

**Choose the correct answer.**

**1** A ... is a system of trains that run in tunnels underneath a city.

- a. **A** mixed train
- b. **B** subway
- c. **C** monorail

**2** ... trains are used to transport goods across long distances.

- a. **A** Freight
- b. **B** Light
- c. **C** Heritage

**3** ... trains are trains that have both freight and passenger cars.

- a. **A** Mixed
- b. **B** Commuter
- c. **C** Heritage

**4** You can find ... trains at museums.

- a. **A** passenger
- b. **B** freight
- c. **C** heritage

**5** ... are at the front or end of a line of train cars.

- a. **A** Wheels
- b. **B** Locomotives
- c. **C** Trucks

**6** Wheels are set on trucks or ... that allow them to rest on the tracks or roll along them.

- a. **A** cabs

- b. **B** frames
- c. **C** bogies

**7** Sometimes freight trains have a ... car at the back.

- a. **A** caboose
- b. **B** passenger
- c. **C** freight

**8** A ... coupling uses a set of hooks and chains to latch trains together.

- a. **A** buckeye
- b. **B** bar
- c. **C** 3-link

**9** Fully ... coupling can be operated from the cab of a train car.

- a. **A** link
- b. **B** automatic
- c. **C** knuckle

**10** ... uncoupling has to be done in a yard or a shop.

- a. **A** Buckeye
- b. **B** Bar
- c. **C** 3-Link

**11** Once the wheels are connected to the axle, they form a ... .

- a. **A** wheelset
- b. **B** coil
- c. **C** movement

**12** Wheelsets can be ... rigidly into a bogie which means that the wheelset cannot turn to accommodate curved track.

- a. **A** floated
- b. **B** mounted
- c. **C** coned

**13** Wheelsets can be ... into a bogie which allows them to have radial movement.

- a. **A** floated
- b. **B** mounted
- c. **C** coned

**14** Suspension coils act as shock ....

- a. **A** axles
- b. **B** flanges
- c. **C** absorbers

**15** The sub-structure is important as it has ... which allows water run-off.

- a. **A** ballast
- b. **B** support
- c. **C** camber

**16** If the formation is not at ground level, it is on a(n) ... made of earth.

- a. **A** drain
- b. **B** structure
- c. **C** embankment

**17** The ... is the first layer of support in a substructure.

- a. **A** formation

- b. **B** sub-ballast
- c. **C** ballast

**18** A track is supported by ....

- a. **A** hardwood
- b. **B** preservative
- c. **C** sleepers

**19** The tracks have a fixed distance from each other which is called a ....

- a. **A** gauge
- b. **B** tie
- c. **C** sleeper

**20** He recommends replacing the sleepers with ... ones as the hardwood sleepers wear out more quickly.

- a. **A** concrete
- b. **B** softwood
- c. **C** secure

**21** ... rails have head and feet that are nearly even with each other.

- a. **A** Flat bottom
- b. **B** Bullhead
- c. **C** Anchor

**22** ... rails are wider at the foot and narrower at the head.

- a. **A** Flat bottom
- b. **B** Bullhead
- c. **C** Anchor

**23** Rail anchors protect against ... rails.

- a. **A** welded
- b. **B** creeping
- c. **C** jointed

**24** Rail sections that can be attached together are ....

- a. **A** welded
- b. **B** creeping
- c. **C** jointed

**25** The end of a rail line is called a ....

- a. **A** depot
- b. **B** connection
- c. **C** terminus

**26** A ... is when passengers can exit one rail line and board another at stops where both rail lines intersect.

- a. **A** depot
- b. **B** connection
- c. **C** terminus

**27** Stations have stairwells or ... that lead to trains.

- a. **A** escalators
- b. **B** stops
- c. **C** connections

**28** Passengers can board trains at designated ... on a line.

- a. **A** escalators
- b. **B** stops
- c. **C** stairwells

**29** Platforms are usually built at a height that is level with the doors of a train to decrease the size of the ... between the train and the platform.

- a. **A** tunnel
- b. **B** crossing
- c. **C** gap

**30** Level ... are areas where trains intersect with streets.

- a. **A** platforms
- b. **B** doors
- c. **C** crossings

**31** ... platforms run between sets of train tracks.

- a. **A** Island
- b. **B** Bay
- c. **C** Through

**32** Side platforms are also known as ... platforms.

- a. **A** island
- b. **B** bay
- c. **C** through

**33** Sometimes, trains are ... , which means that they won't leave at the expected time.

- a. **A** cancelled
- b. **B** delayed

c. **C** reserved

**34** The man asked the guard the time of the train's ....

- a. **A** destination
- b. **B** compartment
- c. **C** departure

**35** We finally arrived at our ... tired and quite hungry.

- a. **A** destination
- b. **B** compartment
- c. **C** reservation

**36** One ... equals two point two pounds.

- a. **A** kilogram
- b. **B** gallon
- c. **C** ton

**37** The ... is the basic unit of weight used in the imperial system.

- a. **A** gallon
- b. **B** pound
- c. **C** liter

**38** To measure volume, you could use the ... meter.

- a. **A** imperial
- b. **B** metric
- c. **C** cubic

**39** For trips of long ... , trains are more comfortable than cars.

- a. **A** duration
- b. **B** time zones
- c. **C** yards

**40** Passengers must be aware of the different ... they travel through when they travel long distances.

- a. **A** meters
- b. **B** time zones
- c. **C** miles

**41** The speed limit is 20 ... per hour.

- a. **A** meters
- b. **B** yards
- c. **C** miles

**42** The ... alphabet is an important tool for people who regularly communicate by radio.

- a. **A** identification
- b. **B** phonetic
- c. **C** communication

**43** The information will be ... electronically to the central computer.

- a. **A** operated
- b. **B** connected
- c. **C** transmitted

**44** They were asked to show some ... before the security guards let them enter.

- a. **A** identification
- b. **B** frequency

c. **C** communication

**45** Engineers sound their ... to confirm that they have received a signal.

- a. **A** whistles
- b. **B** semaphores
- c. **C** flags

**46** Color ... are the best type of signal at night.

- a. **A** bells
- b. **B** detonators
- c. **C** lights

**47** ... and torpedoes are signals that should be used in emergencies.

- a. **A** Semaphores
- b. **B** Detonators
- c. **C** Whistles

**48** A ... is responsible for maintaining and repairing railroad tracks.

- a. **A** locomotive engineer
- b. **B** track laborer
- c. **C** porter

**49** It is the ... who is in charge of supervising what happens in a railroad yard.

- a. **A** brakeman
- b. **B** mechanic
- c. **C** yardmaster

**50** The ... helped us on the passenger car and carried our luggage.

- a. **A** porter
- b. **B** conductor
- c. **C** switchman