

Question bank for Chief Loco Inspector selection

1. General and Subsidiary Rules pertaining to running staff.

1.	_____ is the authorized officer for General and Subsidiary Rules (G&SR) of South-Central Railway.		(B)
	A) CRS	B) PCOM	
	C) DRM	D) PCSO	
2.	Block Overlap (BOL) in Multiple Aspect System is _____ meters, which shall be reckoned from _____.		(B)
	A) 180; LSS	B) 180; FSS	
	C) 120; LSS	D) 120; FSS	
3.	Signal Overlap (SOL) in Multiple Aspect System is _____ meters.		(C)
	A) 400	B) 180	
	C) 120	D) 300	
4.	Signal Overlap (SOL) is measured on single line section from _____ and on double line section from _____.		(D)
	A) Trailing Points; Shunting Limit Board	B) Block Section Limit Board (BSLB); Shunting Limit Board (SLB)	
	C) Trailing Points; BSLB	D) Trailing Points; Starter	
5.	The distance from home signal to Block Section Limit Board (BSLB) shall not be less than meters.		(A)
	A) 180	B) 120	
	C) 400	D) 580	
6.	The maximum speed permitted for the train on main line is above _____ kmph at Standard-III(R) interlocking station.		(C)
	A) 15	B) 50	
	C) 140	D) MPS	
7.	The trains are permitted to go above _____ KMPH at a station where isolation is necessary.		(B)
	A) 15	B) 50	
	C) 75	D) MPS	
8.	_____ is the best positive method of isolation.		(D)
	A) Cut point	B) Catch siding	
	C) Slip siding	D) Sand hump	
9.	Point indicator wherever available shall show _____ during day and _____ light during night when point is set for loop line.		(D)
	A) White Target; White	B) Green Target; Green light	
	C) No Target; White	D) No Target; Green	
10.	Where ever trap indicator is provided, it shall show _____ during day and _____ light during night when it is in open position.		(B)
	A) White Disc; White	B) Red Disc; Red light	
	C) No Target; White	D) None of the above	
11.	On Double line class "B" station in multiple aspect signaling, the station section lies between _____ and _____ signal in either direction.		(C)
	A) SLB; LSS	B) Home; LSS	
	C) BSLB; LSS	D) BSLB; HOME	

12.	Station Section is available only at _____ type station.				(B)
	A)	Class A	B)	Class B	
	C)	Class C	D)	Class D	
13.	South Central Railway is divided into _____ no. of zones for the purpose of weather warning.				(B)
	A)	8	B)	7	
	C)	9	D)	1	
14.	As per G&SR, heavy winds above _____ KMPH is considered as dangerous for running trains.				(A)
	A)	65	B)	45	
	C)	30	D)	25	
15.	As per G&SR, rainfall above _____ cross in 24 hours is considered as dangerous for running trains.				(A)
	A)	5 cm	B)	6 cm	
	C)	7 cm	D)	8 cm	
16.	When there is severe storm endangering the safety of passenger trains, SM shall not _____.				(C)
	A)	Exchange of all right signal	B)	Take off LSS or Take off Starter	
	C)	Grant LC or Give LC	D)	None of the above	
17.	Speed of the trains on main line shall not exceed _____ KMPH at non-interlocked station.				(A)
	A)	30	B)	20	
	C)	35	D)	15	
18.	Axle counters and track circuits are treated as authorized _____.				(A)
	A)	Means of communication	B)	Means of knowledge	
	C)	Means of transportation	D)	None	
19.	A train, which has started under an authority to proceed and has not completed its journey, is called _____.				(C)
	A)	Stabled train	B)	Shunting train	
	C)	Running train	D)	None of the above	
20.	At a class "B" station, single line with multiple aspect signal, the distance from home signal to outer most facing point shall not be less than _____ meters.				(A)
	A)	300	B)	200	
	C)	500	D)	180	
21.	In multiple aspect signal, a single arm home signal is sufficient (common home) as long as the train speed does not exceed _____ kmph.				(C)
	A)	50	B)	65	
	C)	75	D)	15	
22.	Starter signal protects _____.				(B)
	A)	Facing Points	B)	Trailing Points	
	C)	Block Section	D)	Station section	
23.	The LP shall be given _____ to start a train from a station having common starter.				(A)
	A)	T/512, ATP, PHS	B)	T/511, ATP, PHS	
	C)	T/409, ATP, PHS	D)	T/3693(b), ATP, PHS	

24.	General target time for turning out of MRV for direct dispatch is _____ minutes and indirect dispatch is _____ minutes.				(B)
	A)	30; 45	B)	15; 20	
	C)	20; 15	D)	5; 10	
25.	General target time for turning out of ART during day time is _____ minutes, and night time is _____ minutes.				(A)
	A)	30; 45	B)	15; 20	
	C)	20; 15	D)	5; 10	
26.	Signal sighting committee comprises of _____.				(B)
	A)	TI, CLI, PWI	B)	CLI, SI, TI	
	C)	CLI, PWI, SI	D)	SS, CLI, TI	
27.	Signal sighting committee will go on foot plate inspection once in _____ months.				(A)
	A)	3	B)	2	
	C)	4	D)	5	
28.	Calling ON signal cannot be taken “OFF” during _____ failure.				(C)
	A)	Signal	B)	Track	
	C)	Point	D)	Block instrument	
29.	When Shunting Permitted Indicator is defective, LP will be given _____ authority.				(A)
	A)	T/3693(b)+PHS	B)	T/409	
	C)	T/512	D)	PHS	
30.	Route indicators are treated as _____.				(B)
	A)	Permissive	B)	Stop signals	
	C)	Supplicating	D)	Repeating	
31.	Route indicators are of _____ types and they are _____.				(A)
	A)	3; multiple, stencil & Junction	B)	2; colour light, semaphore	
	C)	All of the above	D)	None of the above	
32.	Block Section Limit Board is provided on double line at _____ station with _____ signals, where outermost points are trailing or where there are _____.				(B)
	A)	Class B; MAS; No signals	B)	Class B; MAS; No points	
	C)	Class A; TAS; No signals	D)	None of the above	
33.	Outlying siding points are identified by _____ mark board.				(B)
	A)	P	B)	S	
	C)	IB	D)	G	
34.	A signal, which is taken “OFF” for a train will be put to “ON” position by station master only to _____ when information about engine failure is received.				(B)
	A)	Issue emergency caution order	B)	Avert accident	
	C)	give precedence to other train	D)	None of the above	
35.	In Automatic Block System, to stop a train “Out of Course” _____ no. of detonators shall be placed at a distance of _____ meters from the obstruction.				(B)
	A)	3; 120	B)	2; 180	
	C)	1; 120	D)	None of the above	
36.	In automatic section, signal protecting the points and gate, when level crossing gate is either opened or failed and points set for mainline and locked, _____ lamp will lit on signal post.				(A)
	A)	AG marker	B)	A marker	
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None of the above	

37.	When there is a falling gradient of _____ towards station section, the provision of catch siding is compulsory.			(B)
	A)	1 in 100	B)	1 in 80
	C)	1 in 200	D)	1 in 150
38.	When there is a falling gradient of _____ towards block section, the provision of slip siding is compulsory.			(A)
	A)	1 in 100	B)	1 in 80
	C)	1 in 200	D)	1 in 150
39.	Whenever points / signals / block instrument is disconnected by SI/ ESM, SM shall ensure that _____ is given by SI / ESM.			(B)
	A)	Re connection notice	B)	Disconnection notice
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None of the above
40.	When the disconnected signal/ point is reconnected, SM shall test the points and signals for _____ no. of times.			(B)
	A)	Twice	B)	Thrice
	C)	Once	D)	None of the above
41.	A green flag by day and a white light by night moved vertically as high and as low as possible indicates _____.			(B)
	A)	Train stalling	B)	Train parting
	C)	Shunting	D)	None
42.	Violently waving a white light horizontally across the body of a person indicates _____.			(C)
	A)	Proceed	B)	Go slowly
	C)	Stop dead	D)	None
43.	_____ is an example for indicative accident.			(B)
	A)	Loss of human life	B)	Passing signal at ON
	C)	Collision	D)	Fire on train
44.	In automatic section, if 'A' and 'AG' marker lights lit together or not lit on the corresponding signal as to be treated as _____.			(B)
	A)	Automatic signal	B)	Manual stop signal
	C)	Automatic gate signal	D)	None of the above
45.	Testing of detonator shall be done by moving an empty wagon at a speed of _____ kmph.			(D)
	A)	5	B)	12
	C)	15	D)	8 - 11
46.	The life can be increased for one year subject to a maximum no. of _____ extensions after testing the detonator.			(C)
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	3	D)	7
47.	When loco pilot passes an automatic signal at ON, speed should not exceed _____ kmph even if the subsequent signal is OFF.			(C)
	A)	10	B)	30
	C)	15	D)	Driver's discretion
48.	The knowledge of the staff that is required to use detonators shall be tested by the testing officials once in _____ months.			(A)
	A)	3	B)	4
	C)	5	D)	6

49.	If the night petrol man does not turn up even after _____ minutes beyond the schedule arrival time, SM shall stop all the trains and issue caution order restricting the speed to _____ kmph.			(A)
	A)	15; 40	B)	15; 25
	C)	20; 15	D)	30; 45
50.	Pre-warning about defective reception signal is not required when there is provision of _____ or _____ is available.			(B)
	A)	Repeating; clamping	B)	Calling ON; signal post telephone
	C)	Co acting; VHF	D)	None
51.	When home is defective and pre-warning is given, the train shall admitted by _____			(D)
	A)	Taking off Calling ON	B)	taking off Shunt signal
	C)	Taking off co-acting signal	D)	Piloting
52.	When train is received on Calling-ON, in Podanur panel, Calling-on cancellation takes after _____ seconds.			(D)
	A)	220	B)	240
	C)	150	D)	120
53.	When LP passes starter at "ON" partly and stopped before Advanced starter subsequently line clear is taken _____ will be given to loco pilot.			(D)
	A)	T/369 3(b)	B)	taking off LSS
	C)	Restarting memo counter signed by TMR	D)	All of the above
54.	Whenever colour light signal is flickering / bobbing and does not pickup a steady aspect at least for _____, the signal shall be treated as defective.			(A)
	A)	60 seconds	B)	120 seconds
	C)	180 seconds	D)	None
55.	Signal warning board is located at a distance of _____ meters before a stop signal.			(C)
	A)	1500 meters	B)	1200 meters
	C)	1400 meters	D)	None
56.	The loco pilot and train manager will be given _____ no. of LR trips to work in hat sections.			(C)
	A)	3	B)	2
	C)	6	D)	None
57.	Gate-cum-Distant signal will be located at a distance of _____ meters before the gate.			(B)
	A)	120	B)	180
	C)	240	D)	None
58.	The speed of the train on 1 in 8 ¹ / ₂ turnout is _____ kmph.			(B)
	A)	8	B)	10
	C)	15	D)	None
59.	The speed of goods train while entering into goods terminal yard is restricted to _____ kmph.			(C)
	A)	8	B)	10
	C)	15	D)	None
60.	When a signal is newly erected or shifted, it shall be jointly inspected by _____.			(A)
	A)	SI, TI & CLI	B)	PWI, TI & SI
	C)	PWI, TI & CLI	D)	None

61.	When a signal is newly erected or shifted, caution order shall be given for a period of days.				(B)
	A)	8	B)	90	
	C)	15	D)	None	
62.	At a station where there is a common home or there are no starters, _____ is required.				(A)
	A)	Point indicators	B)	Shunt signals	
	C)	Co-acting signals	D)	None	
63.	ODC shall be allowed to be attached by a train for transport only with the prior sanction of _____.				(A)
	A)	PCOM/CRS	B)	DRM/DOM	
	C)	DME/DEE	D)	None	
64.	Speed of a class "C" ODC by day shall be _____ kmph in BG.				(A)
	A)	25	B)	45	
	C)	20	D)	75	
65.	When class "C" ODC is attached by a train _____ shall accompany as an escort.				(B)
	A)	CLI, TI, SI	B)	TXR, TI, PWI	
	C)	PA, CLI, Store keeper	D)	None	
66.	Speed of class "B" ODC on BG shall not exceed _____ KMPH.				(A)
	A)	40	B)	25	
	C)	15	D)	None	
67.	When engine pushing a train and guard is travelling in brake van, which is leading, the speed shall not exceed _____ kmph and when guard is not travelling in leading vehicle, the speed shall not exceed _____ kmph.				(B)
	A)	15; 10	B)	25; 8	
	C)	40; 25	D)	None	
68.	When engine pushing is permitted, reception shall be made on single line section by _____.				(A)
	A)	Taking off signals	B)	Piloting	
	C)	Hand signals	D)	None	
69.	In emergency, a goods train without brake van or without guard is ordered by _____.				(A)
	A)	Sr DOM	B)	COM	
	C)	CEE	D)	None	
70.	Running of goods train without brake van or without guard is strictly prohibited during _____.				(D)
	A)	Foggy weather	B)	TIC	
	C)	Winter	D)	Both A & B	
71.	On double line section, when major work is in progress on one of the line _____ kmph speed restriction caution order to the trains on adjacent line will be issued.				(C)
	A)	30	B)	75	
	C)	50	D)	MPS	
72.	_____ no. of damaged vehicles are permitted to be attached in rear of brake van only during _____ time.				(C)
	A)	2; night	B)	1; night	
	C)	1; day	D)	None	

73.	Empty / Load handle shall be kept in load position, when the gross load is above tonnes.				(C)
	A)	45.5	B)	44.5	
	C)	42.5	D)	None	
74.	Within station limits, where gradient is steeper than 1 in 600, to detach the loco of goods train without BV, _____ no. of wagons hand brakes are to be put ON.				(B)
	A)	6	B)	12	
	C)	18	D)	None	
75.	'H' board is provided in approach of _____ stations.				(D)
	A)	A class	B)	B class	
	C)	C class	D)	D class	
76.	When SM / Station staff does not exchange "all-right" signals, the LP shall give engine whistle code.				(C)
	A)	Two long	B)	two long, one short	
	C)	Two short	D)	None	
77.	The BPC of a material train with UIC Bogie, airbrake stock is valid for _____ days subject to examination of the train by TXR once in _____ days.				(A)
	A)	30; 15	B)	15; 5	
	C)	25; 10	D)	None	
78.	Authority to proceed under the system of working and _____ should be given to dispatch the material train for working in the block section,				(A)
	A)	Memo counter signed by Guard	B)	Memo from PWI	
	C)	Memo from SS	D)	None	
79.	On completion of caution order book, it shall be preserved for a period of _____ months.				(C)
	A)	12	B)	15	
	C)	6	D)	18	
80.	While backing a full train from one line to another via main line, _____ shall supervise the shunting.				(B)
	A)	Guard	B)	SS	
	C)	Points man	D)	None	
81.	Shunting speed of explosive and POL products shall not exceed _____ kmph.				(C)
	A)	10	B)	05	
	C)	08	D)	None	
82.	The loco pilot shall be given _____ authority where there is no calling ON signal and signal post telephone to receive a train on to an obstructed line.				(B)
	A)	T/369 3(b)	B)	T/509	
	C)	T/512	D)	T/511	
83.	Where tangible authority is not given as authority to proceed, _____ authority should be given to dispatch a train from un-signaled line.				(A)
	A)	T/511+PHS+ATP	B)	T/512	
	C)	T/409	D)	None	
84.	In addition to authority to proceed _____ authority should be given to start a train from a station having common starter signal.				(A)
	A)	T/512	B)	T/511	
	C)	T/409	D)	T/509	

85.	_____ gradient is considered as dangerous for shunting roller bearing wagon and gradient for non roller bearing wagons.				(A)
	A)	1in400; 1in 260	B)	1in100; 1in150	
	C)	1in300; 1in450	D)	None	
86.	Maximum Hand shunting speed is _____ kmph.				(C)
	A)	10	B)	15	
	C)	5	D)	None	
87.	The station master shall issue caution order restricting the speed to _____ kmph when “Lurch” is reported by loco pilot.				(A)
	A)	10	B)	15	
	C)	8	D)	None	
88.	When “Lurch” is reported on double line by loco pilot, station master shall give caution order for adjacent line, trains to proceed with _____.				(A)
	A)	Special caution order	B)	Memo	
	C)	PWI	D)	None	
89.	Rail fracture of less than 30 mm, the speed of first train shall be _____ kmph, the speed of the second and subsequent trains shall be _____ kmph.				(A)
	A)	10; 15	B)	25; 8	
	C)	15; 40	D)	None	
90.	Rail fracture of more than 30 mm or multiple fractures, certification shall be given by _____ and above rank.				(C)
	A)	DEN	B)	ADEN	
	C)	SSE/P Way	D)	None	
91.	During total interruption of communication on double line _____ is the authority to proceed authorising the loco pilot to proceed with a restricted speed of _____ kmph.				(A)
	A)	T/C602; 25/10	B)	T/D609; 15/8	
	C)	T/A611; 10/8	D)	None	
92.	_____ authorities are required for the light engine which is going to open communication when enquiry is made for more than one train.				(B)
	A)	T/C 603+T/D611	B)	T/B 602+T/E602	
	C)	T/A602+T/G645	D)	None	
93.	When trains are dealt on T/C 602, the time interval between two trains shall be _____ minutes.				(B)
	A)	60	B)	30	
	C)	45	D)	None	
94.	_____ is ATP for the light engine to come back after opening communication.				(A)
	A)	T/G602 or T/H602	B)	T/A602 or T/I 609	
	C)	T/H602 or T/H 611	D)	None	
95.	If enquiry is made for more than one train and reply is also received, the second train can be allowed to go with a restricted speed of _____ kmph.				(A)
	A)	25/10	B)	15/8	
	C)	10/5	D)	None	
96.	_____ is the authorized means of communication in absolute block system to take line clear after failure of block telephone.				(B)
	A)	VHF	B)	Station to station fixed telephone	
	C)	Walkie-talkie	D)	Control	

97.	Light engine, which is going for opening communication, shall proceed with a restricted speed of _____ kmph.				(B)
	A)	25/15	B)	15/10	
	C)	20/8	D)	None	
98.	_____ no. of train(s) enquiry can be made on T/E 602,				(A)
	A)	More than one	B)	Less than one	
	C)	One	D)	None	
99.	Form no. of UP conditional line clear ticket is _____ and DN conditional line clear ticket is _____.				(A)
	A)	T/G602; T/H602	B)	T/A602; T/I609	
	C)	T/H602; T/H611	D)	None	
100.	When motor trolley / tower car is sent for opening communication, it shall be accompanied by _____.				(C)
	A)	PWI/TI	B)	SSE.PWI/SI	
	C)	Guard/ASM	D)	None	
101.	When goods train is dispatched on T/J 602 the speed shall not exceed _____ kmph.				(C)
	A)	25/8	B)	45/25	
	C)	15/8	D)	None	
102.	_____ is the authority for trains working on TSL working.				(D)
	A)	T/A 602	B)	T/B 602	
	C)	T/C 602	D)	T/D 602	
103.	If LP enters block section without authority and subsequently sends his Assistant loco pilot with a memo to SM in rear / SM in advance that SM shall give _____ and _____ to start the train.				(B)
	A)	Signals; PLCT	B)	PLCT; Caution order	
	C)	Memo; Signals	D)	None	
104.	When explosion sound is heard by SM and location is not known and light engine could not be sent for testing purpose, the whole train shall be allowed to go with a restricted speed of _____ kmph.				(B)
	A)	15	B)	10	
	C)	25	D)	50	
105.	In case of fire accident in a passenger train, the first objective to be achieved is _____.				(C)
	A)	Clear the section	B)	Detach the vehicle	
	C)	Safety of the passengers	D)	ask for relief	
106.	The light engine which is coming on T/609 to pick up the second portion shall come with a restricted speed of _____ kmph.				(C)
	A)	40	B)	15	
	C)	25	D)	50	
107.	All Guards, LPs, ALPs & Motor men who are required to work in automatic block system shall undergo one day intensive training, renewal of certificate shall be done once in _____ months.				(C)
	A)	12	B)	5	
	C)	6	D)	36	
108.	The minimum equipment of fixed signals in automatic system on single line shall be _____ and _____ signals.				(B)
	A)	Distant; Home	B)	Automatic; Semi automatic	
	C)	Home; LSS	D)	Outer; Home	

