test
25. Which one of above is not an essential element in composition of steel for manufacturing rails
- a) Carbon
  - b) Manganese
  - c) Sulphur
  - d) Copper
26. The wear of rail due to falling of patches or chunks of metal from rail table is also known as
- a) Hogging of rails
  - b) Scabbing of rails
  - c) Battering of rails
  - d) None of above
27. Wheel burns on rail surface are caused by
- a) Slipping of wheels
  - b) Poor chemical composition
  - c) Excess load on track
  - d) Weather effect

28. Which one of above is not a primary function of rail sleepers
- Hold the rail in correct gauge
  - Transfer load evenly to a wider area
  - Act as elastic medium
  - Give pleasant look
29. what is sleeper density
- number of sleepers per rail length
  - density relative to water
  - number of sleepers per laid per km of track
  - none of above
30. which one is not a type of sleeper used on railway track
- concrete sleeper
  - cast iron sleeper
  - wooden sleeper
  - aluminum sleeper
31. A simple diamond crossing has ....noses.
- Three
  - Four
  - Six
  - Two
32. Which one is not a primary duty of officer reaching first at the site of accident
- Protect further movement
  - make first aid arrangement
  - make a note of all evidences
  - call local police for rescue
33. Which one is not an advantage of Indian railway rescue and relief system
- A large number of well trained divers
  - Time tested pattern of working
  - Good communication channel
  - ART and ARME
34. In case of accident involving passenger train, which one is correct regarding collection of evidences
- In written and not from railway persons
  - Oral and from railway persons
  - Written from railway persons
  - None of above

35. When a senior officer reaches at site of accident which one of above is not required
- Hand over the record
  - Briefed about situation
  - Warm welcome
  - Tell him about expected time of restoration
36. In case of sabotage before starting restoration clearance from civil police should be taken
- True
  - False
  - Not in all cases
  - Only during cases occurred during night
37. When an accident takes place in loco shed or yard adjoining shed what will be the hooter code
- 2 long
  - 3 long
  - 4 long
  - 4 long one short
38. When an accident takes place at out station but main line is clear what will be the hooter code
- 2 long
  - 3 long
  - 4 long
  - 4 long one short
39. When an accident takes place at out station, main line is clear and ART is required to be turned out with medical car what will be the hooter code
- 2 long
  - 3 long one short
  - 4 long
  - 4 long one short
40. When accident takes place at out station main line is blocked and ART is turned out without medical van what will be hooter code
- 2 long
  - 3 long
  - 4 long
  - 4 long one short

41. Which one is not an important T&P item kept at ART
- a) Hydraulic re-railing equipment
  - b) Generator
  - c) Oxy cutting equipment
  - d) Water tank
42. Which one is not a composition of class-B ART
- a) Diesel crane and bull dozer
  - b) Staff van
  - c) BFR
  - d) Van containing OHE equipment
43. Which one is not a safety device fitted on 140T brake down crane
- a) Sensing device
  - b) Safety solenoid valves
  - c) Limit switch
  - d) Hot engine alarm
44. The maximum distance from the centre of rotation of the tail of the revolving superstructure is called
- a) Prop base
  - b) Tail radius
  - c) Outreach
  - d) None of above
45. Which one is not a natural cause of disaster on railways
- a) Earthquake
  - b) Cyclone
  - c) Flood
  - d) Industrial accident
46. The first one hour after an accident is known as
- a) Rescue hour
  - b) Peak hour
  - c) Crisis hour
  - d) Golden hour
47. Disaster management Act came into existence in which year
- a) 2000
  - b) 2005
  - c) 2002
  - d) 2003

