

11. The representative sample of cement should be sent to laboratory for testing for the cement which is stored for a period more than

- A. One month B. 6 Month C. 12 Month D. None of the above

12. Concrete shall not be placed in water having a temperature

- A. Below 4.5 B. Above 4.5 C. 4.5 D. None of the above

13. Bricks before being used in work must be soaked in water for a period not less than

- A. A full night B. 6 Hours C. 10 hours D. None of the above

14. What is efflorescence

A. Formation of white patches on the brick surface due to insoluble salts in the brick clay

B. Swelling of brick due to presence of carbonaceous matter and gas

C. Deformation of bricks due to exposure to rain

D. Impurities in the brick clay which show after burning

15. Minimum crushing strength of bricks

- A. 35 Kg/sqcm B. 55 Kg/sqcm C. 70 Kg/sqcm D. 105 Kg/sqcm

16. Maximum absorption of water of first class bricks in 24 hours

- A. 20% B. 15% C. 25% D. 30%

17. The frog of a brick is normally made on its

- A. Top face B. Bottom face C. Longer face D. Shorter side

18. Depth of the raking of joint groove for plaster or teap

- A. 10 mm B. 15 mm C. 20 mm D. 25mm

19. No. of bricks required for one cum brickwork

- A. 400 B. 450 C. 500 D. 550

20. Who will bear the expenses incurred for filling of wrong dug borrow pits

- A. Railway B. Contractor C. Engineer Incharge D. None of the above

21. Maintenance period of embankment or cutting after execution of work by the contractor

- A. 12 Months B. 6 Months C. 10 Months D. 24 Months

22. Side slope of embankment

A. 2:1 B. 1:2 C. 1:1 D. None of the above

23. Side slope in cutting

A. 2:1 B. 1:1 C. 1:3 D. 1:2

24. Specific yield of well is Discharge per unit time B. Yield of well per meter of draw down

C. Velocity of water per unit time D. None of the above

25. Water demand per passenger at Railway station

A. 100 Litre per passenger B. 15 Litre per passenger C. 20 Litre per passenger D. 25 Litre per passenger

26. Total hardness in potable water as per WHO standards

A. 100 ppm B. 200 ppm C. 300 ppm D. 400 ppm

27. Permissible presence of Pathogenic Bacteria in potable water as per WHO standards

A. 10 no. per 100 cc B. 10 no. per 200 cc C. 1 no. per 100 cc D. Zero

28. Amount of residue chlorine after 10 to 20 minutes contact period

A. 0.1-0.2 ppm B. 0.2-0.3 ppm C. 0.3 to 0.4 ppm D. 0.4 to 0.5 ppm

29. Permanent hardness of water is due to presence of

A. Calcium and Magnesium Sulphate and chloride B. Calcium and magnesium bicarbonate

C. Calcium and magnesium sulphate D. Calcium and magnesium chloride

30. Which of following water borne disease is not caused by bacterial infections

A. Typhoid B. Cholera C. Gastroenteritis D. Bacillary dysentery

31. Which of the sewer line carries finally sewage to the river for disposal

A. House sewer B. Main Sewer C. Outfall sewer D. None of the above

32. The gradient required to generate self cleaning velocity in a circular sewer of 150 mm dia, is of the order of

A. 1 in 30 B. 1 in 100 C. 1 in 200 D. 1 in 250

33. BOD₅ represents 5 days biochemical oxygen demand at a temperature of

A. 0°C B. 20°C C. 30°C D. None of the above

34. Manhole covers are made circular

- A. To strengthen the cover
- B. To make the entry convenient
- C. For Architectural Reasons
- D. to prevent falling of cover into the manhole

35. The BOD removal in an oxidation pond may be upto

- A. 100%
- B. 97%
- C. 94%
- D. 90%

36. Under Indian conditions, the average per capita contribution of BOD is

- A. 10 to 20 gm/d
- B. 20 to 35 gm/d
- C. 35 to 50 gm/d
- D. 50 to 70 gm/d

37. How is measured ballast stack identified

- A. By sprinkling lime on stack
- B. By measurement of the stack
- C. By weighments of ballast
- D. By flagging the stack