109.	When last stop signal failed on single line automatic block system _____ is the authority to proceed for the first train, which shall go with a restricted speed of kmph.				(A)
	A)	T369 (3b); 15	B)	T/602; 15	
	C)	T/A602; 45	D)	None	
110.	When last stop signal fails, _____ authority is given to the loco pilot in automatic block system single line				(A)
	A)	T369 (3b)	B)	T/D912	
	C)	T/C912	D)	T/P912	
111.	In automatic signalling territory, during prolonged failure of signals on double line, the authority is given.				(B)
	A)	T/A-912	B)	T/D-912	
	C)	T/C-912	D)	T/B-912	
112.	When signals and communication fails on double line in automatic section, _____ authority is given to the loco pilot.				(A)
	A)	T/B912	B)	T/C912	
	C)	T/D912	D)	T/A912	
113.	In automatic section, the time interval between two trains during signal and communication failure on double line shall be _____ minutes.				(B)
	A)	30	B)	25	
	C)	15	D)	45	
114.	When flat tyre noticed, clear the section with _____ kmph speed restriction.				(D)
	A)	MPS	B)	40	
	C)	50	D)	30	
115.	During temporary single line working in automatic section the first train proceeding on right line when signal and communication are working shall proceed on _____ authorities.				(B)
	A)	T/D 912	B)	T/E 912	
	C)	T/C 912	D)	T/B 912	
116.	During temporary single line working in Automatic section, when signals and communication are working the second sub-subsequent train proceeding on right line shall proceed on _____.				(C)
	A)	Cautiously	B)	Whistling	
	C)	Signal aspects	D)	Written memo	
117.	When train meets with an accident in automatic block system on double line and the adjacent line is obstructed, the adjacent line shall be protected as per _____ rule.				(D)
	A)	GR6.06	B)	GR6.12	
	C)	GR6.09	D)	GR 6.03	
118.	In Automatic block system, when the train is unable to proceed further due to accident or obstructed or due to the failure of loco, the TMR shall protect the train in rear by placing one detonator at _____ meters and two detonators at _____ meters from the point of obstruction.				(A)
	A)	90; 180	B)	120; 150	
	C)	150; 300	D)	120; 180	
119.	To stop the train "out of course" in automatic block system _____ no. of detonators are placed at _____ meters from the end of platform in direction of the train.				(B)
	A)	3; 120	B)	2; 180	
	C)	1; 120	D)	4; 600	

120.	In automatic block system, Relief loco / train shall proceed with a restricted speed of kmph.				(D)
	A)	25/15	B)	45/25	
	C)	60/30	D)	15/10	
121.	Loco pilot shall sign in the ER-7 book and proceed with _____ kmph after stopping at the stop indicator.				(C)
	A)	15	B)	20	
	C)	8	D)	25	
122.	“W/L” board shall be provided before level crossing at a distance of _____ metres.				(A)
	A)	600	B)	1200	
	C)	1300	D)	1600	
123.	When water over tops the rail, _____ shall certify by walking over and probing that the track is safe.				(A)
	A)	PWI	B)	DEN	
	C)	Sr.DEN	D)	Sr.DOM	
124.	If a crew is not worked in a section for _____ months, their LR will laps.				(B)
	A)	2	B)	3	
	C)	4	D)	6	
125.	In case of 3 rd line introduced in a section, during first trip, loco pilot should run with _____ kmph when view ahead is clear and _____ kmph if view ahead is not clear.				(C)
	A)	30; 15	B)	20; 15	
	C)	40; 15	D)	50; 15	

2. Duties of Loco Inspector:

1.	During footplate inspection by CLIs, whether during day or night, _____ on the line should be checked and rectified through the concerned departments.				(B)
	A)	Way side stations	B)	Abnormalities	
	C)	Log book	D)	All the above	
2.	CLIs should inspect the assigned _____ to check the facilities available for running staff.				(D)
	A)	Platform	B)	S&T Room	
	C)	SM Office	D)	running room	
3.	CLIs should conduct _____ in automatic signalling territory to verify whether the loco pilots are following relevant rules as laid down in General & Subsidiary Rules.				(C)
	A)	Signal sighting	B)	Platform checks	
	C)	ambush checks	D)	All the above	
4.	CLI will issue a _____ to running staff for working in automatic signaling sections after providing one day intensive training and after testing their knowledge.				(C)
	A)	Training relieving letter	B)	Learning Road	
	C)	Competency certificate	D)	All the above	
5.	CLIs will maintain a record in the form of a _____ for each running staff member under their control, detailing the training imparted, refresher and promotional courses completed, knowledge of safety rules, troubleshooting procedures, etc.				(A)
	A)	Diary	B)	Rough journals	
	C)	Erasable pads	D)	None	
6.	CLIs will check and eliminate the cases of _____ of locomotives, crews in loco sheds and traffic yards, both before and after working trains.				(C)
	A)	PIT examination	B)	Non-issue of job cards	
	C)	unnecessary detention	D)	All the above	
7.	CLIs will check records maintained in crew lobby, including the _____ for proper functioning and usage.				(B)
	A)	Water coolers	B)	breath analyser equipment	
	C)	Furniture	D)	None	
8.	CLIs will conduct _____ and attend any other orders relating to them given by Officers.				(D)
	A)	DAR enquiries	B)	Accident enquiries	
	C)	Joint inspections	D)	All of the above	
9.	Ensure Loco Pilot has made entries during sign OFF in _____ regarding C&W, track, OHE and other defects if any.				(C)
	A)	FOIS	B)	ICMS	
	C)	CMS	D)	SLAM	
10.	CLIs will conduct joint checking of emergency telephone sets used on electric locos with the supervisors of _____.				(C)
	A)	Operating department	B)	TrD Department	
	C)	S&T department	D)	Mechanical Department	
11.	CLIs will train the running staff about _____ carried out on electric locos.				(A)
	A)	new modifications	B)	schedules	
	C)	repairs	D)	None	

12.	CLIs will train new Loco Pilots on the _____ on both the locomotive and the train.				(D)
	A)	Driving Techniques	B)	Different types of loads	
	C)	Troubleshooting techniques	D)	All the above	
13.	CLIs will test and check the _____ on run and arrange for defective speedometer to be attended by shed staff as required.				(A)
	A)	Accurate working of speedometers	B)	Condition of speedometer cables/sensors	
	C)	Calibration of speedometer.	D)	None of the above.	
14.	CLIs will handle weak loco pilots allotted to him by _____.				(B)
	A)	Giving warning letters	B)	Giving intensive training on line	
	C)	Ignoring	D)	None	
15.	The Chief Loco Inspector is required to conduct joint inspections in cases of _____.				(D)
	A)	Loco failures	B)	Loco met with accident	
	C)	Brake power of trains affected punctuality	D)	All of the above	
16.	The Chief Loco Inspector is required to conduct joint signal sighting with _____.				(C)
	A)	Traffic Inspector	B)	Signal Inspector	
	C)	A &B	D)	None of the above	
17.	If LP repatriated from stationery duties he should be given handling for _____.				(A)
	A)	2 months	A)	2 months	
	C)	2 days	C)	2 days	
18.	If loco Competency of LP lapsed because of not working in any traction for more than 6 months, he should be given handling for _____ after attending refresher course.				(A)
	A)	1000 kms	A)	1000 kms	
	C)	500 kms	C)	500 kms	
19.	CLI should conduct _____ type of inspections.				(D)
	A)	Foot plate	A)	Foot plate	
	C)	Ambush check	C)	Ambush check	
20.	On reaching to accident sight, CLI should preserve _____ in presence of supervisor committee.				(D)
	A)	Loco log book	A)	Loco log book	
	C)	Loco Sch dates	C)	Loco Sch dates	
21.	Basic amenities to be ensued in Running room are _____.				(D)
	A)	Subsidized meals	A)	Subsidized meals	
	C)	Yoga and Mediation	C)	Yoga and Mediation	
22.	To control PDD of a train _____ is the best option.				(D)
	A)	Double call system	A)	Double call system	
	C)	Swapping of crew	C)	Swapping of crew	
23.	Basic amenities in crew booking lobby is _____.				(D)
	A)	CC TV	A)	CC TV	
	C)	CMS with integrated BA equipment to KIOSK.	C)	CMS with integrated BA equipment to KIOSK.	

24.	For trains running between 110 to 130 Kmph max speeds, utilise _____ as ALP.				(C)
	A)	LP Goods certificate holder	A)	LP Goods certificate holder	
	C)	60,000 kms foot plate service completed ALP	C)	60,000 kms foot plate service completed ALP	
25.	Co-LP has to be provided for trains running above _____ Kmph max speed.				(D)
	A)	110	A)	110	
	C)	100	C)	100	
26.	LP must pass Aptitude test to work the _____ trains.				(A)
	A)	EMU and above 110 kmph	A)	EMU and above 110 kmph	
	C)	SPIC	C)	SPIC	
27.	LP must undergo PME once in _____ year(s) to work trains running above 130 kmph speed.				(D)
	A)	Four	A)	Four	
	C)	Three	C)	Three	
28.	For Loco Pilot Passenger promotional course, _____ no. of days training to be given in Technical aspect.				(B)
	A)	36	B)	36	
	C)	24	D)	30	
29.	_____ no. of days handling to be given to Loco pilot in EMU/MEMU after completion of initial course in EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	10	B)	12	
	C)	15	D)	5	

3. Duties of Fuel Inspectors:

1.	Decanting of HSD oil from road tank trucks should be undertaken during _____ generally.				(A)
	A)	Day time	B)	Night time	
	C)	Sunday	D)	Holiday	
2.	In urgency for decanting oil after sunset is to be certified by the _____.				(C)
	A)	DME	B)	DRM	
	C)	Sr. DME	D)	Sr.DCM	
3.	Sample tests must be carried out from each road tank truck using _____ before decanting.				(A)
	A)	Water soluble paste	B)	Diesel soluble	
	C)	Petrol soluble	D)	Oil paste	
4.	When contamination of the HSD oil with water is detected and/or a shortage of oil is found, the tank truck _____.				(A)
	A)	Must not be decanted	B)	Must be decanted	
	C)	Permission required Sr. DME	D)	None of the above	
5.	Decanting of HSD oil must always be done into the _____.				(C)
	A)	empty barrels	B)	Locomotives	
	C)	storage tanks	D)	All the above	
6.	Before decanting, _____ settling time to be followed.				(B)
	A)	20-25 minutes	B)	10-15 minutes	
	C)	30-35 minutes	D)	25-55 minutes	
7.	Decanting of road tank trucks is to be personally inspected by a _____, at least once in two months to ascertain that the instructions and accountable procedure are being properly followed.				(C)
	A)	SSE	B)	CLI	
	C)	Gazetted Officer	D)	TI	
8.	Decanting of road tank trucks is to be personally inspected by a Gazetted Officer at least once in _____ to ascertain that the instructions and accountable procedure are being properly followed.				(A)
	A)	two months	B)	every month	
	C)	three months	D)	four months	
9.	Samples from each storage tank is to be drawn at least once _____ and are to be tested for water contamination in a laboratory to be nominated by the respective Zonal Railways.				(C)
	A)	two months	B)	four months	
	C)	every month	D)	daily	
10.	In normal course, cleaning and painting of the storage tanks are to be undertaken after _____ by the oil company.				(B)
	A)	2 years	B)	5 years	
	C)	4 years	D)	3 years	
11.	The flow meter totaled recording is to be noted out on _____ for maintaining book balance and cross checking with the ground balance as measured by the dip.				(D)
	A)	every hour	B)	every day	
	C)	every week	D)	every shift	

12.	If the variation between book balance and ground balance is more than _____, it must be informed to the Sr.DME for necessary inquiry of the reasons and remedial measures.				(C)
	A)	+ 4%	B)	+ 3%	
	C)	+ 1%	D)	+ 2%	
13.	In case the flow meter or the totaled becomes defective, the RCD In-charge will inform the oil company and the _____ office.				(C)
	A)	COM's	B)	Sr.DCM's	
	C)	Sr.DME's	D)	DRM's	
14.	The RCD uses _____ number of measuring instruments to account the receipt and issue of the HSD oil.				(A)
	A)	3	B)	2	
	C)	4	D)	1	
15.	HSD-10 fuel checkers dairy used for _____ purpose.				(A)
	A)	Intimation of supplies	B)	wagon placement memo	
	C)	en-route shortages	D)	miscellaneous issues	
16.	_____ form is used for Intimation of supplies made during the month.				(B)
	A)	HSD-2	B)	HSD-1	
	C)	HSD-3	D)	HSD-4	
17.	On arrival of the tank wagon in the station yard, station master will prepare a wagon placement memo of _____.				(C)
	A)	Form F-6	B)	Form F-5	
	C)	Form F-7	D)	Form F-8	
18.	_____ form is used for Statement of en-route shortages during the month.				(D)
	A)	HSD-1	B)	HSD-2	
	C)	HSD-4	D)	HSD-3	
19.	_____ form used Monthly consolidated statement of miscellaneous issues on the basis of HSD-8.				(A)
	A)	HSD-7	B)	HSD-6	
	C)	HSD-1	D)	HSD-4	
20.	Form No. HSD-7 in duplicate and copy of the same will be sent to _____ concerned along with the HSD-8.				(C)
	A)	DOM	B)	DCM	
	C)	DFM	D)	DRM	

4. Duties of Power Controller/TLC, Control Office Organization & FOIS:

1.	The basic duties of TLC/Power controllers are _____.				(D)
	A)	To arrange motive power	B)	To guide running staff	
	C)	Planning of locos to home shed for maintenance	D)	All the above	
2.	The Power Controller collects the daily position of loco statistics, division outage, and division utilization from _____ program.				(C)
	A)	CMS	B)	PAM	
	C)	FOIS	D)	SLAM	
3.	_____ is personally responsible for ensuring an even balance of engines and crews between running sheds to meet traffic demands.				(D)
	A)	Chief Crew Controller	B)	Traffic Control	
	C)	Carriage and Wagon Control.	D)	Power Control	
4.	The Traction Loco Controller is responsible to maintain a list of _____ in control office.				(A)
	A)	Passenger/coaching fit locos	B)	Shunting locos	
	C)	Condemned Locos	D)	Leave/PRs	
5.	_____ of the following is not listed as a basic duty of a TLC/Power Controller.				(D)
	A)	To guide running staff	B)	To arrange motive power	
	C)	Planning of locos to home shed for maintenance	D)	To sanction running staff leave	
6.	_____ is primarily in charge of the divisional control office.				(B)
	A)	Sr. DEE	B)	Sr. DOM	
	C)	CRS	D)	Sr. DPO	
7.	If a locomotive is utilised for 4 hours per day, then loco outage will be _____.				(B)
	A)	24/4	B)	4/24	
	C)	20/24	D)	24/20	
8.	_____ of the following register should be maintained in the Traction Controller Office.				(B)
	A)	Local SOB	B)	Power Position Book	
	C)	Safety circular	D)	First Trip Monitoring	
9.	TLC office is responsible for monitoring of _____.				(C)
	A)	Signal control	B)	Overhead equipment faults	
	C)	Locomotive availability and crew link	D)	Track maintenance	
10.	Prime duty of the Power/Traction Controller (MAIN LINE/ LOCO) is _____.				(C)
	A)	To sanction leave to running staff	B)	To oversee the work of Crew Controllers.	
	C)	To ensure availability of locomotive for each train	D)	To conduct breath analyzer tests for crew.	
11.	_____ duty falls under the Power/Traction Loco Controller (CREW) responsibilities.				(B)
	A)	Scrutinizing daily loco operating statistics.	B)	Punctuality Monitoring of train services by ensuring attendance of crew.	
	C)	Organizing trials of electric locomotives.	D)	Planning movement of locos to sheds for scheduled inspections.	
12.	Load tables of freight trains are prepared & sent to Hqrs by _____.				(D)

	A) Sr. DOM	B) Sr. DEE/TRSO	
	C) Sr. DFM	D) Both A) & B)	
13.	Goods locos used on coaching service due to late running of corresponding link is called _____.		(C)
	A) Effective outage	B) Ineffective outage	
	C) Goods on Passenger	D) All of the above	
14.	_____ is an assessment of the requirement of locomotive / diesel / electrical powers based on the number of trains and class of trains to run on particular section.		(C)
	A) Outage	B) Utilisation	
	C) Power Plan	D) Bare requirement	
15.	While preparing power plan section wise bare requirement is worked out basing on average utilisation of the last _____ months over the section.		(C)
	A) 02	B) 03	
	C) 06	D) 24	
16.	To calculate Loco utilisation, _____ is taken as a unit.		(C)
	A) One week	B) One minute	
	C) One day	D) One month	
17.	In FOIS, for utilisation calculation purposes of shunting locos, _____ will be reckoned per hour.		(A)
	A) 15 Kms	B) 30 Kms	
	C) 50 Kms	D) 60 Kms	
18.	Light engine utilization can be taken from the _____ program.		(D)
	A) CCLMS	B) RTIS	
	C) COA	D) FOIS	
19.	To calculate loco outage, _____ is taken as a unit.		(D)
	A) One week	B) One minute	
	C) One Month	D) One day	
20.	Crew links can be prepared by using the _____ program of CRIS		(A)
	A) CCLMS	B) RTIS	
	C) COA	D) FOIS	
21.	Loco Schedule dates are feeding in _____ program.		(A)
	A) FOIS	B) CMS	
	C) CVVRS	D) RDAS	
22.	The divisional control office is the authority responsible for ordering _____ specific emergency assets.		(C)
	A) Store van	B) Ballast train	
	C) ART/SPMRV	D) Fuel tankers	
23.	Engine statistics are maintained at _____ department.		(B)
	A) Safety	B) Statistical	
	C) Zonal Control Office	D) Divisional Control Office	
24.	_____ is the cooling period for a TLC/PCOR.		(C)
	A) 3 months	B) 5 Years	
	C) Equivalent to tenure period	D) No limit	
25.	Unusual occurrences pertaining to locos are reported to zonal headquarters by _____.		(A)
	A) TLC	B) TPC	
	C) Punctuality controller	D) None of the above	