48. What is full form of NDMA
- a) National disaster management act
  - b) National disaster movement act
  - c) Non disaster management activity
  - d) National disaster management authority
49. Who is not authorized at railway zonal level to declare an incident as disaster
- a) GM
  - b) AGM
  - c) CPRO
  - d) CSO
50. Who acts as chairman of NDMA in india
- a) President
  - b) Prime minister
  - c) Home minister
  - d) NSA
51. which one is not the part of disaster management
- a) prevention of danger
  - b) capacity building
  - c) generate revenue
  - d) rehabilitation
52. what is the full form of SDRF
- a) secondary disaster response force
  - b) state disaster response force
  - c) subsidiary disaster rescue force
  - d) none
53. A disease that becomes unusually widespread and even global in its reach is referred to as
- a) Epidemic
  - b) Pandemic
  - c) Spanish flu
  - d) Hyperendimic
54. Bhopal Gas Disaster is a kind of
- a) Natural disaster
  - b) Manmade disaster
  - c) Planned disaster
  - d) None



55. In India National Institute of Disaster Management is located at
- Ahmadabad
  - Bhopal
  - New Delhi
  - Chandigarh
56. Effective hazard management largely rely on
- Government agency
  - Public private partnership
  - Pre-disaster planning
  - Out sourcing
57. The level of harm by a hazard is governed by
- Magnitude of hazard
  - Frequency of hazard
  - Intensity at impact point
  - All of above
58. The level of risk of a disaster depends on
- Nature of the hazard
  - Vulnerability of the elements which are affected
  - Economic value of the elements which are affected
  - All of the above
59. The extent to which a community ,structure , services or geographic area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by the impact of particular hazard is termed as
- Capacity
  - Vulnerability
  - Risk
  - Hazard assessment
60. The Richter scale expresses an earthquakes
- Magnitude
  - Location
  - Duration
  - Depth
61. The point of the earth's surface directly above the point where an earthquake occurs is called
- Focus
  - Epicenter
  - Fracture
  - Fault

62. Which of the following is a man-made disaster
- a) Terrorism
  - b) Major fire
  - c) Pollution
  - d) All of the above
63. Vulnerability analysis comes in which part of the Disaster Management Cycle
- a) Mitigation
  - b) Preparedness
  - c) Response
  - d) Recovery
64. Floods can be prevented by
- a) Afforestation
  - b) Cutting the forest
  - c) Tilling the land
  - d) Removing the top soil
65. The word disaster comes from
- a) Greek word
  - b) Latin word
  - c) French word
  - d) German
66. High vulnerability and high hazard are associated with
- a) Low disaster risk
  - b) medium disaster risk
  - c) high disaster risk
  - d) None of the above
67. Which of the following is not a component of disaster management cycle
- a) Preparedness
  - b) Response
  - c) Construction
  - d) Recovery
68. The Bhopal Gas disaster occurred in
- a) 1986
  - b) 2003
  - c) 1984
  - d) 2009

69. Which country is known as the most forest fire prone country in the world
- a) Uganda
  - b) Canada
  - c) Australia
  - d) India
70. . DDMA is headed by
- a) District magistrate
  - b) Chief secretary
  - c) BDO
  - d) None of the above
71. What causes anaphylactic shock
- a) Choking
  - b) Insect sting
  - c) Third degree burns
  - d) Stroke
72. What are symptoms of third degree burns
- a) Charred skin no pain
  - b) Charred skin pain
  - c) Red and pain
  - d) Grey and pain
73. What the first thing should be done for severe bleeding
- a) Put the victim in recovery position
  - b) Direct pressure with clean cloth
  - c) Cover with clean cloth
  - d) Apply cold water
74. What is the first action when examining the condition of a patient
- a) Check for breathing
  - b) Check for insurance
  - c) Shake his shoulders
  - d) Check for external injuries
75. What happens with the carbn dioxide produced by human body
- a) In remains in blood cell
  - b) Transferred to heart muscles
  - c) Exhausted via breathing system
  - d) Purified by kidneys