38. Max permissible quantity of oversized ballast retained on 65 mm square mesh sieve is

- A. 5%
- B. 10%
- C. 15%
- D. 20%

39. Min top width of the ballast stack is

- A. 1m
- B. 2 m
- C. 3m
- D. 4 m

40. Slope of formation top in case of new works

- A. 1 in 20
- B. 1 in 30
- C. 1 in 40
- D. 1 in 50

41. Max thickness of earthwork layer while using static roller for construction of formation

- A. 30 cm
- B. 40 cm
- C. 50 cm
- D. 60 cm

42. Min gradient of diversions on BG

- A. 1 in 50
- B. 1 in 100
- C. 1 in 200
- D. 1 in 500

43. Important Bridge on the basis of area of waterway is

- A. 100 sqm or more
- B. 500 sqm or more
- C. 1500 sqm or more

44. At which distance flag man will be posted while working push trolley in poor visibility on BG single line

- A. 400 m ahead
- B. 600 m on either side
- C. 1200 m in rear
- D. 1200 m on either side

45. Banner flagman is posted at-----while working lorry in BG Single line.

A.30 m B.600 m on either side C.600 m in rear D.1200 m on either side

46. Stop Indicator is exhibited at -----from the place of work.

A.1200 m B.600m C.30m D.800m

47.Centre to centre distance between two tracks in case of new works

A.4265mm B.5300mm C.4495mm D.4725mm

48.Max height of height gauge from road level

A.4.67 m B.4.8 m C.4.78 m D.4.87 m

49.Min height of FOB from rail level

A.5870 mm B.6250 mm C.4875 mm D.4800mm

50.Min height of ROB from rail level

A.5870 mm B.6250 mm C.4875 mm D.4800mm

51.Theodolite is used for

A. Tightening of capstan headed screw on level tube

B. For measuring horizontal angles only

C. For measuring vertical angle only

D. For measuring horizontal and vertical angles

52.Dumpy level is most suitable when

A.The instrument is to be shifted frequently

B.Fly levelling is being done over long distance

C.Many readings are to be taken from a single setting of the instrument

D.All of the above

53. Capacity of auto flushing cistern provided with urinals

A.5 LITRES B.10 litres C.12.5 Litres D.None of the above

54. Free board generally provided in septic tank

A.100 mm B.200 mm C.300 mm D.400 mm

55. Velocity of water is measured by

A. Anemometer B. Elcometer C. Current meter D. Thermometer

56. Flood level gauge is marked at

A. All important bridges B. All major bridges C. All major and minor bridges D. All bridges

57. Pipe culvert is a

A. Major bridge B. Minor bridge C. Unimportant Bridge D. Important bridge

58. Major bridge is termed when

A. Clear span is 12 m or more B. Total linear way is 18 m or more C. A & B both D. None of the above

59. Provision of Height gauge is necessary

A. In FOB B. In RUB C. In ROB D. In Fly over

60. Min horizontal distance between guard rail and running rail at bridges on B G track

A. 200 mm B. 250 mm C. 25 mm D. 50 mm

61. Aeration of water is done for removing

A. Odour B. Bacteria C. Hardness D. Colour

62. Water required for apron washing

A. 20L/m²/per day B. 10L/m²/per day C. 15L/m²/per day D. 7.5L/m²/per day

63. Amount of residue chlorine after 10 to 20 minutes contact period

A. 0.1-0.2 ppm B. 0.2-0.3 ppm C. 0.3 to 0.4 ppm D. 0.4 to 0.5 ppm

64. PH value of water as per WHO standards

A. 5 to 5.5 B. 6 to 7 C. 7 to 7.5 D. 7 to 8.5

65. For collecting water sample tap mouth is heated for

A. 5 Minutes B. 10 Minutes C. 15 Minutes D. None of the above

66. Max height of BG goods platform from rail level

A. 1050 mm B. 1000 mm C. 1065 mm D. 1075 mm

67. Check rail clearance at level crossing on BG track

A.51 to 57 mm B.48 to 57 mm C.44 to 48 mm D. 57 to 65 mm

68. ODC is meant for

A. On direct current B.Over Dimensional Consignment C.Overdue Consignment D.None of the above

69.Min horizontal distance of BG platform coping from the centre of track

A.1650 mm B.1670 mm C.1675 mm D.1685 mm

70. Maximum height of BG medium level platform from rail level

A.300 mm B.455 mm C.525 mm D.550 mm

71. Max permissible curvature on BG

A. 8 Degree B.10 Degree C.12 Degree D. None of the above

72. Min centre to centre distance between BG double line in new track

A.4500 mm B.4750 mm C.5000 mm D.5300 mm

73.Max gradient in station yards without any safety devices or special rules

A. 1 in 400 B.1 in 500 C.1 in 100 D. None of the above

74. Max height of BG high level passenger platform from rail level

A.760 mm B.875 mm C.840 mm D.900 mm

75. Min height of BG high level passenger platform from rail level

A.760 mm B.875 mm C.840 mm D.900 mm

76. Max height of BG medium level platform from rail level

A.450 mm B.455 mm C.840 mm D.900 mm

77. URN of a major bridge has digits

A. One B.Eight C.Six D.Four

78.Elcometer is used for measuring

A.Cross level B.Gauge C.Thickness of paint D.All of above

79. Ultrasonic testing is done for

A. For detecting integrity of concrete B.For detecting strength of concrete C.For detecting flaw in track
D. None of the above