26.	Loco pilots should report mid-section loco failures to _____.				(D)
	A)	TPC	B)	Safety counselor	
	C)	Punctuality Controller	D)	TLC/PCOR	
27.	ART/MRVs are to be ordered by _____ generally.				(A)
	A)	Divisional Control office	B)	CCC office	
	C)	CRS	D)	All of the above	
28.	In FOIS, if loco status showing I, it indicates _____.				(D)
	A)	Intensive	B)	Intermittent	
	C)	Inaugural	D)	Ineffective	
29.	In FOIS if loco service showing G, it indicates _____.				(B)
	A)	Good	B)	Goods	
	C)	Gone	D)	Go	
30.	In FOIS if loco service showing P, it indicates _____.				(D)
	A)	Passing	B)	Progress	
	C)	Passive	D)	Passenger	
31.	In FOIS, for utilisation calculation purpose of shunting loco _____ kms will be given per hour.				(D)
	A)	10	B)	20	
	C)	5	D)	15	
32.	In FOIS _____ subsystem is having Loco holding/Schedule dates position.				(B)
	A)	TMS	B)	RMS	
	C)	PAM	D)	None	

5. Rest rules pertaining to Running Staff:

1.	Call notice period should continue to be a part of the _____ rest				(C)
	A)	On duty	B)	Periodic	
	C)	head quarter / out station	D)	Under	
2.	Subject to exigencies of service, HQ rest of all running staff will be _____ Hrs irrespective of the duration of their incoming trip				(B)
	A)	12	B)	16	
	C)	8	D)	30	
3.	Crew shall select his _____ hrs. long rest at the time of sign off.				(D)
	A)	16 hrs./22 hrs.	B)	12 hrs./30 hrs.	
	C)	8 hrs./16 hrs.	D)	22 hrs. / 30 hrs.	
4.	In a month _____ no. of 30 hours PRs or _____ no of 22 hrs PRs are to be granted to running staff.PR must ensure night in bed.				(A)
	A)	4, 5	B)	4, 4	
	C)	5, 4	D)	5, 5	
5.	If CCC failed to grant PR within 10 days, booking of LP/ALP will not come under category in CMS.				(C)
	A)	Fetch crew without rule	B)	Fetch crew without ASIG	
	C)	Fetch crew as per rule	D)	None	
6.	As per High power committee to review the duty hours of running staff recommendations E(LL)2015/HPC/2/Pt.MS dtd.02.02.2016, continuous Night duty to be reckoned form _____ .				(B)
	A)	22.00 hrs to 06.00 hrs	B)	00.00 hrs to 06.00 hrs	
	C)	18.00 hrs to 06.00 hrs	D)	00.00 hrs to 04.00 hrs	
7.	For Loco pilots of all Mail/Express trains, the running duty (for the purpose of preparation of links only should not exceed _____ hours. However P&C time shall not be included within these running duty hours.				(A)
	A)	8	B)	9	
	C)	11	D)	10	
8.	Subject to exigencies of service, a maximum limit of _____ duty hours per fortnight should be laid down for running staff.				(D)
	A)	96	B)	104	
	C)	52	D)	125	
9.	Continues night duty for running staff should be limited to _____ nights with booking/working towards headquarters.				(C)
	A)	3	B)	5	
	C)	4	D)	6	
10.	The limit of stay away from headquarters for running staff should be fixed at _____ hours.				(B)
	A)	96	B)	72	
	C)	48	D)	36	
11.	As per RB letter No.2023/TT-1/76/STAFF-07/duty hours dated; 12.10.2023, total duty at a stretch from sign on to sign off for running staff should not exceed _____ hours.				(B)
	A)	8	B)	11	
	C)	9	D)	12	

12.	Running duty at a stretch should not ordinarily exceed _____ hours.				(C)
	A)	8	B)	11	
	C)	9	D)	12	
13.	As per PCEE/SCR Lr No.E.195/TRS/SAFETY/Vol.-XXIX dated: 10.05.2021, loco running staff after availing Leave /Sick should be booked at _____ hrs. of subsequent day.				(A)
	A)	06.00	B)	00.00	
	C)	08.00	D)	12.00	
14.	If running staff working hours are less than or equal to 5 hours for reaching outstation destination, _____ hrs. of rest will be provided.				(D)
	A)	Equal to working hours.	B)	8 hours	
	C)	6 hours	D)	Working hours + 1 hour.	
15.	If running staff working hours are more than 5 hours but less than 8 hours for reaching outstation destination, _____ hrs. rest will be provided.				(C)
	A)	Equal to working hours.	B)	8 hours	
	C)	6 hours	D)	Working hours + 1 hour.	
16.	If running staff working hours are greater than or equal to 8 hours for reaching outstation destination, _____ hrs. rest will be provided.				(B)
	A)	Equal to working hours.	B)	8 hours	
	C)	6 hours	D)	Working hours + 1 hour.	
17.	For Running Staff, PR is considered only when _____ in bed is ensured.				(C)
	A)	Full day	B)	00.00 to 06.00 hrs.	
	C)	full night	D)	18.00 to 06.00 hrs.	
18.	While sanctioning _____, CCC should know Progressive hours, leaves / PR, staff has availed.				(A)
	A)	leave /PR	B)	PF advance	
	C)	Festival advance	D)	OT regulation	
19.	For Running Staff, Sanctioning of PR / Leave by CCC should be done _____ in a day.				(B)
	A)	thrice	B)	Twice	
	C)	once	D)	None	
20.	Around _____ Hrs of PR hours in a month to be granted to running staff.				(A)
	A)	120	B)	90	
	C)	150	D)	110	
21.	The HOER rules amended in compliance to the instruction in the _____.				(A)
	A)	Railway Act, 1989 (24 of 1989)	B)	Railway Act, 1998 (24 of 1989)	
	C)	Railway Act, 2005 (24 of 1989)	D)	None of the above	
22.	Time limit to appeal to the RLC on the classification of under HOER is _____.				(B)
	A)	150 days	B)	90 days	
	C)	180 days	D)	120 days	

23.	In case of crew changing point is 1 hr away, the duty hours should not exceed _____ as per accepted recommendations of High power committee as per RBE No. 120/2016 & 143/2016.				(A)
	A)	12 hrs.	B)	11 hrs.	
	C)	10 hrs.	D)	9 hrs.	
24.	Rostered hours of work consists of _____.				(C)
	A)	Standard hours of duty	B)	Time required to do preparatory or Complementary work or both	
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None	
25.	As per Establishment rules, Running staff comes under _____ category.				(A)
	A)	Continuous	B)	Essentially Intermittent	
	C)	Excluded	D)	Intensive	
26.	As per Establishment rules, CLIs are comes _____ category.				(C)
	A)	Continuous	B)	Essentially Intermittent	
	C)	Excluded	D)	Intensive	
27.	If PR is unable to grant within 7 days , the same can be granted within _____ days.				(C)
	A)	8	B)	9	
	C)	10	D)	11	
28.	Medically de-categorised Running staff is to be kept in _____ post still he/she absorbed in alternate post.				(D)
	A)	Permanent	B)	Temporary	
	C)	Adhoc	D)	Supernumerary	

6. Preventive maintenance schedule of Locomotives and major items to be attended in the schedules:

1.	Trip Inspection (TI) for WAP7/WAP4 passenger locomotives is carried out in _____.				(C)
	A)	5000 km or one trip, whichever is later	B)	5500 km or one trip, whichever is later	
	C)	4500 km or one trip, whichever is later	D)	6000 km or one trip, whichever is later	
2.	Trip Inspection (TI) for WAG-9 locomotive is carried out in _____.				(A)
	A)	45 days	B)	60 days	
	C)	One trip	D)	30 days	
3.	Trip Inspection (TI) for WAG-7 locomotive is carried out in _____.				(B)
	A)	45 days	B)	20 days	
	C)	25 days	D)	30 days	
4.	Revised POH Schedule of WAP-7 locomotive is carried out in _____.				(C)
	A)	108 months (9 years) ± 6 months or 18 lakh km, whichever is earlier	B)	72 months(6 years) ± 3 months or 15 lakh km whichever is earlier	
	C)	108 months (9 years) ± 6 months or 24 lakh km, whichever is earlier	D)	216 months (18 years) ± 6 months or 24 lakh km, whichever is earlier	
5.	Revised POH Schedule of WAP-4 locomotive is carried out in _____.				(A)
	A)	108 months (9 years) ± 3 months or 18 lakh km, whichever is earlier	B)	72 months (6 years) ± 3 months or 15 lakh km whichever is earlier	
	C)	54 months (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years) ± 6 months or 12 lakh km, whichever is earlier.	D)	216 months (18 years) ± 6 months or 24 lakh km, whichever is earlier	
6.	Revised POH Schedule of WAG-9 locomotive is carried out in _____.				(D)
	A)	108 months (9 years) ± 6 months or 18 lakh km, whichever is earlier	B)	72 months (6 years) ± 3 months or 15 lakh km whichever is earlier	
	C)	54 months (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years) ± 6 months or 12 lakh km, whichever is earlier	D)	216 months (18 years) ± 6 months or 24 lakh km, whichever is earlier	
7.	Revised POH Schedule of WAG-7 locomotive is carried out in _____.				(C)
	A)	72 months (6 years) ± 3 months or 15 lakh km whichever is earlier	B)	216 months (18 years) ± 6 months or 24 lakh km, whichever is earlier	
	C)	120 months (10years) ± 3 months or 12 lakh km, whichever is earlier	D)	108 months (9 years) ± 6 months or 18 lakh km, whichever is earlier	
8.	Revised IOH Schedule of WAP-7 locomotive is carried out in _____.				(B)
	A)	48 months (4 years) ± 6 months or 12 lakh km whichever is earlier	B)	54 months (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years) ± 6 months or 12 lakh km, whichever is earlier.	
	C)	72 months (6 years) ± 3 months or 8 lakh km, whichever is earlier	D)	36 months ± 1 month or 6 lakh km whichever is earlier	
9.	Revised IOH Schedule of WAP-4 locomotive is carried out in _____.				(A)
	A)	54 months (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years) ± 1 month or 9 lakh km, whichever is earlier	B)	54 months (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years) ± 1 month or 12 lakh km, whichever is earlier	
	C)	36 months ± 1 month or 6 lakh km whichever is earlier	D)	72 months(6 years) ± 1 month or 8 lakh km, whichever is earlier	
10.	Revised IOH Schedule of WAG-7 locomotive is carried out in _____.				(D)
	A)	54 months (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years) ± 1 month	B)	54 months (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years) ± 3 months	
	C)	36 months ± 1 month	D)	72 months (6 years) ± 1 month	

11.	Revised IOH schedule of WAG-9 locomotive is carried out in _____.				(D)
	A)	96 months (8 years) \pm 3 months or 12 lakh km, whichever is earlier	B)	84 months (7 years) \pm 3 months or 16 lakh km, whichever is earlier	
	C)	60 months (5 years) \pm 6 months or 16 lakh km, whichever is earlier	D)	72 months (6 years) \pm 6 months or 8 lakh km, whichever is earlier	
12.	AOH schedule is now termed as _____.				(A)
	A)	TOH	B)	POH	
	C)	MTR	D)	IOH	

7. Pump Working and Hydraulic Data of RCD:

1.	For getting higher flow at the outlet of the centrifugal pump, impellers should be connected in _____.				(B)
	A)	Series	B)	Parallel	
	C)	Anyone	D)	Can't say	
2.	For getting higher pressure at the outlet of the centrifugal pump, impellers should be connected in _____.				(A)
	A)	Series	B)	Parallel	
	C)	Anyone	D)	Can't say	
3.	Centrifugal pumps are normally of _____.				(A)
	A)	High capacity and low head	B)	Low capacity and high head	
	C)	High capacity and high head	D)	Low capacity and low head	
4.	Positive displacement pumps are of _____.				(B)
	A)	High capacity and low head	B)	Low capacity and high head	
	C)	High capacity and high head	D)	Low capacity and low head	
5.	Centrifugal pumps are not suitable for _____.				(C)
	A)	Low viscosity fluids	B)	Can't say	
	C)	High viscosity fluids	D)	All of the above	
6.	The efficiency of a centrifugal pump is _____.				(A)
	A)	Decreases with an increase in viscosity	B)	Increases with increase in viscosity	
	C)	Does not vary with the change in viscosity	D)	Can't say	
7.	The efficiency of a positive displacement pump is _____.				(B)
	A)	Decreases with an increase in viscosity	B)	Increases with increase in viscosity	
	C)	Does not vary with the change in viscosity	D)	Can't say	
8.	Centrifugal pumps require _____.				(C)
	A)	Creating a vacuum on the suction side before starting the pump	B)	Creating a vacuum on the discharge side before starting the pump	
	C)	Priming before starting the pump	D)	None of the above	
9.	_____ pump(s) are called self-primed pumps.				(A)
	A)	Positive displacement pump	B)	Centrifugal pump	
	C)	Both (A) and (B)	D)	Can't say	
10.	In _____ pump(s), flow is constant.				(A)
	A)	Positive displacement pump	B)	Centrifugal pump	
	C)	Both (A) and (B)	D)	Can't say	
11.	In _____ pump(s), flow is pulsating.				(B)
	A)	Positive displacement pump	B)	Centrifugal pump	
	C)	Both (A) and (B)	D)	Can't say	
12.	In a centrifugal pump, liquid enters the pump through _____.				(A)
	A)	The center	B)	The top	
	C)	The bottom	D)	Can't say	

13.	If the flow is less but high pressure requires, then choose _____.			(C)
	A)	Axial flow pump	B)	Centrifugal Pump
	C)	Reciprocating Pump	D)	None of these
14.	_____ of the following pump has the highest specific speed.			(C)
	A)	Centrifugal pump	B)	Mixed flow pump
	C)	Axial flow pump	D)	None of these
15.	_____ are the parts of a centrifugal pump.			(D)
	A)	Casing	B)	Suction pipe
	C)	Impeller	D)	All of the above
16.	Normally for hydrostatic test of a centrifugal pump should be conducted for a duration of _____.			(C)
	A)	5 minutes	B)	10 minutes
	C)	30 minutes	D)	15 minutes
17.	Priming in the pump is required is _____.			(C)
	A)	To remove the air from the pump	B)	To avoid the generation of negative pressure
	C)	Both (A) and (B)	D)	Can't say
18.	_____ fluid is the heaviest of the following.			(B)
	A)	Water	B)	carbon tetrachloride
	C)	Castor oil	D)	glycerin
19.	The rate of change of momentum of the fluid from driving to the driven member decides the amount of _____ being transmitted in this system.			(D)
	A)	Torque	B)	Circulatory force
	C)	Pressure	D)	Both (A) and (B)
20.	Hydraulic torque converter having _____ principle components.			(D)
	A)	Impeller or pump	B)	Reaction member or guide-wheel
	C)	Turbine or runner	D)	All of the above

8. Running Time Trials & Load Trials:

1.	_____ is the main objective of conducting a running time trial.				(C)
	A)	Evaluate passenger comfort	B)	Assess maximum speed only	
	C)	Determine realistic schedule timings	D)	Check ticketing systems	
2.	Running time trials for coaching trains are generally conducted when _____.				(B)
	A)	A new station opens	B)	A timetable revision is due	
	C)	A train is permanently cancelled	D)	Seasonal trains are introduced	
3.	_____ is typically recorded during a running time trial.				(C)
	A)	Driver's medical report	B)	Train composition	
	C)	Sectional running timings and delays	D)	Number of passengers boarded	
4.	_____ is meant by "Make-up Time" in train operations.				(B)
	A)	Time given to extend halt	B)	Extra time given in the schedule to cover unscheduled delays	
	C)	Rest time for guard	D)	Train crew shift change time	
5.	_____ type of train is most frequently used for initial time trials in coaching sections.				(C)
	A)	Mail/Express	B)	MEMU	
	C)	Special train (non-commercial)	D)	Shatabdi Express	
6.	During running time trails, sectional speed refer to _____.				(D)
	A)	Speed at major stations only	B)	Maximum achievable speed on route	
	C)	Average speed between crew changes	D)	Average permissible speed for each block section	
7.	_____ is the main purpose of conducting load trials for goods trains is to determine.				(C)
	A)	To increase staff working hours	B)	To check track geometry	
	C)	The optimal load that a locomotive can haul on a specific section	D)	To train new loco pilots	
8.	Load trials are primarily conducted during _____.				(B)
	A)	A new passenger train is launched	B)	New loco or upgraded load is introduced	
	C)	Festival rush occurs	D)	Crew shortage is reported	
9.	_____ authorizes the load trial of a goods train on a particular section.				(C)
	A)	Guard	B)	Loco Pilot	
	C)	Sr. Divisional Operations Manager	D)	Chief Loco Inspector	
10.	Haulage capacity of a BOXN rake with a WAG-9 locomotive on a level road is up to _____ usually with dry condition and tangent track.				(C)
	A)	3,000 tonnes	B)	4,500 tonnes	
	C)	5,400 tonnes	D)	6,000 tonnes	
11.	Haulage capacity of a BOXN rake with a WAG-7 locomotive on a level road is up to _____ usually with dry condition and tangent track.				(B)
	A)	3,000 tonnes	B)	5,400 tonnes	
	C)	5,800 tonnes	D)	6,000 tonnes	
12.	Haulage capacity of a BOXN rake with a WAG-5 locomotive with TAO traction motors on a level road is up to _____ usually with dry condition and tangent track.				(A)
	A)	5,400 tonnes	B)	3,800 tonnes	
	C)	5,800 tonnes	D)	6,000 tonnes	

13.	Haulage capacity of a BOXN rake with a WAG-5 locomotive with Hitachi traction motors on a level road is up to _____ usually with dry condition and tangent track.			(D)
	A)	3,000 tonnes	B)	4,500 tonnes
	C)	6,000 tonnes	D)	5,400 tonnes
14.	_____ of the following factors is NOT considered during a load trial.			(C)
	A)	Gradient	B)	Weather
	C)	SEC	D)	Curvature of track
15.	The success of a load trial is primarily judged by _____.			(B)
	A)	Arrival at destination on time	B)	Proper traction and braking performance
	C)	Guard's report	D)	Loco pilot's hours of work
16.	_____ refers to "CC+8+2" in goods train loading.			(B)
	A)	Axle count	B)	Overloading
	C)	Train length	D)	Coupler category
17.	_____ accompanies the load trial for technical evaluation.			(C)
	A)	Station Master	B)	Train Clerk
	C)	Technical Officer/Loco Inspector	D)	Booking Clerk
18.	Load trial is a pre-requisite for _____ in a specified section.			(C)
	A)	Starting any goods train	B)	Crew change
	C)	Introducing enhanced load or new loco	D)	None of these.