76. What should you do if you think a victim has serious internal bleeding
- a) Apply heat to the injured area
  - b) Call your local emergency phone number for help
  - c) Place the victim in a sitting position
  - d) Give fluids to replace blood loss
77. Most injuries are due to situations that
- a) You have no control over or could not have been prevented
  - b) You have some control over or could have been prevented
  - c) Involve five or more people
  - d) Involve water sports
78. Breathing emergencies may be caused from
- a) Asthma or Allergic reaction
  - b) Hyperventilation
  - c) Injury to a muscle or bone in the chest
  - d) All of the above
79. A person, who is unconscious, not breathing, has a weak pulse, needs
- a) CPR
  - b) Heimlich maneuver
  - c) Rescue breathing.
  - d) Back blows and chest thrusts
80. Which is not a symptom of heart attack
- a) Chest pain
  - b) Red, hot or dry skin
  - c) Pale or bluish in color
  - d) Profuse sweating
81. A wound where there is damage to the soft tissue and blood vessels under the skin is called
- a) Scrape
  - b) Cut
  - c) Bruise
  - d) Avulsion
82. When giving care for external bleeding, what should you do first
- a) Elevate the injury
  - b) Apply direct pressure
  - c) Apply a loose dressing
  - d) Apply a tourniquet

83. Elastic bandages are used
- a) To control bleeding
  - b) Control swelling and support injuries such as sprains or strains
  - c) To allow circulation to a severed limb
  - d) When applying a splint
84. Which is not a symptom of shock
- a) Strong thirst, nausea, or vomiting
  - b) Chest or abdominal pain, breathing difficulty
  - c) Restless or irritability
  - d) Rapid breathing or rapid pulse
85. You may suspect that a student has been poisoned if they
- a) Are experiencing nausea, vomiting or diarrhea
  - b) Have chest or abdominal pain, breathing difficulty
  - c) Burns around the lips, tongue, or on the skin
  - d) All of the above
86. What symptoms are associated with heat exhaustion
- a) Cool, moist, pale, or flushed skin
  - b) Rapid weak pulse
  - c) Rapid, shallow breathing
  - d) All of the above
87. Hypothermia
- a) Is not life threatening
  - b) Victims must be heated up as fast as possible
  - c) caused by exposure to temperatures below freezing
  - d) caused by swimming in waters below 70 degrees
88. What is more serious
- a) Heat Stroke
  - b) Heat Exhaustion
  - c) Heat Cramps
  - d) Heat Rash
89. What is the first thing you should do for someone you suspect has an electrical burn
- a) Check for breathing and a pulse
  - b) Check to see if electricity is turned off
  - c) Check for severe bleeding
  - d) Check for shock

90. A boy has a sliver in his eye, you should
- attempt to remove the splinter with tweezers
  - flush the eye with cool water or milk
  - Leave the sliver in, Call for help
  - Wrap sterile gauze around the head covering both eyes
91. There are three basic steps you can take in an emergency
- Call, Check, Care
  - Check, Call, Care
  - Recognize, Decide, Call
  - Decide, Execute, Call
92. Who is the chairman of civil defence advisory committee at central level
- Finance minister
  - Home minister
  - Minister for home affairs
  - Agriculture minister
93. First disaster management training institution of country was established in which city
- Nagpur
  - Kanpur
  - Jabalpur
  - Jamshedpur
94. The accident due to collision falls under which category
- A
  - B
  - C
  - D
95. The target time for turning out of Accident Relief Train (ART) with complete equipment and staff from the shed/stabled location during day hours is
- 30 min
  - 45 min
  - 25 min
  - 60 min
96. Which one is not an object of accident enquiry
- To ascertain the cause of accident
  - To fix the responsibility
  - To formulate proposals for preventing recurrence
  - To pay compensation

97. What is the full form of CRS in context to accident enquiry

- a) central receipt section
- b) chief railway superintendent
- c) commissioner of railway safety
- d) none

98. DRM is not an accepting authority for findings of following types of accidents in respect of enquiries conducted by the Officials of the Division

- a) Station/ Mid-section derailments of goods trains
- b) Breach of Block Rules involving goods train
- c) Fire in trains not carrying passengers
- d) Passenger Trains passing signals at danger

99. What is the full form of ARME

- a) Accident relief medical engineering
- b) Accident rail manufacturing expense
- c) Alternate railway medical examination
- d) Accident relief medical equipment

100. What is full form of SPART

- a) Self promoted account review team
- b) Self propelled accident relief train
- c) Semi powered accident rescue train
- d) Specially powered accident relief train-set