80. D PC is meant for

A. Damp proof course B. Weathering course C. Treatment of foundation D. Treatment of roof

81. Max distance of speed breaker at level crossing

A.10 m B.15 m C.20 m D.None of the above

82. Min distance of gate lodge from the centre of nearest track

A.3 m B.6 m C.9 m D. None of the above

83. Level crossings are classified

A. On the basis of class of roads B. On the basis of TVU C.On the basis of visibility D. None of the above

84. Census of level crossings is done by

A. A team of representative of SSE/P.Way and SSE/Works

B. A team of representative of SSE/P.Way and Traffic Inspector

C. A team of representative of SSE/P.Way and SSE/Signal

D. A team of representative of SSE/P.Way and SSE/Works

85.Min TVU for construction of Road over bridge on level crossing

A. More than 50000 B. More than 100000 C. More than 200000 D. None of the above

86. Max thickness of earthwork layer for compaction

A. 150 mm B.200 mm C.300 mm D. None of the above

87. Slope of top of formation in case of new work

A. 1 in 40 B. 1 in 50 C. 1 in 30 D. None of the above

88.Side Slope of formation is generally

A.2:1 B.1:1 C.1.5:1 D.None of the above

89. Min width of formation in single line in case of new work

A.6250 mm B.6850 mm C.7850 mm D.13160 mm

90. Min width of formation in double line in case of new work

A.6250 mm B.6850 mm C.7850 mm D.13160 mm

91. Min width of formation in existing works in double line in embankment

A.6250 mm B.6850 mm C.7850 mm D.12150 mm

92. Min width of formation in existing works in single line in embankment

A.6250 mm B.6850 mm C.7850 mm D.13160mm

93. Difference between liquid limit and plastic limit is said

A.Liquidity Index B.Plasticity Index C.Shrinkage Index D. Consistency index

94. Property of soil meant for flow of water through soils

A. Porosity B.Permeability C. Moisture content D.Capilarity

95. Max water absorption by a good building stone

A.5% B.10% C.15% D.20%

96. Frog in bricks is provided

A. On top face B.On bottom face C.On longer face D.On shorter face

97. Max water absorption by first class bricks when immersed in water for 24 hours

A.10% B.15% C.20% D.24%

98. Normal size of bricks in India

A.22X11.2X7 cm B.25x16x8 cm C.19x12x9 cm D.22x11.2x7 cm

99. No. of bricks required for 1 cum brickwork

A.425 B. 575 C.500 D.525

100. Strength of cement after storage

A. Reduces B. Increases C. Remains equal D. Depends on type of cement

101. Cement used for mass concreting

A. High Alumina cement B.Quick setting cement C.Rapid hardening cement D. Low heat cement

102. Le chatelier equipment is used for testing the property of cement