9. Preparation of Loco links & Crew links/Link diagrams:

1.	During Loco link preparation _____ % of conventional AC locos are allotted for Major Schedules.	(A)
	A) 10	B) 15
	C) 30	D) 5
2.	Loco Links are to be prepared by _____.	(C)
	A) CCC	B) Lobby
	C) Head quarter	D) Division
3.	Loco Links are drawn as per _____.	(D)
	A) Yearly before changing of WTT	B) Changing in Loco type
	C) Introduction of New Trains	D) All the above
4.	While preparing crew links, the running duty of LP/ALP from train departure to arrival should be limited to _____ hours.	(A)
	A) 8	B) 9
	C) 10	D) 12
5.	In Crew Link, crew should not be allowed to work more than _____ consecutive nights.	(A)
	A) 4	B) 6
	C) 5	D) 3
6.	In Crew Links, running staff should be granted _____ no of 30 hours HQ's rest.	(A)
	A) 4	B) 3
	C) 5	D) 6
7.	In Crew Links, Running staff should be granted _____ no of 22 hours HQ's rest.	(B)
	A) 4	B) 5
	C) 6	D) 3
8.	Goods crew review should be carried once in _____ months.	(B)
	A) 3	B) 12
	C) 6	D) 1
9.	Each Running Loco Inspector allotted _____ no. of Loco Pilots.	(B)
	A) 20	B) 25
	C) 15	D) 30
10.	Running Staff total duty hours in a fortnight normally should not exceed _____ for goods crew.	(C)
	A) 90	B) 100
	C) 104	D) 108
11.	Crew Links will be prepared by _____.	(A)
	A) Division	B) Depot
	C) Head quarter	D) CCC
12.	Subject to exigencies of service, head quarters rest of all running staff will be _____ hours irrespective of the duration of their incoming trip.	(B)
	A) 12	B) 16
	C) As per working hours of trip	D) None
13.	Power plan is prepared by _____.	(A)
	A) HQs	B) Divisional
	C) Lobby	D) Shed
14.	CCLMS programme developed by _____ for coaching crew links.	(C)
	A) Division	B) Head Quarter
	C) CRIS	D) Railway Board

15.	Minimum out station rest is _____ hours in case of crew working hours are between 5 to 8 hours.				(C)
	A)	5	B)	8	
	C)	6	D)	4	
16.	Crew beat to be increased at least to _____ kms for goods working.				(C)
	A)	100	B)	200	
	C)	250	D)	300	
17.	Crew review proposal is approved in division by _____.				(A)
	A)	DRM	B)	ADRM	
	C)	GM	D)	Sr.DEE	
18.	Crew review shall be done once in _____ months.				(C)
	A)	3	B)	6	
	C)	12	D)	9	
19.	For each CLI _____ number of only Loco Pilot (shunting)s can be nominated.				(D)
	A)	20	B)	25	
	C)	30	D)	50	
20.	If Crew working hours is less than 5 hours _____ time of rest is given in out station.				(A)
	A)	Working hours +1 Hour	B)	6 Hours	
	C)	8 Hours	D)	None of the above	
21.	Leave reserve of Loco Inspector is provided in the category of _____.				(B)
	A)	LP Goods	B)	LP Passenger	
	C)	LP Mail& Exp	D)	None of the above	
22.	Crew links are to be prepared based on _____.				(B)
	A)	Sanctioned strength	B)	WTT	
	C)	LOCO LINK	D)	RAKE LINK	
23.	Loco links are prepared by the Zonal Headquarters in accordance with the _____.				(C)
	A)	WTT	B)	Rake link	
	C)	Availability of locos in the nominated shed	D)	None of the above	

10. OHE, traction substation and switching stations:

1.	Expand CORE.				(B)
	A)	Centre For Rural Electrification	B)	Central Organisation for Railway Electrification	
	C)	Co-Related	D)	Centre of Research & Economy	
2.	Expand RDSO.				(A)
	A)	Research, Designs & Standards Organisation	B)	Revenue for Direct Supply Order	
	C)	Railway, Design & Standard Organisation	D)	Research, Design & Specification Organisation	
3.	Expand RITES.				(B)
	A)	Railway Institute for Technical & Economical Services	B)	Rail India Technical & Economic Services	
	C)	Railway India Trading & Economical Services	D)	Railway India Technical & Engineering Services	
4.	Expand SCADA.				(A)
	A)	Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition	B)	Supervisor Computer & Data Acquisition	
	C)	Supervisor Control & Discipline Act	D)	Super Computer & Data Acquisition	
5.	Expand IRCAMTECH.				(D)
	A)	Indian Railways Council for Advanced Material Technology	B)	Indian Railways Committee for Advanced Material Technology	
	C)	Indian Railways Centre for Advanced Material Technology	D)	Indian Railways Centre for Advanced Maintenance Technology	
6.	Full form of SWR.				(B)
	A)	Section Working Rules	B)	Station Working Rules	
	C)	Safety Working Rules	D)	Safety with remote control	
7.	Expand PTFE.				(D)
	A)	Plastic Tetra Fluoro Ethane	B)	Poly Thermo Finials Ethane	
	C)	Poly Tetra Fluoro Ethane	D)	Poly Tetra Fluoro Ethylene	
8.	Expand CRS.				(D)
	A)	Commissioner of Rail Security	B)	Commissioner of Railway Staff	
	C)	Chairman of Rail Security	D)	Commissioner of Railway Safety	
9.	Expand EIG.				(A)
	A)	Electrical inspector to the Government	B)	Electrical informer to the government	
	C)	Engineering inspector to the government	D)	Electrical inspector general	
10.	Expand NETRA.				(B)
	A)	Network of Electrification, Testing and Reporting Apparatus	B)	Network of Electrification, Testing and Recording Apparatus	
	C)	Network of Electrification, Training and Reporting Apparatus	D)	Both A and B	

11.	A neutral section is provided in OHE between two 25 kV, single phase, 50 Hz. traction substations due to _____.				(A)
	A)	To separate the zones, which fed by the adjacent substations of different phases	B)	To increases the current carrying capacity of the OHE	
	C)	To minimise the voltage drop in OHE conductors	D)	All of the above	
12.	The distance of OHE section between FP & SP is called _____.				(C)
	A)	Feeding length	B)	Feeding zone	
	C)	Sector	D)	Sub sector	
13.	The distance of OHE section, for which “a traction transformer will feed power in emergent condition” is called _____.				(A)
	A)	Feeding length	B)	Feeding zone	
	C)	Sector	D)	Sub sector	
14.	The distance of OHE section, for which “a traction transformer will feed power in normal condition” is called _____.				(B)
	A)	Feeding length	B)	Feeding zone	
	C)	Sector	D)	Sub sector	
15.	The shortest section of OHE, which can be isolated through remote control by TPC is called _____.				(D)
	A)	Elementary section	B)	Feeding zone	
	C)	Sector	D)	Sub sector	
16.	Difference between two consecutive span length should not be more than _____.				(C)
	A)	25 m	B)	20 m	
	C)	18 m	D)	16 m	
17.	Maximum tension length in AC traction (regulated OHE) is _____.				(A)
	A)	1500 m	B)	1600 m	
	C)	1000 m	D)	750 m	
18.	_____ type of overlap is formed at the end of every tension length.				(C)
	A)	Insulated overlap	B)	Un-insulated overlap	
	C)	Either Insulated overlap or un-insulated overlap	D)	None of the above	
19.	At obligatory structure of turnout, it is general practice to give encumbrance of _____.				(D)
	A)	0.9 m. turnout OHE & 1.4 m main line OHE	B)	1.4 m. turnout OHE & 1.4 m main line OHE	
	C)	0.9 m. turnout OHE & 0.9 m main line OHE	D)	1.4 m. turnout OHE & 0.9 m main line OHE	
20.	Maximum permissible gradient of contact wire, when maximum permissible train speed is more than 100 KMPH on main lines is _____.				(B)
	A)	2 mm/m	B)	3 mm/m	
	C)	4 mm/m	D)	5 mm/m	
21.	Change in contact wire height with respect to per unit meter length of contact wire is called _____.				(A)
	A)	Gradient of contact wire	B)	Either Gradient of contact wire or track	
	C)	Gradient of track	D)	Neither gradient of contact wire nor track	

22.	Maximum permissible gradient of contact wire, when maximum permissible train speed is shunting speed in yards is _____.			(D)
	A)	3 mm/m	B)	4 mm/m
	C)	5mm/m	D)	10 mm/m
23.	In AC traction, minimum height of contact wire under ROB/FOB from rail level to permit "C" class ODC is _____.			(A)
	A)	4.92 m	B)	4.80 m
	C)	4.65 m	D)	5.03 m
24.	At level crossing gate, maximum height of rail height gauge from the road surface for new electrification is _____.			(B)
	A)	4.38 m	B)	4.78 m
	C)	4.80 m	D)	4.45 m
25.	In AC traction, minimum height of contact wire at level crossing from rail level (regulated OHE) is _____.			(A)
	A)	5.50 m	B)	5.55 m
	C)	5.60 m	D)	5.65 m
26.	Droppers are used for _____.			(A)
	A)	Levelling the contact wire	B)	To maintain stagger
	C)	Reduced the sag in catenary wire	D)	None of the above
27.	No. of layers & strands of AC catenary wire is _____.			(B)
	A)	3 layer & 19 strands	B)	2 layer & 19 strands
	C)	2 layer & 37 strands	D)	3 layer & 37 strands
28.	_____ is condemning size of 107 sq.mm wire on main line.			(C)
	A)	8.93 mm	B)	8.34 mm
	C)	8.25 mm	D)	8.89 mm
29.	The normal spacing between droppers is _____.			(C)
	A)	6.75 m	B)	2.25 m
	C)	9 m	D)	All of the above
30.	The displacement of contact wire with respect to the pantograph axis is called _____.			(B)
	A)	Implantation	B)	Stagger of contact wire
	C)	Gradient of contact wire	D)	Sag
31.	On tangent track, if contact stagger is 200 mm at support, then catenary stagger will be _____.			(D)
	A)	300 mm	B)	200 mm
	C)	100 mm	D)	Zero
32.	On curved track, contact stagger is 300 mm. at support, the maximum allowable catenary stagger is _____.			(B)
	A)	300 mm	B)	200 mm
	C)	100 mm	D)	Zero
33.	_____ is the mid span stagger for tangent track.			(A)
	A)	Zero	B)	100 mm
	C)	200 mm	D)	400 mm
34.	_____ is the relative stagger of multi cantilever structure.			(C)
	A)	200 mm	B)	100 mm
	C)	Zero	D)	none of the above

35.	_____ is the width of the Faiveley AM-12 type pantograph.				(A)
	A)	1800 mm	B)	2032 mm	
	C)	2000 mm	D)	1200 mm	
36.	_____ is the width of the Faiveley AM-18 type pantograph.				(B)
	A)	1800 mm	B)	2032 mm	
	C)	2000 mm	D)	1200 mm	
37.	In regulated OHE, _____ of tension is kept on OHE.				(C)
	A)	2500 kg	B)	3000 kg	
	C)	2000 kg	D)	1500 kg	
38.	Regulated OHE is suitable to run the trains at a speed of _____.				(A)
	A)	Above 100 KMPH	B)	Less than 100 KMPH	
	C)	Up to 80 KMPH	D)	Up to 90 KMPH	
39.	The reason of anti-creep arrangement is “to restrict the OHE movement _____”.				(A)
	A)	along the track	B)	across the track	
	C)	both across & along the track	D)	neither across nor along the track	
40.	An arrangement of OHE over a track, where two sets of OHE conductors are run parallel to each other for a short distance & provide smooth passage for pantograph is called _____.				(C)
	A)	Turnout	B)	Crossover	
	C)	Overlap	D)	Neutral section	
41.	Insulated overlap is required for _____.				(A)
	A)	OHE sectioning purpose	B)	To kept OHE in current collection zone at curve	
	C)	To maintain height of OHE conductors	D)	All of the above	
42.	In AC traction, distance between two OHEs conductor in insulated overlap is _____.				(A)
	A)	500 mm	B)	380 mm	
	C)	300 mm	D)	200 mm	
43.	In AC traction, distance between two OHEs conductor in un-insulated overlap is _____.				(D)
	A)	375 mm	B)	300 mm	
	C)	150 mm	D)	200 mm	
44.	The normal desirable length of zone, where pantograph contacts both contact wires in overlap will be _____ meters.				(C)
	A)	1.0	B)	4.5	
	C)	6 to 9	D)	18	
45.	A short dead section of OHE, which separates two different phases coming from adjoining substations (TSS) & to provide smooth passage for pantograph is called _____.				(C)
	A)	Insulated overlap	B)	Un-insulated overlap	
	C)	Neutral section	D)	All of the above	

46.	Normally, _____ type of neutral sections have been adopted by Indian Railways.				(D)
	A)	Overlap	B)	PTFE	
	C)	Short neutral section comprising section insulator assembly	D)	All of the above	
47.	Minimum effective neutral section length is required in overlap type neutral section is _____ meters.				(D)
	A)	49	B)	54	
	C)	63	D)	41	
48.	_____ type of neutral section is preferred in heavily graded or suburban sections.				(B)
	A)	Overlap	B)	PTFE	
	C)	Short neutral section comprising section insulator assembly	D)	None of the above	
49.	The length of Arthur Flury make PTFE type neutral section is _____ meters.				(A)
	A)	9.48	B)	5.64	
	C)	5.92	D)	6.21	
50.	PTFE type of neutral section provided on _____.				(D)
	A)	Mid span	B)	1/3 of Span	
	C)	1/10 th of SPAN	D)	Symmetrically on either side of the support	
51.	_____ factor should be taken into account to locate neutral section.				(D)
	A)	Signal location	B)	Gradient of section	
	C)	Level Crossing gate	D)	All of above	
52.	On tangent track before neutral section, signal location should not be less than _____ meters.				(C)
	A)	600	B)	500	
	C)	400	D)	300	
53.	On tangent track after neutral section, signal location should not be less than _____ meters.				(D)
	A)	600	B)	500	
	C)	400	D)	200	
54.	At the obligatory location, turn out contact wire is kept _____ mm above from the main line contact wire.				(B)
	A)	100	B)	50	
	C)	20	D)	5	
55.	_____ of turnout is most suitable for high speed OHE.				(C)
	A)	Knuckle type	B)	Cross type	
	C)	Overlap type	D)	All of the above	
56.	The obligatory structure of turn out should be located between the points where the separation between the main & turn out track is between _____.				(D)
	A)	1000 mm -2000 mm	B)	100 mm- 500 mm	
	C)	0 mm-500 mm	D)	700 mm - 150 mm	

57.	In cross type turnout, T/O contact wire is just over the M/L contact wire and both contact wire is fixes each other by small piece of contact wire and crossing clips due to _____.				(C)
	A)	To maintain proper stagger	B)	To prevent blow-off	
	C)	To prevent relative movement between both contact wires	D)	To maintain height of both contact wire	
58.	Inspection of turn out /cross over OHE should be carried out by the tower wagon with the direction & movement of tower wagon as				(D)
	A)	From main line to turn out	B)	From turn out to main line	
	C)	On main line	D)	All of the above	
59.	At obligatory location, the horizontal separation between main line contact wire & cross over contact wire should not be less than _____ mm.				(D)
	A)	200	B)	320	
	C)	100	D)	50	
60.	A device, which is installed in contact wire to separate two elementary section & provide smooth passage for pantograph is called _____.				(B)
	A)	Insulated overlap	B)	Section insulator	
	C)	Bracket Assembly	D)	Cut-in insulator	
61.	At the location of section insulator, maximum stagger of contact wire may be allowed _____ mm.				(B)
	A)	± 50	B)	± 100	
	C)	± 200	D)	± 300	
62.	In AC traction, _____ distributes the current between catenary wire & contact wire.				(A)
	A)	“C” Jumper	B)	“F” jumper	
	C)	“G” jumper	D)	“S” jumper	
63.	“F” jumpers are provided at _____.				(A)
	A)	Insulated overlap	B)	Un-insulated overlap	
	C)	Turnout	D)	Anti creep point	
64.	“G” jumper is used at _____.				(C)
	A)	Insulated overlap	B)	Turnout and cross over	
	C)	Both uninsulated over lap and turn out and cross over	D)	Un-insulated overlap	
65.	Length of “G” jumper is _____ meters.				(D)
	A)	1.2	B)	1.5	
	C)	2.0	D)	4.0	
66.	Distance of “G” jumper from the nearest mast is _____ meters.				(B)
	A)	4.5	B)	5.6	
	C)	6.75	D)	Not fixed	
67.	_____ is provided to avoid theft of OHE.				(D)
	A)	“C” jumper	B)	“F” jumper	
	C)	“G” jumper	D)	Anti theft jumper	
68.	The tubes of the cantilever assembly are made out of _____.				(D)
	A)	Aluminium bronze	B)	Aluminium	
	C)	Electrolyte copper	D)	Galvanised steel	

69.	_____ is not a part of the cantilever assembly.			(D)
	A)	Steady arm	B)	Adjuster sleeve
	C)	Anti wind clamp	D)	PG clamp
70.	_____ material is used for normal steady arm (i.e. BFB section).			(A)
	A)	Aluminum alloy	B)	Aluminum bronze
	C)	GI	D)	Cadmium copper
72.	_____ mm is the minimum steady clearance on loop lines.			(A)
	A)	180	B)	250
	C)	160	D)	100
73.	Minimum electrical clearance long duration (vertical) between live & earth for 25 kV AC is _____ mm.			(B)
	A)	500	B)	250
	C)	270	D)	220
74.	Minimum electrical clearance short duration (horizontal) between live & earth for 25 kV AC is _____ mm.			(C)
	A)	390 mm	B)	270 mm
	C)	200 mm	D)	340 mm
75.	Minimum working clearance for 25 kV AC is _____.			(C)
	A)	500 mm	B)	1.0 m
	C)	2.0 m	D)	3.0 m
76.	In AC traction return current flows through _____.			(C)
	A)	Traction rail only	B)	Earth only
	C)	Either traction rail or Earth	D)	None of the above
77.	“Noncurrent carrying parts of electrical machine is connected to the general mass of the earth through suitable size of the conductor” is called _____.			(C)
	A)	Muffling	B)	Overlapping
	C)	Earthing	D)	Lightning arrester
78.	_____ is provided at fish plate joint of track.			(D)
	A)	Z bond	B)	IR bond
	C)	IT bond	D)	L bond
79.	Portals are used in multi tracks section such as yard, where _____.			(A)
	A)	Track centre to centre is inadequate for independent mast	B)	Vertical load is more.
	C)	transverse load is more	D)	None of above
80.	_____ no. of cantilevers on a drop arm.			(C)
	A)	1	B)	2
	C)	3	D)	4
81.	_____ is the distance between top and bottom attachment for stay and bracket tube.			(C)
	A)	1.92 m	B)	1.8 m
	C)	2 m	D)	1.5 m
82.	Minimum implantation at obligatory mast is _____.			(A)
	A)	3.0 m	B)	3.2 m
	C)	2.5 m	D)	2.75 m

83.	Minimum distance of OHE structure in advance of a signal is _____.				(C)
	A)	10 m	B)	20 m	
	C)	30 m	D)	50 m	
84.	Minimum distance of OHE structure in behind of a signal is _____.				(A)
	A)	10 m	B)	20 m	
	C)	30 m	D)	50 m	
85.	_____ of implantation is adopted for multi cantilever arrangement.				(A)
	A)	3.0 m	B)	3.2 M	
	C)	2.5 m	D)	2.75 m	
86.	_____ is treated as high voltage.				(D)
	A)	Above 650 volt and up to 2.2 kV	B)	Above 650 volt and up to 11 kV	
	C)	Above 650 volt and up to 22 kV	D)	Above 650 volt and up to 33 kV	
87.	_____ is treated as extra high voltage (EHV).				(D)
	A)	Above 132 kV	B)	Above 66 kV	
	C)	Above 110 kV	D)	Above 33 kV	
88.	A consignment has length, width & height such that one or more of these parameters infringes standard moving dimensions at any point from start to destination, then the consignment is called _____.				(B)
	A)	Over design consignment	B)	Over dimensional consignment	
	C)	Out dimensional consignment	D)	Over dimensional coach	
89.	In 25 kV AC traction, if clearance between ODC & contact wire is less than 200 mm but more 100 mm, then ODC permitted with _____.				(C)
	A)	No speed restriction & with power block	B)	No speed restriction & without power block	
	C)	15 kmph speed & with power block	D)	ODC not permitted	
90.	In 25 kV AC traction, if clearance between ODC & contact wire is less than 100 mm, then ODC permitted _____.				(D)
	A)	No speed restriction & with power block	B)	No speed restriction & without power block	
	C)	15 kmph speed & with power Block	D)	ODC not permitted	
91.	If the gross clearance between ODC & fixed structure is 228.6 and above, then ODC is called _____.				(A)
	A)	'A' class ODC	B)	'B' class ODC	
	C)	'C' class ODC	D)	All of the above	
92.	In 25 kV AC traction, if clearance between ODC & contact wire is more than 250 mm, then ODC permitted with _____.				(B)
	A)	No speed restriction & with power block	B)	No speed restriction & without power block	
	C)	15 kmph speed & without power block	D)	None of the above	