A.Soundness B.Initial setting time C.Compressive strength D.Tensile strength

103. Ratio between 7days and 28 days strength of concrete

A.1/2 B.2/3 C.1/3 D.3/4

104. Soundness test of cement is done for detecting

A. Durability in sea water B.Free lime content C.Iron oxide content D.Alumina content

105. Volume of a bag of cement in cubic meter

A.0.035 B.0.35 C.0.53 D.0.053

106. After poring of water in cement the setting and hardening of cement is starts due to

A. Binding action of water B. Evaporation of water C. Hydration and hydrolysis of some cement components

107. A Model railway station should have

A. Min essential Amenities B. Desired amenities C. Recommended amenities

C. All of the above

108. Annual pasenger earning for NSG-1 station

A. More than 500 crore B.Less than 500 crore

C.More than 400 crore D. Less than 400 crore

109.First CEO of the Railway Board

A.V.K.Yadav B.Sumit Tripathi C.Vishvesh Chaube D.None of the above

110.No. of zones in Indian Railways

A.18 B.16 C.17 D.15

111. No. of members in Railway board

A.4 B.5 C.6 D.7

112. Name of GM of N.E.Railway is

A. Rajiv Mishra B.K.K.Atal C.Vinay Kumar Tripathi D.None of the above

113.No. of divisions in N E Railway

A.4 B.3 C.6 D.5

114. Name of the Principal Chief Engineer of the NE Railway

A. P.D.Sharma B. O.P.Agrawal C. S.K.Pandey D.None of the above

115. Object of reconnaissance survey is

- A. Knowing technical feasibility of a line
- B. Knowing requirement of line
- C. Knowing final alignment of a line
- D. None of the above

116 Index map is prepared on scale

- A. 0.5Km: 1 cm
- B. 1Km:1cm
- C. 2.5 Km:1cm

117. A new railway line is constructed due to

- A. Strategic and political consideration
- B. Development of backward area
- C. To shorten existing rail link
- D. Anyone of the them

118. A Metallic tape is made of

- A. Steel
- B. Invar
- C. Linen
- D. Cloth and wire

119. No. of cement bag required for preparing a 1:2:4 concrete mix

- A. 8.26
- B. 4.49
- C. 3.41
- D. 6.36

120. Strength of M-20 grade concrete is

- A. 20 N/mm² on 28 days
- B. 20 N/mm² on 7 days
- C. 20 Kg/cm² on 28 days
- D. 20 Kg/cm² on 7 days

121. As per IRPWM, Distance between two boundary pillars is

- A. 100 m
- B. 50 m
- C. 25 m
- D. 75 m

122. Degree of a curve in BG for which generally Check rail is provided

- A. 9 Degree or more
- B. 6 Degree or more
- C. 8 Degree or more
- D. 7 Degree or more

123. Gauge of a BG track is

- A. 1.676 m
- B. 1.36 m
- C. 1.0 m
- D. 1.86 m

124. Inspection of building and structure is done by SSE/Works

- A. Once in a month
- B. Once in 6 month
- C. Once in a year
- D. Once in 3 years