93.	In 25 kV AC traction, if clearance between ODC & contact wire is less than 250 mm but more 200 mm, then ODC permitted with _____.				(C)
	A)	No speed restriction & with power block	B)	No speed restriction & without power block	
	C)	15 kmph speed & without power block	D)	none of the above	
94.	In 3- pulley block type ATD, the counter weight is _____.				(D)
	A)	400 kg	B)	465 kg	
	C)	440 kg	D)	665 kg	
95.	In 3-pulley type ATD (new & old), the measurement 'Y' at 35 ⁰ C is _____.				(D)
	A)	2600 mm	B)	2500 mm	
	C)	2450 mm	D)	2300 mm	
96.	In tramway type OHE, the counter weight for three pulley ATD is _____.				(B)
	A)	200 kg	B)	415 kg	
	C)	265 kg	D)	400 kg	
97.	To minimize the possibility of pantograph entanglement, inserting a pipe of suitable length in hex tie rod (ATD). Suitable length of pipe depends upon _____.				(C)
	A)	Lowest temperature in the region	B)	Highest temperature in the region	
	C)	Both tension length & lowest temperature in the region	D)	Both tension length & highest temperature in the region	
98.	Current collection test is carried out in OHE to find out _____.				(D)
	A)	Current carrying capacity of catenary wire	B)	Current carrying capacity of contact Wire	
	C)	Current carrying capacity of different jumpers	D)	Location of sparking during movement of pantograph	
99.	During traffic block, _____ type of vehicles movement is blocked in traffic block section.				(D)
	A)	Electric hauled	B)	Diesel hauled	
	C)	Steam hauled	D)	All of the above	
100.	During power block, _____ type of vehicles movement is blocked in power block section.				(A)
	A)	Electric hauled	B)	Diesel hauled	
	C)	Steam hauled	D)	All of the above	
101.	_____ point should be considered by the person, who returned power block to the TPC.				(D)
	A)	All men & materials have been withdrawn from the electrified equipment and its vicinity	B)	All earthing should be removed	
	C)	All working staff should be warned that the power supply is to be restored	D)	All of the above	
102.	A section on which power block has been granted, the longitudinal protection as a protective measure is taken to stop the movement of electric loco running on the _____.				(A)
	A)	Same track	B)	Adjacent track	
	C)	Diamond crossing	D)	All of the above	

103.	A section on which power block has been granted, the lateral protection as a protective measure is taken to stop the movement of electric loco running on the _____.			(B)
	A)	Same track	B)	Cross over track to the same track
	C)	Adjacent track	D)	All of the above
104.	_____ types of OHE breakdown are usually occur in OHE.			(D)
	A)	Uprooting of or damage to OHE mast on account of cyclone derailment etc.	B)	Entanglement of pantograph with the OHE, snapping of OHE conductors on account of fault & stray wire etc.
	C)	Flash over or other damage to insulators	D)	All of the above
105.	On receipt of the first report about the breakdown by the TPC, the first & prime step is taken by the TPC is to			(C)
	A)	Direct TRD official to proceed to the site	B)	Inform Sr. DEE /TRD & other officers and seek their direction
	C)	Switch off power supply to the affected lines & inform the section controller	D)	Permitting movement of steam or diesel hauled train, if possible
106.	The first supervisors or officers of the TrD, reaching the site of the breakdown should			(D)
	A)	Arrange for preservation of evidence	B)	Make a quick assessment of damage & the time required for restoration
	C)	Arrange or ensure the safety rules to be observed as per GR & SR	D)	All of the above
107.	Normally, two adjacent 25 KV AC traction sub stations work as _____.			(C)
	A)	Parallel	B)	Series
	C)	Independent	D)	Can't say
108.	Lightning arrester prevents OHE from _____.			(A)
	A)	Surge & transient voltage	B)	Corrosion of -ve path conductor
	C)	Back e.m.f.	D)	All of the above.
109.	Overload capacity of Traction power transformer is _____.			(C)
	A)	50% overload for 15minutes	B)	100% overload for 5minutes
	C)	both A&B	D)	none of the above
110.	Expand SRC.			(A)
	A)	Supervisory Remote Control	B)	Section Remote Control
	C)	Supervisory Rapid Control	D)	Supervisory Remote Controller
111.	Expand SM .			(B)
	A)	State Main	B)	Switch Main
	C)	Sectioning Main	D)	Siding Main

112.	Tie rod insulator is used in isolator switch assembly in between _____.			(A)
	A)	Operating rod & moving blade.	B)	Operating rod & fix contact
	C)	Switch body & fix contact	D)	Switch body & moving contact
113.	Tie rod insulator is used in _____.			(C)
	A)	Cantilever assembly	B)	Section insulator
	C)	Isolator Switch assembly	D)	Under ROB/FOB
114.	Isolators can be operated through _____.			(C)
	A)	Remote control	B)	Local control by TSS operator
	C)	Manually.	D)	All of the above
115.	Yard line isolator switch denoted by _____.			(D)
	A)	Sectioning Switch	B)	Switch Main
	C)	Sectioning Siding	D)	Switch Siding.
116.	Dead portion length of section insulator type short neutral section is _____ meters.			(B)
	A)	41	B)	5
	C)	6.5	D)	12.8
117.	Role of Traction Sub-Stations in Indian railways is _____.			(C)
	A)	To convert high -voltage electricity to a lower voltage suitable for traction	B)	To supply 25 KV 1Ø AC to locomotives
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None of the above
118.	Role of the traction power controller in Indian Railways electric traction system is _____.			(B)
	A)	To regulate the speed of trains	B)	To monitor and control the 25 kV AC power supply for electric trains
	C)	To monitor the health of locomotives	D)	To increase energy consumption
119.	_____ is a challenge in Indian Railways power requirement.			(D)
	A)	Meeting peak demand during rush hours	B)	Managing energy consumption during off-peak hours
	C)	Reducing transmission losses	D)	All of the above
120.	_____ is a key factor in determining the power requirement of a train.			(D)
	A)	Train speed	B)	Train weight
	C)	Route gradient	D)	All the above

11. Procedure to be followed at site of accident in case he happens to be the first official to be arrived at spot:

1.	The officer at the accident site relay the information to control every _____ .				(A)
	A)	1 hour	B)	30 minutes	
	C)	2 hours	D)	3 hours	
2.	In an accident site, restoration should not commence unless such permission has been received from				(D)
	A)	Police authorities	B)	Senior most officer at site	
	C)	CRS	D)	Police authorities and CRS	
3.	In case serious explosion or fire caused by explosives or dangerous goods, all wreckages and debris must be left un touched until _____ completes his enquiry.				(D)
	A)	CRS	B)	Police	
	C)	GM	D)	Chief inspector of explosives	
4.	In an accident site if sabotage is suspected, the normal traffic should however not to be permitted without consulting _____ authority.				(D)
	A)	CRS	B)	Officer in-charge at site	
	C)	DRM	D)	Civil police	
5.	If passenger carrying train involved in accident, the senior officer at site must secure the witness of many by recording them as _____ .				(D)
	A)	Witness statement	B)	Address	
	C)	Name and age	D)	All the above	
6.	The senior officer/sub ordinate officer at site not to select evidence/witness from _____ .				(A)
	A)	Railway men/employee	B)	police	
	C)	Media persons	D)	None of the above	
7.	The senior officer/sub ordinate officer first at site is to inform to _____ when passenger trains involved in the accident.				(C)
	A)	SP	B)	District collector	
	C)	SP and district collector	D)	GM	
8.	If accident takes place within station section _____ no. of officers to jointly record the position of equipment involved in accident.				(A)
	A)	3	B)	2	
	C)	4	D)	5	
9.	The first officer/sub ordinate officer at accident site cross check the casualties prepared by _____ .				(D)
	A)	Railway doctor	B)	Civil doctor	
	C)	Civil police	D)	Both A & C	

12. Basics of engine statistics, Steps to reduce the ineffective percentage of locos and Effective utilization of locomotives:

1.	Light engine utilization can be taken from _____ program.				(D)
	A)	ICMS	B)	COIS	
	C)	COA	D)	FOIS	
2.	To calculate Loco outage, _____ is taken as unit.				(C)
	A)	Month	B)	12 hrs	
	C)	1 Day	D)	15 days	
3.	To calculate Loco utilisation, _____ is taken as unit.				(D)
	A)	Month	B)	12 hrs	
	C)	22 hrs	D)	1 day	
4.	To calculate SEC of loco, _____ parameters are required.				(D)
	A)	Energy consumption	B)	Trailing load if any	
	C)	Loco weight	D)	All	
5.	While working a coaching train, due to loco trouble if train detained above 30 minutes or reached destination by above 30 minutes delay then the failure will be called as _____.				(A)
	A)	Statistical failure	B)	Non-Statistical failure	
	C)	Asset Failure	D)	None	
6.	While working a coaching train, due to loco trouble if train detained 30 minutes or reached destination below 30 minutes delay then the failure will be called as _____.				(B)
	A)	Statistical failure	B)	Non-Statistical failure	
	C)	Asset Failure	D)	None	
7.	If schedule overdue loco while working a train if failed, the failure will be shown in _____.				(B)
	A)	Statistical failure	B)	Non-Statistical failure	
	C)	Asset Failure	D)	None	
8.	If non-commissioned loco is working a train and if failed, the failure will be shown in _____.				(C)
	A)	Statistical failure	B)	Asset Failure	
	C)	Non-Statistical failure	D)	None	
9.	Crew review has to be carried out once in _____.				(B)
	A)	Six months	B)	a year	
	C)	9 months	D)	None	
10.	_____ is the primary step to reduce ineffective percentage of locomotives in Indian Railways.				(B)
	A)	Increase the number of locomotives in the fleet	B)	Implement a regular maintenance schedule	
	C)	Reduce the number of passenger trains	D)	None of these.	

11.	_____, Indian railways can optimize locomotive utilization.				(D)
	A)	By increasing the average speed of trains	B)	By reducing the number of halts	
	C)	By implementing a more efficient crew management system	D)	All of the above	
12.	_____ is the benefit of conducting regular root cause analysis (RCA) for locomotive failures.				(D)
	A)	Identifying the underlying causes of failures	B)	Reducing the number of failures	
	C)	Improving maintenance planning	D)	All of the above	
13.	_____ is the benefit of conducting regular maintenance audits for locomotives.				(D)
	A)	Identifying areas for improvement	B)	Ensuring compliance with safety regulations	
	C)	Improving maintenance efficiency	D)	All of the above	
14.	_____ is the primary goal of efficient locomotive utilization in Indian Railways.				(C)
	A)	To reduce fuel consumption	B)	To increase train speed	
	C)	To maximize locomotive availability and productivity	D)	To minimize maintenance costs	

13. Working Time table, train working, section capacity, normal and minimum running time:

1.	The authority for issuing the working time table is _____ in zonal railways.				(D)
	A)	PCOM	B)	CPTM	
	C)	DRM	D)	PCOM&CPTM	
2.	The classification of all stations of division shall be mentioned in _____.				(C)
	A)	Station Working Rules	B)	Working Time Table	
	C)	Station Working Rules & Working Time Table	D)	None of the above	
3.	Loco Pilot should follow arrivals and departures of passenger trains at class D station as per _____.				(C)
	A)	Station Working Rules	B)	Local instructions	
	C)	Working Time Table	D)	All of the above	
4.	Working time table No.79 was in force from _____.				(C)
	A)	10.01.2025	B)	01.07.2025	
	C)	01.01.2025	D)	01.06.2025	
5.	Working time table No.79 was divided into _____ no. of parts.				(B)
	A)	2	B)	3	
	C)	4	D)	5	
6.	JPOs, circulars & other important documents are available in _____ part of working time table.				(C)
	A)	Part A	B)	Part B	
	C)	Part C	D)	None of the above	
7.	Details of right hand side signals are available in _____ part of WTT-79.				(B)
	A)	Part A	B)	Part B	
	C)	Part C	D)	None of the above	
8.	In working time table, "S" denotes for _____.				(B)
	A)	Skip	B)	Skip/Public departure	
	C)	Public departure	D)	None of the above	
9.	Line capacity of section depends up on _____.				(A)
	A)	No. of trains can run in a calendar day.	B)	No. of trains can run in a week	
	C)	No. of trains can run in a month	D)	No. of trains can run 00.00 to 06.00	
10.	_____ is the practical method of calculating the section capacity.				(A)
	A)	Charting of trains	B)	Planning of trains	
	C)	Forecast of trains	D)	None of the above	
11.	Section capacity can be increasing by _____.				(D)
	A)	providing IB signals	B)	providing automatic signals	
	C)	providing multiple lines	D)	All the above	
12.	Normal running time of train will effect due to _____.				(D)
	A)	Critical section	B)	Lengthy block section	
	C)	Detention of trains	D)	All the above	
13.	Now a days for measuring the line capacity _____ method is used.				(B)
	A)	Scott' formula	B)	Charting method	
	C)	G.I.P formula	D)	None of the above	

14. Fire fighting and safety management:

1.	In AC conventional locomotives _____ type of fire extinguishers are provided.				(D)
	A)	Water coolant	B)	Foam	
	C)	CO ₂	D)	DCP	
2.	In three phase AC locomotives _____ type of fire extinguishers are provided.				(C)
	A)	Water coolant	B)	Foam	
	C)	CO ₂	D)	DCP	
3.	_____ no. of fire extinguishers are to be provided in AC conventional locomotives.				(B)
	A)	2	B)	4	
	C)	6	D)	8	
4.	To detect fire/smoke in three phase locomotives _____ is provided.				(B)
	A)	No equipment	B)	FDU	
	C)	Physically check	D)	DDU	
5.	DCP type fire extinguisher is used for _____ class of fires.				(D)
	A)	B	B)	C	
	C)	A	D)	All the above	
6.	To sustain a fire, _____ elements are essential.				(D)
	A)	Combustive material	B)	Air/oxygen	
	C)	Ignition temperature	D)	All the above	
7.	Oil element is classified as _____ type of fire.				(B)
	A)	A	B)	B	
	C)	E	D)	None of the above	
8.	Electrical fire is classified as _____ type of fire.				(D)
	A)	A	B)	B	
	C)	K	D)	None of the above	
9.	_____ are the safety items to be ensured by loco crew regarding fire extinguishers.				(D)
	A)	Expiry date	B)	Nozzle intact.	
	C)	Safety clip	D)	All the above	
10.	_____ no. of fire detectors provided in WAG12B locomotives in each section.				(A)
	A)	3	B)	4	
	C)	5	D)	6	
11.	Once DCP fire extinguisher is operated, gas projects up to _____.				(D)
	A)	10 sec	B)	20 sec.	
	C)	30 sec.	D)	Till fire extinguisher becomes empty.	
12.	In three phase locomotives, _____ no. of fire extinguisher are provided.				(C)
	A)	2 small	B)	2 big	
	C)	2 small & 2 big	D)	4 DCP	
13.	In WAG12B locomotives, _____ no. of fire extinguisher are provided.				(C)
	A)	2 small	B)	2 big	
	C)	2 small & 2 big	D)	4 DCP	

14.	FDU system is provided in _____ locomotives.				(C)
	A)	WAG-5	B)	WAG-7	
	C)	WAG-9, WAP-7 & WAG12B	D)	WAP-4	
15.	After extinguishing of fire in three phase locomotives, _____ to be pressed on FDU.				(A)
	A)	FDU reset	B)	FDU fault	
	C)	FDU healthy	D)	None	
16.	_____ action to be taken by crew when fire noticed in freight train.				(C)
	A)	Clear the block section and stop the train	B)	inform to controller	
	C)	stop and extinguish the fire	D)	Detach the wagon	
17.	_____ action to be taken by crew when fire noticed in coaching train.				(D)
	A)	Clear the block section and stop the train	B)	inform to Controller	
	C)	stop and extinguish the fire	D)	Stop and detrain the passengers	
18.	To extinguish fire in three phase locomotives _____ precaution to be taken.				(D)
	A)	Open DJ	B)	Lower pantograph	
	C)	Trip MCB 112.1 if possible	D)	All the above	
19.	In case of malfunction of fire alarm in WAG12B, _____ bypass is provided.				(C)
	A)	FDU reset	B)	Switch off MCB	
	C)	Fire detection bypass switch	D)	fire override switch	
20.	Maximum capacity of fire extinguisher in three phase locomotives is _____.				(A)
	A)	22.5 Kg	B)	25 kg	
	C)	35 kg	D)	45 Kg	
21.	Maximum capacity of fire extinguisher in WAG12B locomotives is _____.				(D)
	A)	22.5 Kg	B)	25 kg	
	C)	35 kg	D)	45 Kg	
22.	Fire can be controlled by removing _____.				(D)
	A)	Oxygen	B)	heat	
	C)	Combustion material	D)	Any of above	
23.	_____ is used to extinguish fire.				(D)
	A)	Water	B)	foam	
	C)	Chemical	D)	All of above	
24.	Metals come under _____ type of fire.				(D)
	A)	Class A	B)	Class B	
	C)	Class C	D)	Class D	
25.	_____ type of fire extinguisher is suitable for live electrical fire.				(D)
	A)	Foam water	B)	Liquefied chemical	
	C)	Water filled	D)	DCP	
26.	Class A extinguisher is _____.				(A)
	A)	Used on ordinary combustibles such as wood and paper	B)	Used on flammable liquids	
	C)	Used on electrically energized fire	D)	Used on non-flammable metals	

27.	_____ coloured band denotes the carbon dioxide content in the fire extinguisher. (D)			
	A)	Red	B)	Blue
	C)	White	D)	Black
28.	_____ coloured band denotes the dry powder content in the fire extinguisher. (B)			
	A)	Red	B)	Blue
	C)	white	D)	Black
29.	_____ is the colour of portable water type fire extinguisher. (D)			
	A)	Emerald green	B)	Pale cream
	C)	French blue	D)	Signal red
30.	_____ type of extinguisher has a hard horn on the end of a flexible hose or metal arm. (B)			
	A)	ABC (Dry chemical)	B)	CO ₂ (Carbon dioxide)
	C)	H ₂ O (Water)	D)	APW (Air – pressurized water)
31.	To extinguish the fire, along with fire extinguishers _____ are provided in coaches/locomotives/power cars. (D)			
	A)	Elide ball	B)	Water mist
	C)	Aerosol smoke dispensers	D)	Any one.

15 (a). Discipline and Appeal rules – conducting enquires, etc.:

1.	_____ of the following statement do bear the title of Discipline and Appeals Rules in Railways.				(C)
	A)	The Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1968	B)	The Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1966	
	C)	The Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968	D)	None of these	
2.	The Railway Servants (D&A) Rules, 1968 came into force from _____ .				(C)
	A)	01.01.1968	B)	22.08.1968	
	C)	01.10.1968	D)	None of these	
3.	_____ standard form is used for issuance of major penalty charge sheet on disciplinary proceedings.				(B)
	A)	SF-11	B)	SF-5	
	C)	SF-6	D)	DF-1	
4.	_____ of the following rules of DAR 1968 does specify the penalties.				(C)
	A)	Rule-9	B)	Rule-11	
	C)	Rule-6	D)	None of these	
5.	_____ would be correct procedure when a faulty charge-sheet requires modification/addition.				(A)
	A)	Formally withdraw the original charge sheet and issue a fresh one	B)	Without canceling a fresh C/sheet may be issued	
	C)	Continue the proceedings	D)	None of these	
6.	_____ standard form is required to be used for issuing the order of deemed suspension.				(B)
	A)	SF-1	B)	SF-2	
	C)	SF-3	D)	SF-4	
7.	_____ no. of annexures are attached with major penalty charge memorandum.				(D)
	A)	2	B)	3	
	C)	5	D)	4	
8.	_____ is the disciplinary authority for a Group C railway employee.				(D)
	A)	President of India	B)	Railway Board	
	C)	Immediate Superior Officer	D)	Designated Authority as per schedule	
9.	_____ is the maximum punishment under D&A Rules.				(B)
	A)	Suspension	B)	Dismissal from service	
	C)	Censure	D)	Withholding of promotion	
10.	_____ of the following is a minor penalty under D&A Rules.				(A)
	A)	Censure	B)	Compulsory retirement	
	C)	Dismissal	D)	Removal from service	
11.	Suspension of a railway employee is _____ .				(B)
	A)	A punishment	B)	Not a punishment, but temporary action	
	C)	Final penalty	D)	A reward for good conduct	
12.	The railway employee must reply to the charge sheet within _____ days.				(B)
	A)	7 days	B)	10 days	
	C)	15 days	D)	45 days	
13.	Under the Railway Discipline and Appeal (D&A) Rules, _____ no. of levels of appeal are available to an employee.				(B)
	A)	1 level	B)	2 levels	
	C)	3 levels	D)	No appeal allowed	

14.	Under the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968, penalties are categorized as _____.		(A)
	A) Major and Minor	B) Active and Passive	
	C) Initial and Final	D) Legal and Non-Legal	
15.	_____ appoints the inquiry officer in a D & AR major penalty case.		(C)
	A) Charged employee	B) Appellate Authority	
	C) Disciplinary Authority	D) Vigilance Officer	
16.	A Censure is categorized under _____.		(A)
	A) Minor penalty	B) Major penalty	
	C) Not a penalty	D) Suspension	
17.	_____ is the role of a presenting officer in an enquiry.		(B)
	A) To defend the charged employee	B) To present the case on behalf of the department	
	C) To issue penalties	D) To oversee proceedings	
18.	Time period for appeal under D & AR rules is _____ days.		(A)
	A) 45 days	B) 15 days	
	C) 30 days	D) 35 days	
19.	_____ is the standard form used for Deemed Suspension.		(A)
	A) SF-2	B) SF-3	
	C) SF-5	D) SF-4	
20.	_____ deductions are prohibited from subsistence allowance.		(A)
	A) VPF	B) House rent of staying in quarters	
	C) Income tax	D) None of the above	
21.	_____ is the supreme disciplinary authority for government servants in India.		(D)
	A) Prime Minister of India	B) Chief Minister	
	C) Chief Justice of India	D) President of India	
22.	An acting Railway servant can be permitted to act as defence counsel in up to _____ no. of cases.		(B)
	A) 2	B) 3	
	C) 4	D) 5	
23.	A retired Railway employee can handle up to _____ no. of cases as a Defence Counsel at a time.		(B)
	A) 5	B) 7	
	C) 3	D) 4	
24.	When a Railway employee is placed under suspension but only a minor penalty is imposed, the suspension period is treated as _____.		(C)
	A) Dies no	B) Non duty	
	C) Duty	D) None	
25.	_____ penalty is not recorded in the service sheet Register.		(B)
	A) Stoppage of increment	B) Warning	
	C) Stoppage of passes	D) Censure	
26.	Under _____ circumstances can an 'ex-parte' inquiry to be held.		(A)
	A) Charged official does not appear before inquiry officer more than two occasion	B) Presenting Officer not appear before inquiry officer	
	C) Disciplinary Authority not appear before inquiry officer	D) None of these	

27.	During _____, an inquiry is not necessary.				(A)
	A)	Charges admitted by charged official	B)	Charges not admitted by Charged official	
	C)	Charges prepared by disciplinary authority	D)	None of these	
28.	The Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules came into force in _____ year.				(A)
	A)	1968	B)	1972	
	C)	1978	D)	1966	
29.	_____ form is used for placing a Railway employee under suspension.				(C)
	A)	SF-5	B)	SF-11	
	C)	SF-1	D)	SF-2	
30.	Suspension is _____ under D&A Rules, 1968.				(B)
	A)	Penalty	B)	Not a penalty	
	C)	Major penalty	D)	Minor penalty	
31.	Rule No. _____ of The Railway servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules deals with suspension.				(C)
	A)	6	B)	7	
	C)	5	D)	1	
32.	Rule No. 9 of The Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules deals with Procedure for imposing _____ penalty.				(A)
	A)	Major	B)	Minor	
	C)	Suspension	D)	Revoke of Suspension.	
33.	_____ form is used for nomination of Inquiry Officer.				(B)
	A)	SF-5	B)	SF-7	
	C)	SF-1	D)	SF-2	
34.	_____ form is used to appoint a Presenting Officer.				(A)
	A)	SF-8	B)	SF-4	
	C)	SF-1	D)	SF-2	
35.	Rule 25 of the RS (D&A) Rules deal with _____.				(C)
	A)	Review	B)	Appeal	
	C)	Revision	D)	Witness	
36.	The appeal against an order of the Disciplinary Authority can be preferred by the Appellant in his _____.				(A)
	A)	Own name	B)	Disciplinary Authority	
	C)	Appellate Authority	D)	GM	
37.	The appeal shall be preferred to any higher authority other than the _____.				(A)
	A)	Disciplinary Authority	B)	DRM	
	C)	Appellate Authority	D)	GM	

38.	Penalties of dismissal, removal, or compulsory retirement shall be imposed by an authority not lower than the _____.				(D)
	A)	Disciplinary Authority	B)	GM	
	C)	Appellant Authority	D)	Appointing Authority	
39.	The disciplinary proceedings should be _____ on the death of the charged employee.				(A)
	A)	Closed immediately	B)	Continued	
	C)	Temporarily closed	D)	None of these	
40.	The time limit for submission of the written statement of defense by the delinquent Railway Servant is generally _____ days from the date of receipt of the charge sheet.				(D)
	A)	6	B)	7	
	C)	5	D)	10	
41.	Rule 25.A of the RS (D&A) Rules deal with _____.				(A)
	A)	Review	B)	Appeal	
	C)	Explanation	D)	Witness	
42.	_____ form is used for imposition of Minor Penalty.				(D)
	A)	SF-8	B)	SF-5	
	C)	SF-1	D)	SF-11	
43.	An employee under suspension shall be entitled to _____ allowance equivalent to leave salary on half pay.				(B)
	A)	Dearness	B)	Subsistence	
	C)	Suspension	D)	Contributory	

15 (b). Payment of Wages Act:

1.	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 was enacted and came into force on _____ of the following dates.				(B)	
A)	Enacted on 28th March 1937, enforced on 23rd April 1936		B)	Enacted on 23rd April 1936, enforced on 28th March 1937		
C)	Enacted and enforced on 23rd April 1936		D)	Enacted and enforced on 28th March 1937		
2.	Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 came in to force from _____.				(C)	
A)	01.07.1923		B)	01.01.1924		
C)	01.07.1924		D)	None of the above		
3.	The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2017 was introduced in Lok Sabha on _____.				(B)	
A)	February 2, 2017		B)	February 3, 2017		
C)	February 24, 2017		D)	None of the above		
4.	_____ is the maximum wage period for the payment of wages.				(A)	
A)	1 Month		B)	40 days		
C)	45 Days		D)	60 Days		
5.	Wages" means remuneration in the form of _____.				(C)	
A)	Salary		B)	Allowances		
C)	Both A or B		D)	None		
6.	One major benefit of the payment of wages act is _____.				(C)	
A)	Free housing		B)	Delay in payments		
C)	Protection against unauthorized deductions		D)	Compulsory gratuity payment		
7.	Deductions from wages of the following kinds _____.				(D)	
A)	Fines		B)	HRA		
C)	Damage or loss is directly attributable		D)	All the above		
8.	The section under _____ an appointment of authority shall have powers of a civil court.				(A)	
A)	15		B)	10		
C)	12		D)	14		
9.	Adult means as per minimum wages act, 1948 is _____.				(B)	
A)	21 years completed		B)	18 years completed		
C)	16 -18 years		D)	None		
10.	Under the payment of wages act, wages must be paid on _____.				(C)	
A)	Public holidays		B)	Any calendar day		
C)	Working days only		D)	Last Sunday of the month		
11.	_____ of the following is an authorized deduction under the payment of wages act.				(D)	
A)	Fines		B)	Loan recovery		
C)	House rent		D)	All of the above		
12.	As per payment of wages act, 1936, the employed person means _____.				(A)	
A)	Includes legal representative of a deceased employed person		B)	Legal representative of a deceased employer		
C)	Either A or B		D)	None		

13.	As per payment of wages act, 1936, Railway administration has meaning assigned to it in clause .				(A)
	A)	32 of section 2 of Indian Railway Act, 1989	B)	Section 10 of Indian Railway Act, 1989	
	C)	Section 44 of Indian railway act, 1989	D)	None of the above	
14.	The responsible person for display by notice of abstracts of the payment of wages act, 1936 is .				(B)
	A)	Administration	B)	Person responsible for payment of wages	
	C)	Labour commissioner	D)	None	
15.	Section _____ of payment of wages act, 1936 deals with deductions for recovery of loans.				(C)
	A)	13A	B)	13	
	C)	12A	D)	14A	

15(c). Workmen Compensation Act:

1.	Method of calculating wages' mentioned in _____ section of Workmen Compensation Act, 1923.				(C)
	A)	Section-4	B)	Section-4A	
	C)	Section-5	D)	Section-6	
2.	Review' mentioned in _____ section of Workmen Compensation Act, 1923.				(D)
	A)	Section-4	B)	Section-4A	
	C)	Section-5	D)	Section-6	
3.	Distribution of compensation' mentioned in _____ section of Workmen Compensation Act, 1923.				(B)
	A)	Section-7	B)	Section-8	
	C)	Section-5	D)	Section-6	
4.	Compensation under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 shall be paid within _____.				(B)
	A)	Three months from the date of accident	B)	One month from the date of accident	
	C)	01 year from the date of accident	D)	No time limit	
5.	Under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, _____ of the following are considered as dependent of deceased workman for the purpose of paying compensation. i. a minor brother or an unmarried sister or a widowed sister ii. a widowed daughter-in-law iii. a minor child of a pre-deceased son iv. a minor child of a pre-deceased daughter where no parent of the child is alive v. a paternal grandparent if no parent of the workman is alive;				(D)
	A)	i, ii & v	B)	i, ii, iii & iv	
	C)	i, ii, iii & v	D)	i, ii, iii, iv & v	
6.	_____ for willful removal or disregard by the workman of any safety guard or other safety device, which he knew to have been provided for the purpose of securing safety of workman.				(B)
	A)	Employer is liable to pay compensation	B)	Employer is not liable to pay compensation	
	C)	Appropriate government is liable to pay compensation	D)	The Trade Union is liable to pay compensation	
7.	The amount of compensation under Workmen (Employees) Compensation Act, 1923 depends on _____.				(D)
	A)	Age of railway servant on the date of accident	B)	Wages of the railway servant drawn in the preceding one year from the date of accident	
	C)	Nature of injury	D)	All the above	
8.	Under Workmen (Employees) Compensation Act, 1923 employer shall not be liable to pay compensation in respect of any injury which does not result in the total or partial disablement of the workman for a period exceeding _____ days.				(B)
	A)	7	B)	3	
	C)	2	D)	5	

9.	Under Workmen (Employees) Compensation Act, 1923, employer shall not be liable to pay compensation in respect of any injury not resulting in death or permanent total disablement caused by an accident if _____.				(D)
	A)	Due to the wilful removal or disregard by the workman of any safety guard or other device he knew to have been provided for the purpose of securing the safety of workman	B)	Due to the wilful disobedience of the workman to an order expressly given or to a rule expressly framed for the purpose of securing the safety of workmen	
	C)	Under the influence of drink or drugs	D)	All the above	
10.	Part-I of Schedule I of Workmen (Employees) Compensation Act, 1923 describes _____.				(A)
	A)	List of injuries deemed to result in Permanent total Disablement	B)	List of injuries deemed to result in Permanent Partial disablement	
	C)	List of Occupational diseases	D)	Factors for working out Lump-sum equivalent of compensation amount in case of permanent disablement and death.	
11.	Part-II of Schedule I of Workmen (Employees) Compensation Act, 1923 describes _____.				(B)
	A)	List of injuries deemed to result in Permanent total Disablement	B)	List of injuries deemed to result in Permanent Partial disablement	
	C)	List of Occupational diseases	D)	Factors for working out Lump-sum equivalent of compensation amount in case of permanent disablement and death.	
12.	Schedule III of Workmen (Employees) Compensation Act 1923 describes _____.				(C)
	A)	List of injuries deemed to result in Permanent total Disablement	B)	List of injuries deemed to result in Permanent Partial disablement	
	C)	List of Occupational diseases	D)	Factors for working out Lump-sum equivalent of compensation amount in case of permanent disablement and death.	
13.	Schedule IV of Workmen (Employees) Compensation Act, 1923 describes _____.				(D)
	A)	List of injuries deemed to result in Permanent total Disablement	B)	List of injuries deemed to result in Permanent Partial disablement	
	C)	List of Occupational diseases	D)	Factors for working out Lump-sum equivalent of compensation amount in case of permanent disablement and death.	
14.	_____ disease (s) are described in Para A of Schedule III of Workmen (Employees) Compensation Act, 1923 under list of occupations diseases.				(D)
	A)	Diseases caused by work in compressed air	B)	Diseases caused by arsenic or its toxic compounds	
	C)	Poisoning by nitrous fumes	D)	A & C	
15.	Loss of absolute deafness deemed to result in _____.				(D)
	A)	Permanent partial disablement	B)	Permanent total disablement	
	C)	100% loss of earning capacity	D)	Both B & C	

16.	Loss of thumb causes _____ percentage of loss of earning capacity.				(A)
	A)	30%	B)	40%	
	C)	50%	D)	20%	
17.	Loss of three fingers of one hand causes _____ percentage of loss of earning capacity.				(A)
	A)	30%	B)	40%	
	C)	50%	D)	20%	
18.	Section-4 of Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 describes _____.				(A)
	A)	Amount of Compensation	B)	Compensation to be paid when due and penalty for default	
	C)	A & B	D)	None	
19.	Section-4A of Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 describes _____.				(B)
	A)	Amount of Compensation	B)	Compensation to be paid when due and penalty for default	
	C)	A & B	D)	None	
20.	Commissioner for workmen's compensation appointed under section _____.				(B)
	A)	12	B)	20	
	C)	1	D)	None of the above	

15(d). Hours of Employment Regulations Rules (HOER):

1.	Regulated of hours of work and period of rest are dealt in _____.				(A)
	A)	Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act, 1989	B)	Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act, 1990	
	C)	Chapter XV of Indian Railways Act, 1992	D)	Chapter XVI of Indian Railways Act, 1996	
2.	The classification of employment is defined in Section 130(b) of HOER (Hours of Work and Period of Rest Rules 2005) is _____.				(B)
	A)	Intensive	B)	Essential Intermittent	
	C)	Continuous	D)	Excluded	
3.	The classification of employment is defined in section 130(a) of HOER (Hours of Work and Period of Rest Rules 2005) is _____.				(C)
	A)	Intensive	B)	Essential Intermittent	
	C)	Continuous	D)	Excluded	
4.	The classification of employment is defined in Section 130(d) of HOER (Hours of Work and Period of Rest Rules 2005) is _____.				(A)
	A)	Intensive	B)	Essential Intermittent	
	C)	Continuous	D)	Excluded	
5.	Expand RLC _____.				(A)
	A)	Regional Labour Commissioner	B)	Regular Labour Commissioner	
	C)	Railway Labour Commissioner	D)	Railway Local Commissioner	
6.	In case of intensive workers _____ period of duty over 8 hours as per HOER (Hours of Work and Period of Rest Rules 2005).				(C)
	A)	Long Off	B)	Short On	
	C)	Long On	D)	Short Off	
7.	In the case of continuous worker long on means period of duty _____.				(B)
	A)	Over 6 hours	B)	Over 10 hours	
	C)	Over 8 hours	D)	Over 12 hours	
8.	In case of _____ workers Long on means period of duty over 12 Hours				(B)
	A)	Intensive	B)	Essential Intermittent	
	C)	Continuous	D)	Excluded	
9.	Short Off is the period of _____ rest between two rostered duties of Railway servant under continuous classification.				(C)
	A)	More than 10 Hours	B)	Less than 8 Hours	
	C)	Less than 10 Hours	D)	More than 8 Hours	
10.	Maximum number of breaks permitted in a split shift is _____ in accordance of HOER (Hours of Work and Period of Rest Rules 2005).				(D)
	A)	3 break 2 spells	B)	3 break 3 spells	
	C)	2 break 2 spells	D)	2 break 3 spells	
11.	The documents which show the duty hours of work of a Railway Servant				(D)
	A)	Link Roaster	B)	Dummy Roaster	
	C)	Regular Roaster	D)	Duty Roaster	
12.	The employment of all Railway Servant except those excluded by Ministry of Railways are assumed as _____ in accordance of HOER (Hours of Work and Period of Rest Rules 2005).				(C)
	A)	Intensive	B)	Essential Intermittent	
	C)	Continuous	D)	Excluded	
13.	_____ is competent to declare a Railway servant at Excluded in accordance of HOER (Hours of Work and Period of Rest Rules 2005).				(D)
	A)	Ministry of DOPT	B)	Ministry of Home Affairs	
	C)	Ministry of Labour	D)	Ministry of Railways	

14.	The standard hours of duty of intensive classification _____ hours a week in accordance of HOER (Hours of Work and Period of Rest Rules 2005).			(B)
	A)	36	B)	42
	C)	56	D)	54
15.	Sustained effort implies _____ in accordance of HOER (Hours of Work and Period of Rest Rules 2005).			(B)
	A)	Physical Effort	B)	Mental Effort
	C)	Duty Effort	D)	None of the above
16.	Grant of Periodical Rest to Railway servant is classified as continuous dealt in _____ in accordance of HOER (Hours of Work and Period of Rest Rules 2005).			(B)
	A)	Chapter XVI of Indian Railways Act, 1996	B)	Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act, 1989
	C)	Chapter XV of Indian Railways Act, 1992	D)	Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act, 1990
17.	If the place of residence is beyond _____ KMs from place of work, 7 hours of spilt duty is treated as equivalent to 8 hours of normal duty in accordance of HOER (Hours of Work and Period of Rest Rules 2005).			(B)
	A)	1.8 km	B)	1.6 km
	C)	2.5km	D)	1.5 km
18.	Railway employees have been classified into _____ categories under the HOER (Hours of Work and Period of Rest Rules, 2005).			(B)
	A)	3 Classes	B)	4 Classes
	C)	7 Classes	D)	5 Classes
19.	_____ permits changes in HOER (Hours of Work and Period of Rest Rules, 2005) classification.			(C)
	A)	Principal Chief Electrical Engineer	B)	Principal Chief Mechanical Engineer
	C)	Principal Chief Personnel Officer	D)	Principal Chief Operations Manager
20.	If rest is suspended temporarily, within _____ days the rest in lieu may be granted.			(B)
	A)	7days for intensive and 14 days for other categories	B)	14 days for intensive and one month for other categories
	C)	14 days for intensive and 21 days for other categories	D)	7 days for intensive and 21 days for other categories