125

125. Method of plane tabling used for marking inaccessible location

A. Traversing B. Intersection C. Radiation D. Resection

126. Different grades are joined by

A. Compound curve B. Vertical curve C. Reverse Curve D. Transition Curve

127. Radius of a 1 degree curve is

A. 1750 m B. 1650 m C. 1765 m D. 1676 m

128. One radian equals to degree

A. 20 B. 30 C. 57.3 D. None of the above

129. Min radius of vertical curve in BG

A. 4000 m B. 3000 m C. 2500 m D. None of the above

130. Min distance of platform from the centre of a BG track

A. 1670 mm B. 1680 mm C. 1675 mm D. 1905 mm

131. Min distance of a platform wall from the centre of track

A. 1670 mm B. 1680 mm C. 1675 mm D. 1905 mm

132. Min height of a BG high level platform from the rail level

A. 840 mm B. 760 mm C. 455 mm D. 1065 mm

133. Max height of a goods platform (excluding end loading platform) from rail level

A. 840 mm B. 760 mm C. 1065 mm D. 1295 mm

134. For new works maximum gradient of station yards

A. 1:400 B. 1:600 C. 1:1000 D. 1:1200

135. Min no. of person required for dip lorry work

A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8

136. PSC girders of 12.2 m or more span are inspected by

A. SSE/Works B. SSE/P.Way C. Bridge Inspector D. Bridge Inspector and SSE/Works

137. Main Reinforcement provided on overhang from wall like cantilever structure

- A. Parallel to wall in upper side
- B. Parallel to wall in lower side
- C. Perpendicular to wall in upper side
- D. Perpendicular to wall in lower side

138. Max distance between two trolley refuge on a curved track in cutting

- A. 200 m
- B. 300 m
- C. 150 m
- D. 100 m

139. Colour washing and distemping schedule in residential buildings as per IRPWM

- A. Once in two years
- B. Once in a year
- C. Once in six months
- D. On the condition basis

140. Additional amount of cement used for hand mixed concrete

- A. 5%
- B. 10%
- C. 7%
- D. 8%

141. Hard encroachment is

- A. Category A
- B. Category B
- C. Category C& D
- D. Category A& B

142. IS standard for OPC-43 grade cement

- A. IS:269
- B. IS:12269
- C. IS:8112
- D. IS:8041

143. Sound condition is represented by in Numerical rating system

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 7

144. In M-25 grade concrete 25 is compressive strength for

- A. 28 days in Kg/cm²
- B. 7 days in N/mm²
- C. 28 days for N/mm²
- D. 28 days in MT/m²

145. Rebound hammer is used for

- A. Examining capacity of concrete
- B. For making rivet head
- C. For making residential concrete
- D. None of the above

146. Rebound hammer is used for

- A. Examining capacity of concrete
- B. For making rivet head
- C. For making residential concrete
- D. None of the above

147. In case of emergency gateman should place one detonator and three detonator respectively

- A. 800 m and 400 m
- B. 500 m and 1200 m
- C. 600 m and 1200 m
- D. 1500 m and 800 m