15(e). Leave and Pass Rules:

1.	The Railway Servants (Pass) rules, 1986 shall not apply to _____.				(C)
	A)	A person in the casual employment	B)	A person employed on wages	
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None	
2.	PTO full form _____.				(B)
	A)	Pass ticket order	B)	Privilege ticket order	
	C)	Privilege train order	D)	None	
3.	Non-gazetted cadre in pay level in pay matrix 6 and above are eligible for duty pass travel in _____.				(A)
	A)	First class	B)	First class A	
	C)	Both a & b	D)	None of the above	
4.	In NPS system the contribution by the central government shall be _____.				(A)
	A)	14 % basic pay plus DA	B)	10% basic pay plus DA	
	C)	14% basic pay	D)	10% basic pay	
5.	Persons with disability may be granted SCL for period of _____ per calendar year for a Railway employee.				(C)
	A)	10 days	B)	11 days	
	C)	4 days	D)	3 days	
6.	CCL may not be granted less than _____ days at a time for a Railway employee.				(A)
	A)	5 days	B)	2 days	
	C)	3 days	D)	4 days	
7.	A railway servant who is summoned to attend departmental enquiry shall be issued with _____.				(A)
	A)	Duty pass	B)	Cheque pass	
	C)	PTO	D)	None	
8.	Railway employees & their family members participating in cultural activities are eligible for _____.				(A)
	A)	Special passes	B)	Duty passes	
	C)	PTOs	D)	None	
9.	Full form of LAP is _____.				(B)
	A)	Leave on annual pay	B)	Leave on average pay	
	C)	Either A or B	D)	None	
10.	The period spent on study leave shall count credit of _____.				(C)
	A)	LAP	B)	LHAP	
	C)	Both a & b	D)	None	
11.	Leave not due shall be debited against _____ and earn subsequently.				(A)
	A)	LHAP	B)	LAP	
	C)	Either a or b	D)	None	
12.	The following leave combined with any kind of leave _____.				(D)
	A)	Maternity leave	B)	Paternity leave	
	C)	LHAP	D)	All the above	

13.	Hospital leave eligible for employees of _____ Railway employees.				(C)
	A)	Group A	B)	Group B	
	C)	Group C	D)	Group D	
14.	Unutilized joining leave by railway employee is credited to account of _____.				(C)
	A)	LHAP	B)	LAP (subject to maximum ceiling limit)	
	C)	Either a or b	D)	Not credited to any kind of leave	
15.	The Railway employees of GP Rs. 1900 & Rs. 2800 is eligible for _____ duty pass.				(A)
	A)	2 nd Class `A	B)	1st class	
	C)	2 nd /sleeper	D)	None of the above	
16.	A Railway Group C employee with a minimum of 25 years of Railway service is eligible for _____ sets of passes per year.				(B)
	A)	1	B)	2	
	C)	3	D)	None of the above	

15(f). HRMS:

1.	HRMS stand for in the context of Indian Railways is _____.				(A)
	A)	Human Resource Management System	B)	High-Range Management System	
	C)	Hardware Resource Management System	D)	Human Relations Management System	
2.	_____ developed the HRMS system for Indian Railways.				(B)
	A)	Indian Railways Board	B)	Centre for Railway Information System (CRIS)	
	C)	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	D)	National Informatics Centre (NIC)	
3.	HRMS launched for Indian Railways on _____.				(C)
	A)	January 1, 2020	B)	June 15, 2020	
	C)	November 26, 2020	D)	December 31, 2020	
4.	_____ is the primary purpose of the Employee Self Service (ESS) module in HRMS.				(A)
	A)	To allow employees to manage their personal information and apply for leave, pass etc.	B)	To allow managers to approve leave requests	
	C)	To track employee attendance	D)	To manage employee training records	
5.	_____ stands DC for in HRMS, particularly in the context of the ESS module.				(B)
	A)	Data Clerk	B)	Dealing Clerk	
	C)	Designated Clerk	D)	Document Controller	
6.	_____ stands VA for in the HRMS, specifically in relation to loan and advance modules.				(A)
	A)	Verification Authority	B)	Value Added	
	C)	Variance Analysis	D)	Voucher Approval	
7.	_____ of the following is not a function of the HRMS in Indian Railways.				(C)
	A)	Managing employee personal details	B)	Processing salary and allowances	
	C)	Generating train schedules	D)	Managing employee transfers and promotions	
8.	Role of the Accepting Authority (AA) in the HRMS, particularly in the loan and advance module is _____.				(B)
	A)	To verify the loan application details	B)	To approve the loan application	
	C)	To reject the loan application	D)	To initiate the loan application process	
9.	The main benefit of using HRMS for Indian Railways employees is _____.				(B)
	A)	It increases the workload for employees	B)	It simplifies many administrative tasks and provides self-service options	
	C)	It reduces the need for human interaction	D)	It eliminates the need for salary slips	
10.	The function of the "View and Edit my details" tab in the ESS module is _____.				(A)
	A)	To view and edit personal information such as address and contact details	B)	To view and edit official information like designation and department	
	C)	To view and edit leave details	D)	To view and edit loan details	

16. Electrical safety rules and rendering First Aid to electrocuted persons:

1.	_____ is the safe working voltage limit for human contact under normal conditions.		(A)
	A)	50V AC	
	C)	220V AC	
2.	The purpose of earthing in electrical systems is to _____.		(B)
	A)	Save power	
	C)	Improve the efficiency of the system	
3.	_____ colour is generally used for earth wire insulation in electrical wiring.		(B)
	A)	Red	
	C)	Blue	
4.	Before working on any electrical equipment, the first step is to _____.		(D)
	A)	Call the supervisor	
	C)	Wear gloves	
5.	The main risk of using damaged electrical cords or plugs is _____.		(B)
	A)	Overheating of appliances	
	C)	Reduced efficiency of equipment	
6.	_____ is the standard tool to confirm that a circuit is de-energized.		(C)
	A)	Tong tester	
	C)	Voltage tester	
7.	_____ is a safe practice when using electrical equipment.		(C)
	A)	Overloading sockets	
	C)	Using insulated tools	
8.	The abbreviation PPE in electrical safety stands for _____.		(B)
	A)	Primary Power Equipment	
	C)	Partial Phase Earthing	
9.	The purpose of fuse(s) in an electrical circuit is _____.		(B)
	A)	Increase power supply	
	C)	Improve voltage regulation	
10.	_____ material is a good electrical insulator.		(B)
	A)	Copper	
	C)	Aluminum	
11.	_____ should be done if an electrical fire occurs.		(B)
	A)	Use water to extinguish	
	C)	Ignore and run away	
12.	'Lockout-tagout' (LOTO) ensures _____ in electrical safety rules.		(A)
	A)	Equipment cannot be operated until safe	
	C)	Circuit gets additional power	

13.	_____ is a sign of an electrical hazard.				(D)
	A)	Frayed wires	B)	Loose connections	
	C)	Sparks	D)	All of the above	
14.	According to safety standards, _____ should repair faulty electrical installations?				(B)
	A)	Any staff member	B)	A qualified electrician	
	C)	A cleaner	D)	The nearest person	
15.	The term 'live wire' refers to _____.				(A)
	A)	A wire carrying current	B)	A neutral wire	
	C)	A wire connected to earth	D)	A wire that is broken	
16.	_____ device disconnects supply in case of earth fault.				(B)
	A)	MCB	B)	RCCB	
	C)	Transformer	D)	Capacitor	
17.	_____ is not a cause of electrical shock.				(B)
	A)	Wet hands	B)	Proper insulation	
	C)	Damaged cords	D)	Contact with live wires	
18.	_____ should be done if you see a person receiving an electric shock.				(B)
	A)	Pull them away with bare hands	B)	Switch off power first	
	C)	Throw water on them	D)	Call them loudly	
19.	Double insulation in tools means _____.				(D)
	A)	Two layers of wires	B)	No need for earthing	
	C)	Extra safety against shock	D)	Both B and C	
20.	_____ is the most common cause of electrical accidents at home.				(A)
	A)	Overloading sockets	B)	Using LED bulbs	
	C)	Having earth leakage circuit breaker	D)	Proper earthing	
21.	_____ material is safe to use when separating a victim from live electricity.				(C)
	A)	Wet cloth	B)	Metal rod	
	C)	Wooden stick	D)	Bare hands	
22.	After disconnecting the power, _____ should be checked first on the victim.				(A)
	A)	Pulse and breathing	B)	Body temperature	
	C)	Skin burns	D)	Fractures	
23.	If the victim is not breathing after electrocution, _____ should be done.				(B)
	A)	Wait for medical help	B)	Start artificial respiration / CPR	
	C)	Pour cold water on the body	D)	Cover with blanket	
24.	_____ is not a sign of serious electrical injury.				(C)
	A)	Burns at entry and exit points	B)	Unconsciousness	
	C)	Slight muscle pain	D)	Absence of breathing	
25.	An electrocuted person can be moved _____.				(B)
	A)	Immediately, without checking power supply	B)	After ensuring no danger from electricity	
	C)	Before switching off power	D)	As soon as possible even if power is on	

26.	_____ is the emergency number should be called in case of electrical accident (in India).			(D)
	A)	100	B)	101
	C)	102	D)	108
27.	_____ is a priority in first aid for electrocution.			(A)
	A)	Apply water to cool the burns.	B)	Apply ointment immediately
	C)	Rub the burnt area	D)	Remove burned clothing stuck to the skin
28.	_____ is the risk if CPR is not given promptly to an unconscious, non-breathing victim.			(B)
	A)	Heart attack	B)	Permanent brain damage
	C)	Burn worsening	D)	Bone fracture
29.	A victim is in contact with live wire, _____ may happen.			(B)
	A)	The victim may get hurt further	B)	You may also get electrocuted
	C)	It wastes time	D)	It delays CPR
30.	To open the airway of an unconscious casualty _____ to be done.			(A)
	A)	Head tilt and chin lift.	B)	Jaw thrust.
	C)	Head tilt and jaw thrust.	D)	Lift the chin.
31.	_____ to be checked to see if an unconscious casualty is breathing normally.			(A)
	A)	Not more than 10 seconds.	B)	Approximately 10 seconds.
	C)	Exactly 10 seconds.	D)	At least 10 seconds.
32.	_____ should be carried by a casualty with a severe allergy at all times?			(C)
	A)	Insulin.	B)	Acetaminophen/Paracetamol.
	C)	Adrenaline (Epipen).	D)	Aspirin.
33.	_____ test should you use if you suspect that a casualty has had a stroke.			(A)
	A)	Face, Arms, Speech	B)	Alert, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive
	C)	Response, Airway, Breathing, Circulation	D)	Pulse, Respiratory Rate, Temperature
34.	_____ called as a faint.			(C)
	A)	A response to fear.	B)	An unexpected collapse.
	C)	A brief loss of consciousness.	D)	A sign of flu.
35.	_____ is the correct ratio of chest compressions to rescue breaths for use in CPR of an adult casualty?			(D)
	A)	2 compressions: 30 rescue breaths.	B)	5 compressions: 1 rescue breath.
	C)	15 compressions: 2 rescue breaths.	D)	30 compressions: 2 rescue breaths.
36.	_____ is the first action when treating an electrical burn.			(C)
	A)	Ensure that the casualty is still breathing.	B)	Wash the burn with cold water.
	C)	Check for danger and ensure that contact with the electrical source is broken.	D)	Check for level of response.

37.	_____ is the main purpose of the Heimlich manoeuvre.				(A)
	A)	To remove a blockage in the victim's airway	B)	To ensure the victim begins to breathe again	
	C)	To treat insufficient breathing	D)	None of these	
38.	Someone's breathing can be ensured by _____.				(D)
	A)	Listen carefully	B)	Check if their chest is rising	
	C)	Feel with the cheek	D)	Watch for chest movement, listen carefully, and feel for breath on your cheek	

17. Working of air brake trains and their important components:

1.	When brake indicators shows RED in LHB coaches brakes will be in _____ condition.				(A)
	A)	Applied	B)	Released	
	C)	Brake Indicator defective	D)	None of the above	
2.	_____ number of brake cylinders used in LHB each coach.				(D)
	A)	4	B)	2	
	C)	6	D)	8	
3.	PEASD in LHB coaches stands for _____.				(A)
	A)	Passenger Emergency Alarm Signaling device	B)	Passenger Emergency Alert Signaling device	
	C)	Passenger Emergency Alarm Service device	D)	None of the above	
4.	_____ number of disc brakes are provided on each axle of LHB coach?				(A)
	A)	2	B)	4	
	C)	8	D)	6	
5.	In case of brake binding in both trolleys of LHB coach, _____ to be done first.				(C)
	A)	Isolate both trolleys	B)	Isolate DV	
	C)	Pull quick release valve of DV	D)	Isolate affected trolley	
6.	_____ number of brake indicators are provided in SLR of LHB coach.				(D)
	A)	5	B)	6	
	C)	2	D)	3	
7.	Brake accelerator actuates during _____.				(B)
	A)	Every service application	B)	Emergency brake application	
	C)	Minimum application	D)	Both A & B	
8.	In twin pipe system, the Auxiliary reservoir pressure is _____.				(B)
	A)	5 kg/cm ²	B)	6 kg/cm ²	
	C)	8 kg/cm ²	D)	7 kg/cm ²	
9.	Maximum brake cylinder pressure of ICF coach is _____.				(B)
	A)	3.0 ± 0.1 kg/cm ²	B)	3.8 ± 0.1 kg/cm ²	
	C)	2.8 ± 0.1 kg/cm ²	D)	4.0 ± 0.1 kg/cm ²	
10.	In HYBRID coaches during Air spring failure, Levelling valve lever will be _____.				(A)
	A)	inclined	B)	horizontal	
	C)	perpendicular	D)	None of the above	
11.	Maximum brake cylinder pressure of LHB coach is _____.				(A)
	A)	3.0 ± 0.1 kg/cm ²	B)	3.8 ± 0.1 kg/cm ²	
	C)	2.8 ± 0.1 kg/cm ²	D)	4.0 ± 0.1 kg/cm ²	
12.	The brake cylinder filling time is _____ for testing C3W/KE type DV after full-service application.				(A)
	A)	3 to 5 sec	B)	10 to 15 sec	
	C)	5 to 10 sec	D)	3 to 9 sec	
13.	A device provided in brake rigging for automatic adjustment of clearance/slack between brake block and wheel is called _____.				(B)
	A)	Brake cylinder	B)	Brake regulator	
	C)	Distributor valve	D)	Control reservoir	

14.	of isolating cocks are provided in passenger coaches.				(A)
	A)	Ball type	B)	Wall type	
	C)	Done type	D)	Mac type	
15.	The en-route brake power percentage of M/E BG coaching train is _____.				(D)
	A)	75%	B)	85%	
	C)	80%	D)	90%	
16.	BP pressure drop greater than or equal to _____ is the sensitivity point of the distributor valve.				(A)
	A)	0.6 kg/cm ² in 6 sec	B)	0.9 kg/cm ² in 6 sec	
	C)	0.6 kg/cm ² in 60 sec	D)	1 kg/cm ² in 6 sec	
17.	BP pressure drop lower than or equal to _____ is the in-sensitivity point of the distributor valve.				(C)
	A)	0.4 kg/cm ² in 6 sec	B)	0.9 kg/cm ² in 65 sec	
	C)	0.3 kg/cm ² in 60 sec	D)	1 kg/cm ² in 6 sec	
18.	In under frame mounted brake system provided wagons, for releasing of brakes SAB is to be rotated to _____ (SAB facing towards brake pull rod).				(B)
	A)	Clock wise	B)	Anti clock wise	
	C)	Towards trolley in clock wise	D)	None of these	
19.	Equipment is not charged when the Distributor Valve (DV) is isolated.				(D)
	A)	Control reservoir	B)	Brake cylinder	
	C)	Auxiliary reservoir	D)	All the above	
20.	Function of SAB is _____.				(A)
	A)	To maintain slack between brake block and wheel tread	B)	To maintain slack between pull rod and wheel tread	
	C)	To maintain slack between piston and wheel tread	D)	None of the above	

18. Official Language Policy:

1.	_____ is the Official Language of Union of India.				(A)
	A)	Hindi in Devnagari Script	B)	Hindi in Sanskrit Script	
	C)	Hindi	D)	None	
2.	On _____ date Part XVII of the Constitution was passed in Parliament.				(B)
	A)	19.09.1947	B)	14.09.1949	
	C)	14.07.1949	D)	19.07.1947	
3.	The Official Language Act 1963 was passed on _____.				(A)
	A)	10.05.1963	B)	10.05.1967	
	C)	15.05.1963	D)	15.05.1967	
4.	The Official Language Act 1963 amended on _____.				(A)
	A)	1967	B)	1963	
	C)	1947	D)	1965	
5.	Hindi Divas celebrates every year on _____.				(D)
	A)	September 04 th	B)	September 24 th	
	C)	November 14 th	D)	September 14 th	
6.	According to Official Language Rules, Andaman & Nicobar Islands comes under _____ region.				(A)
	A)	Region A	B)	Region B	
	C)	Region C	D)	None	
7.	According to Official Language Rules, _____ state comes under Region “A”.				(C)
	A)	Maharashtra	B)	Punjab	
	C)	Haryana	D)	Arunachal Pradesh	
8.	_____ is the Official Language of Arunachal Pradesh.				(C)
	A)	Bodo	B)	Hindi	
	C)	English	D)	Sindhi	
9.	Section 3 of Official Languages rules takes effect from _____.				(B)
	A)	26 th January, 1963	B)	26 th January, 1965	
	C)	25 th January, 1963	D)	25 th January, 1965	
10.	The Articles 343-351 that gives information about Official Language are available in _____ part of the constitution.				(A)
	A)	XVII	B)	XVIII	
	C)	XIV	D)	XVI	
11.	Maximum _____ no. of Artists can participate in Hindi Drama Competitions.				(D)
	A)	5	B)	10	
	C)	20	D)	15	
12.	_____ no. of inspections in a month are mandatory for Raj Bhasha Adhikari of Railways.				(A)
	A)	One	B)	Three	
	C)	Two	D)	Five	
13.	According to Official Language Rules _____ state comes under “B” region.				(A)
	A)	Maharashtra	B)	Jammu & Kashmir	
	C)	Jharkhand	D)	Nagaland	