148. The level crossing situated outside of outer most signal is called

A. Engineering gate B. Traffic gate C. Engineering and signal gate D. Signal gate

149. Speed breaker to be constructed on a Road approaching to level crossing at a maximum distance of

A. 10 m B. 15 m C. 20 m D. 200 m

150. Catch water drains are provided

A. In construction of embankment B. In construction of cutting

C. In zero fill construction D. In excessive gradient

151. Construction height is depends on---

A. Topography of land and sanctioned gradient B. Topography of land

C. On sanctioned gradient only D. Intensity of rain

152. Water requirement for platform washing

A. 5 L/m² per day B. 10 L/m² per day C. 15 L/m² per day D. 20 L/m² per day

153. Min Free board in bridge

A. 1.00 m B. 1.2 m C. 600 mm D. 300 mm

154. Guard rail is provided on bridges for

A. Preventing derailment on bridges B. Preventing falling of vehicle during derailment

C. Good riding D. Supporting wheels

155. Height gauge to be provide in

A. Road over bridge B. Road under bridge C. Foot over bridge D. Flyover

156. Elcometer is used for measuring-----

A. Cross level B. Gauge C. Thickness of paint D. All of the above

157. CC crib is meant for

A. Cement concrete B. Criss crossing C. Christ Church D. None of the bove

158. Min crushing strength of a brick is

A. 35 Kg/Cm² B. 55 Kg/cm² C. 70 Kg/cm² D. 105 kg/cm²

159. Extra quantity of cement required for under water concreting in percentage

A. 5 B.10 C.15 D.20

160. Depth of borrow pit is kept as

A. No limit B. Less than 1.8 m C. Not more than 1.5 m D. Not less than 1.5 m

161. Min no. of toilet at NSG- 4 stations as per Min Essential Amenities is

A.2 B.4 C.6 D.8

162. Free board provided in septic tank is about

A.100 mm B.200 mm C.300 mm D.500 mm

163. On a map Contour interval represents

A. Perpendicular distance of contour lines over datum level

B. Perpendicular distance between two consecutive contour lines

C. Grade distance between two consecutive contour lines

D. Horizontal distance between two consecutive contour lines

164. Scale of index map

A. 0.5Km: 1 cm B. 1Km:1cm C.2.5 Km:1cm D.100 Km:1 cm

165. Size of booking office

A.1.2X1.5 m B.1.5x1.2 m C.1.5x2.00 m D.1.8X1.5 m

166. Following of which has finest particles

A.Coarse sand B.Silt C.Fine sand D.Clay

167. Cohesionless soil is

A. Sand B. Clay C.Silt D.Silt and clay

168. Alluvial soil is transported by

A. Snow B.Air C.Water D.Gravity

169. Ratio of weight of solid and weight of water is called

A.Void ratio B.Water content C.Degree of saturation D. Porosity

170. Soil having uniform particles is called

A. Well graded soil B. Uniformly graded soil C. Poor graded soil D. Inter graded soil

171. Property of soil due to which water percolates through it

A. Capillarity B. Porosity C. Permeability D. Moisture content

172. Device used to check back flow of water after stopping pump

A. Scour valve B. Air Valve C. Gate Valve D. Reflex valve

173. PH of a fresh sewage is generally

A. Less than 7 B. More than 7 C. Equal to 7 D. Equal to zero

174. Colony care committee is established where

A. Quarters more than 100 B. Quarters more than 200

C. Quarters more than 500 D. Quarters more than 1000

175. Frequency of meeting of colony care committee

A. Every month B. Once in two months C. Once in three months D. Once in 6 months

176. Max acceptable variation in verticality of tubewell is

A. 10 mm per 30 m B. 20 mm per 30 m C. 50 mm per 30 m D. 100 mm per 30 m

177. Inspection of Encroachment is done at interval by SSE/Works

A. Once in three months B. Once in six months C. Once in a year D. Once in a two year

178. Distance between Boundary post to be provided on either side of track in a Km as per IRWM is

A. Every 100 m B. Every 200 m C. Every 50 m D. Every 500 m

180. ODC is meant for

A. On direct current B. Over dimensioned consignment C. Operating and gate D. None of the above.

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1/2 d 1/2 fgUrh Hkk' kk] vaxsth Hkk' kk] {ks=h; Hkk' kk

1/4 [k 1/2 {ks=h; Hkk' kk] fgUrh Hkk' kk] vaxsth Hkk' kk]

1/2 x 1/2 {ks=h; Hkk' kk] vaxsth Hkk' kk] fgUrh Hkk' kk]

1/2 k 1/2 vaxsth Hkk' kk] {ks=h; Hkk' kk] fgUrh Hkk' kk]

i z200- {ks=h; j syos j k t Hkk' kk dk; k l o; u l fefr ds v/; {k dksu gkrs gS \

1/2 d 1/2 egk i z a'kd 1/4 [k 1/2 vij egk i z a'kd

1/2 x 1/2 eq; j k t Hkk' kk vf/kdkjh 1/2 k 1/2 mi egk i z a'kd