14.	At present _____ no. of languages are enlisted in the 8 th Schedule of the constitution.				(C)
	A)	18	B)	20	
	C)	22	D)	21	
15.	In _____, the provision regarding Official Language policy is available in Part V of the constitution.				(B)
	A)	Article-210	B)	Article-120	
	C)	Article-344	D)	Article-343	
16.	In _____ order Name, Designation and Sign Boards are to be exhibited.				(D)
	A)	Trilingual (Hindi, Regional & English)	B)	Trilingual(English, Regional & Hindi)	
	C)	Trilingual (Regional, English & Hindi)	D)	Trilingual (Regional, Hindi & English)	
17.	The Official Language Rules passed in the year _____.				(B)
	A)	1967	B)	1976	
	C)	1963	D)	1965	
18.	_____ no. of articles are there in Part-XVII of the Constitution.				(D)
	A)	7	B)	6	
	C)	8	D)	9	
19.	In compliance of article 344, the Official Language Commission formed in the year of _____.				(B)
	A)	1950	B)	1955	
	C)	1956	D)	1949	
20.	_____ was the First Chairman of the Official Language Commission.				(B)
	A)	Sri G.B.Pant	B)	Sri. B.G.Kher	
	C)	Sri. Lalith Narayan Mishra	D)	Sri. Nanda Kumar	
21.	_____ was the First Chairman of the committee which was formed on the recommendation of the Official Language commission.				(A)
	A)	Sri G.B.Pant	B)	Sri B.G.Kher	
	C)	Sri Lalith Narayan Mishra	D)	Sri Nanda Kumar	
22.	As per the Constitution, _____ is translating the statutory rules, regulations and orders.				(D)
	A)	Home Ministry	B)	Finance Ministry	
	C)	Prime Ministry	D)	Law Ministry	
23.	_____ mentions about the Proficiency of Hindi of the Officer/Employee.				(A)
	A)	Rule-09 of Official Language Rule 1976	B)	Rule-06 of Official Language Rule 1976	
	C)	Rule-10 of Official Language Rule 1976	D)	Rule-08 of Official Language Rule 1976	
24.	_____ comes under Part VI of the Official Language rules.				(A)
	A)	Article-210	B)	Article-120	
	C)	Article-344	D)	Article-343	
25.	_____ chaired the first Railway Hindi Salahkar Samiti constituted in 1973.				(C)
	A)	Sri G. B. Pant	B)	Sri B. G. Kher	
	C)	Sri Lalith Narayan Mishra	D)	Sri Nanda Kumar	

26.	Communication from central govt office to a state or Union territory in region “C” or to any office or person in such state shall be in _____.				(A)
	A)	English	B)	Hindi	
	C)	Hindi and English	D)	Hindi or English	
27.	In the year _____, the Hindi translation of Railway Budget was prepared by the Railway Minister.				(C)
	A)	1950	B)	1955	
	C)	1956	D)	1949	
28.	In the year _____, the Hindi section was established in Railway Board.				(D)
	A)	1950	B)	1955	
	C)	1956	D)	1960	
29.	_____ States/Union territories that comes under Region “A” of official language rules.				(D)
	A)	Bihar	B)	Punjab	
	C)	Chhattisgarh	D)	A & C	
30.	_____ States/Union territories that come under Region “C” of official language rules.				(A)
	A)	Sikkim	B)	Daman & Diu	
	C)	Andaman & Nicobar	D)	Union Territory of Chandigarh	
31.	Article 120 of official language rules related to _____.				(A)
	A)	Language to be used in Parliament	B)	Language to be used in the Legislature	
	C)	Official Language of the union	D)	Official languages of the state	
32.	Article 210 of official language rules related to _____.				(B)
	A)	Language to be used in Parliament	B)	Language to be used in the Legislature	
	C)	Official Language of the union	D)	Languages to be used in supreme court and in the high courts and for acts bills etc	
33.	_____ is the expansion for OLIC used by the department of Official Language.				(B)
	A)	Official Language Improvement Committee	B)	Official Language Implementation Committee	
	C)	Official Language Implement Committee	D)	Official Language Implementation Commission	
34.	_____ no. of Hindi courses are prescribed for Central Govt. Employees?				(C)
	A)	2	B)	3	
	C)	4	D)	5	
35.	_____ is the elementary Hindi course prescribed for Central Govt. Employee.				(B)
	A)	Praveen	B)	Prabodh	
	C)	Parangat	D)	Pragya	
36.	_____ is the Chairman of Central Hindi Committee.				(C)
	A)	Home minister	B)	Finance Minister	
	C)	Prime Minister	D)	Defence minister	
37.	In the year _____, the present Parliamentary Committee on Official Language constituted?				(B)
	A)	1967	B)	1976	
	C)	1968	D)	1949	

38.	_____ no. of members are there in the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language.			(C)
	A)	33	B)	25
	C)	30	D)	20
39.	At present, _____ Sub-Committees are there in the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language.			(C)
	A)	6	B)	5
	C)	3	D)	2
40.	Article 344 of Official Language rules related to _____.			(D)
	A)	Directives for development of Hindi language	B)	Languages to used in Parliament
	C)	Languages to be used in supreme court and in the high courts and for acts bills etc	D)	Commission and Committee of parliament on official Languages
41.	_____ is the Chairman of the Town Official Language Implementation Committee constituted in major cities.			(C)
	A)	DRM	B)	ADRM
	C)	Senior most Central Govt. Officer of the city	D)	Division Raja Bhasha Adhikari
42.	_____ is the periodicity of the meeting of Town Official Language Implementation Committee.			(A)
	A)	Once in 6 months	B)	Once in 12 months
	C)	Twice in 6 months	D)	3 times in 12 Months
43.	Annual Programme on Official Language will be prepared by _____.			(D)
	A)	Ministry of Finance Affairs.	B)	Ministry of Human Resource
	C)	Ministry of Urban development	D)	None
44.	Hindi courses prescribed for Central Govt. Employees are _____.			(B)
	A)	Prabodh, Praveen & Pragya	B)	Prabodh, Praveen, Pragya & Parangat
	C)	Prabodh, Pragya & Parangat	D)	Prabodh, Praveen & Parangat
45.	_____ is the final Hindi course prescribed for Clerical cadre employees of Central Govt.			(C)
	A)	Praveen	B)	Prabodh
	C)	Parangat	D)	Pragya
46.	_____ are the training facilities available to a Central Govt. employee to get trained in the Hindi courses.			(C)
	A)	Intensive, Correspondence and Private	B)	Regular, Intensive and Private
	C)	Regular, Intensive, Correspondence and Private	D)	Regular, Intensive, Correspondence
47.	_____ no. of times the Regular Hindi exams are conducted in a year.			(A)
	A)	2	B)	3
	C)	4	D)	1
48.	In _____ months regular Hindi examinations are conducted.			(A)
	A)	May and November	B)	June and December
	C)	June and August	D)	July and November

49.	First time 'World Hindi Day' is observed on _____.				(D)
	A)	10 November, 2006	B)	10 January, 2016	
	C)	10 January, 2005	D)	10 January, 2006	
50.	_____ is the newly introduced course in Hindi by Hindi Teaching Scheme.				(C)
	A)	Praveen	B)	Prabodh	
	C)	Parangat	D)	None	
51.	_____ are all the employees classified under Category "A" of official language rules.				(C)
	A)	Those employees whose mother tongue is Urdu or Hindustani or its dialect	B)	Those employees whose mother tongue is English or Hindustani or its dialect	
	C)	Those employees whose mother tongue is Hindi or Hindustani or its dialect	D)	Those employees whose mother tongue is Urdu, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Pusto, Sindhi or other allied languages	
52.	Section-3 of Official Language Act 1963 came into force on _____.				(A)
	A)	26 January 1965	B)	28 February 1965	
	C)	26 January 1966	D)	26 January 1964	
53.	_____ is the following is the correct English word for मंडल रेल प्रबंधक.				(B)
	A)	GM	B)	DRM	
	C)	ADRM	D)	AGM	
54.	_____ Official Language Rule mentions about the Working knowledge of the Officer/Employee.				(C)
	A)	Rule-09 of Official Language Rule 1976	B)	Rule-11 of Official Language Rule 1976	
	C)	Rule-10 of Official Language Rule 1976	D)	Rule-12 of Official Language Rule 1976	
55.	From _____ course, category C employee required to be trained as per official language rules.				(A)
	A)	Praveen	B)	Prabodh	
	C)	Parangat	D)	None	
56.	From _____ course, category D employee required to be trained as per official language rules.				(B)
	A)	Praveen	B)	Prabodh	
	C)	Parangat	D)	Pragya	
57.	_____ is the Lump sum Award for passing Pragya.				(C)
	A)	2500	B)	2600	
	C)	2400	D)	None	
58.	_____ is the following is the correct English word for महाप्रबंधक.				(A)
	A)	GM	B)	DRM	
	C)	AGM	D)	ADRM	
59.	The forms used by Public are to be prepared in _____ order.				(D)
	A)	Trilingual Form (1. Regional Language, 2. English, 3. Hindi)	B)	Trilingual Form (1. English, 2. Regional Language, 3. Hindi)	
	C)	Trilingual Form (1. Hindi, 2. English, 3. Regional Language)	D)	Trilingual Form (1. Regional Language, 2. Hindi, 3. English)	

60.	Rubber Stamps are to be prepared in _____ order.				(B)
	A)	Bilingual form-one line English and one line Hindi	B)	Bilingual form-one line Hindi and one line English	
	C)	Regional language	D)	Regional Language, Hindi, English	
61.	_____ Foreign Language included in the Eighth Schedule.				(C)
	A)	Urdu	B)	Punjabi	
	C)	Nepali	D)	None	
62.	_____ is the Chairman of the Divisional Official Language Implementation Committee.				(A)
	A)	DRM	B)	ADRM	
	C)	Nominated officer by DRM	D)	Divisional Raja Bhasha Adhikari	
63.	_____ Ministry/Office is conducting the exams for the Central Government employees.				(C)
	A)	Hindi Teaching Scheme under Ministry of Finance Affairs.	B)	Hindi Teaching Scheme under Ministry of Human resource	
	C)	Hindi Teaching Scheme under Ministry of Home Affairs	D)	Hindi Teaching Scheme under Ministry of Culture.	
64.	_____ is the Chairman of Town Official Language Implementation Committee (Central Govt. offices)/Vijayawada.				(A)
	A)	DRM	B)	ADRM	
	C)	Nominated officer by DRM	D)	Divisional Raja Bhasha Adhikari	
65.	Station announcements are made in _____ order.				(D)
	A)	Trilingual (Hindi, Regional & English)	B)	Trilingual(English, Regional& Hindi)	
	C)	Trilingual (Regional, English & Hindi)	D)	Trilingual (Regional, Hindi & English)	
66.	The Committee on Official Language consist of _____ members from Rajya Sabha.				(D)
	A)	15	B)	30	
	C)	20	D)	10	
67.	_____ are eligible to undergo training in Hindi Conversation course.				(A)
	A)	All the open line staff (including Class-IV) who come in contact with public directly.	B)	All the open line staff	
	C)	Running staff	D)	Office staff	
68.	Training in Hindi is imparted to Central Government Officers/Employees _____.				(B)
	A)	By which they can speak with officers	B)	By which they can do their day-to-day work in Hindi.	
	C)	By which they can speak with colleague	D)	None	
69.	Duration for Hindi Conversation course in _____ Hrs.				(D)
	A)	20	B)	10	
	C)	40	D)	30	
70.	_____ is the name of Rajbhasha Padak awarded to Sr. Administrative Grade or Higher Officials.				(A)
	A)	Rail Mantri Rajbhasha Rajat Padak	B)	Lal Bahadur Shastri Award	
	C)	Maithili Sharan Gupta Rajat Padak	D)	Premchand Award	

71.	According to Official Language Rules, _____ state comes under Region B.				(D)
	A)	Haryana	B)	Rajasthan	
	C)	Jharkhand	D)	None	
72.	_____ is the name of the Award to be given for writing story/novel writing in Hindi by Railway Board.				(D)
	A)	Rail Mantri Rajbhasha Rajat Padak	B)	Lal Bahadur Shastri Award	
	C)	Maithili Sharan Gupta Award	D)	Premchand Award	
73.	_____ is the name of the Award to be given for writing the book of Hindi poems, by the Railway Board.				(C)
	A)	Rail Mantri Rajbhasha Rajat Padak	B)	Lal Bahadur Shastri Award	
	C)	Maithili Sharan Gupta Award	D)	Prem chand Award	
74.	Cash Award of Rs. _____ given under Kamalapati Tripathi Rajbhasha Swarna Padak.				(A)
	A)	10000	B)	1000	
	C)	100000	D)	1000000	
75.	_____ is the main duty of the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language.				(A)
	A)	To review the progressive use of Hindi	B)	To review the progressive use of Hindi and English	
	C)	To review the progressive use of Hindi and state official languages	D)	To review the progressive use of English	
76.	World “Hindi Day celebrated every year on _____.				(B)
	A)	11th January	B)	10th January	
	C)	12th January	D)	14th September	
77.	_____ are the four languages that were added to the list of 18 languages of the Eighth Schedule.				(D)
	A)	Bodo, Dogri, Maithili & Nepali	B)	Bodo, Sindhi, Maithili & Santhali	
	C)	Kashmiri, Dogri, Maithili & Santhali	D)	Bodo, Dogri, Maithili & Santhali	
78.	Nepali Language is the State Language of _____ state.				(A)
	A)	Sikkim	B)	Bihar	
	C)	Chhatisgarh	D)	Himachal Pradesh	
79.	The Committee on Official Language consist of _____ members from Lok Sabha.				(D)
	A)	15	B)	25	
	C)	10	D)	None	
80.	The report of committee on official language is submitted to the _____.				(B)
	A)	Speaker of Lok Sabha	B)	President	
	C)	Vice President	D)	Chief Justice of India	
81.	The Official Language Rules 1976, is applicable on entire country except _____ state.				(B)
	A)	Kerala	B)	Tamilnadu	
	C)	Tripura	D)	Andhra Pradesh	
82.	_____ is the Lump sum amount given to Praveen examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme.				(C)
	A)	1600	B)	2400	
	C)	1500	D)	2000	

83.	Article 351 as per the official language rules are related to _____.				(A)
	A)	Directives for development of Hindi language	B)	Languages to be used in Parliament	
	C)	Languages to be used in supreme court and in the high courts and for acts bills etc.,	D)	Commission and Committee of parliament on official Languages	
84.	Article 348 of official language rules are related to _____.				(C)
	A)	Directives for development of Hindi language	B)	Languages to be used in Parliament	
	C)	Languages to be used in supreme court and in the high courts and for acts bills etc.,	D)	Commission and Committee of parliament on official Languages	
85.	According to Official Language Rules, _____ states comes under Region C.				(C)
	A)	Andhra Pradesh & Gujarat	B)	Manipur & Punjab	
	C)	West Bengal & Meghalaya	D)	None	
86.	_____ is the only Union Territory classified under Region B according to Official Language Rules.				(D)
	A)	Pondicherry	B)	Lakshadweep	
	C)	Andaman & Nicobar	D)	Chandigarh	
87.	According to Official Language Rules _____ states comes under Region A.				(D)
	A)	Haryana & Mizoram	B)	Bihar & Meghalaya	
	C)	Rajasthan & Maharashtra	D)	Madhya Pradesh & Himachal Pradesh	

19. Crew Management System and its applications:

1.	CMS is aimed to provide _____.			(D)
	A)	Position of crew at HQ/OS	B)	Maintain status wise records
	C)	PR, maintaining LR, PME details	D)	All of the above
2.	Objectives of CMS are _____.			(D)
	A)	Optimization of crew utilisation.	B)	Monitoring of LR and training schedules
	C)	Monitoring of 9 hrs duty and HOER	D)	All of the above
3.	In CMS, TA means _____.			(B)
	A)	Traffic Apprentices	B)	Traffic Advice
	C)	Train Acknowledgement	D)	Train Application
4.	CMS can work in _____ mode.			(A)
	A)	On line mode	B)	Off line mode
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of the above
5.	In CMS, TA creates by _____.			(A)
	A)	On-duty CC	B)	CCC
	C)	BET	D)	None of the above
6.	In CMS, Sign-ON and Sign-OFF approval given by _____.			(B)
	A)	TNC	B)	On-duty CC
	C)	CCC	D)	Not required any approval
7.	In CMS, User name is unique for _____.			(D)
	A)	Division Console	B)	Lobby Console
	C)	Supervisor Console	D)	Both A and B
8.	_____ is the website is the official portal for CMS in Indian railways.			(B)
	A)	cms.indianrail.com.in	B)	cms.indianrailways.gov
	C)	cms.indianrail.gov.in	D)	10.60.200.168/cms report
9.	In CMS, User pass word should not contain _____.			(D)
	A)	User name and user ID	B)	Crew ID
	C)	Special Character	D)	All the above
10.	In CMS, Password validity period is _____ months			(C)
	A)	3	B)	5
	C)	6	D)	4
11.	_____ is responsible for Crew booking in CMS.			(A)
	A)	TNC	B)	Supervisor
	C)	Both	D)	CCC
12.	In CMS, Routes can be created at _____			(D)
	A)	Depot Level	B)	Division Level
	C)	Zonal level	D)	CRIS/NDLS
13.	Train pulling timings are _____ for different lobbies.			(B)
	A)	Same	B)	Different
	C)	Discrimination of on duty supervisor	D)	None of the above

14.	_____ is authorized for crew grading.				(B)
	A)	CCC	B)	CLI	
	C)	Any one of A & B	D)	Branch officer	
15.	In CMS, _____ of the following is not belongs to crew bio data.				(D)
	A)	Others	B)	Training	
	C)	Loco Competency	D)	Train pulling	
16.	In CMS LR due time can be configured at _____ level as per logic.				(B)
	A)	Zonal level	B)	Division level	
	C)	Lobby	D)	Both A&B	
17.	The concept of serve call to crew given from station A, but crew need to sign ON at station B is called as _____.				(B)
	A)	Parent Lobby	B)	Sister Lobby	
	C)	HQRS Lobby	D)	Both A&B	
18.	Process of sign on crew will be shifted to new TA is called as _____.				(A)
	A)	Swapping of crew	B)	Swapping of TA	
	C)	Resetting of TA	D)	Both B&C	
19.	Expand FAFO.				(C)
	A)	First Arrival First Out	B)	First Available First Off	
	C)	First Available First Out	D)	First Arrival First Off	
20.	Expand FIFO.				(A)
	A)	First In First Out	B)	First In First On PR	
	C)	First In LR First Out	D)	None of these	
21.	In CMS, Sorting of HQ crew depends on _____ logic.				(D)
	A)	FAFO	B)	FIFO	
	C)	Progressive Hours	D)	Any one of the above	
22.	In CMS, _____ is called sorting of crew by arrival time.				(A)
	A)	FIFO	B)	FAFO	
	C)	Progressive Hours	D)	Any one of the above	
23.	In CMS, _____ option is to be applied to get fortnight cumulative hours while crew booking.				(C)
	A)	FIFO	B)	FAFO	
	C)	Progressive Hours	D)	Any one of the above	
24.	Parameters to be checked in “Fetch crew as per Rule” is _____.				(D)
	A)	PME & G and SR	B)	Traction, Tech training	
	C)	LR, Rest and Loco competency	D)	All of the above	
25.	Parameters to be checked in “Fetch crew All” is _____.				(D)
	A)	PME	B)	G& SR	
	C)	Completion of rest	D)	A & B	

26.	In CMS, Serving of calls to crew can be done _____.				(D)
	A)	Automatically	B)	Manually	
	C)	Both A & B	D)	Any one of A and B	
27.	In CMS, SMS is _____ type of call serve.				(A)
	A)	Automatic	B)	Manual	
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None of the above	
28.	In CMS, Supervisor Sign ON can be done on behalf of _____ in the occasions like “CMS is not working.”				(B)
	A)	CCC	B)	Crew	
	C)	Branch Officer	D)	Both A& B	
29.	Difference between “Train departure time” and “actual crew Sign ON time” is called _____.				(B)
	A)	PAD	B)	PDD	
	C)	PCDO	D)	No of the above	
30.	In CMS, if crew failed in BA test, then the crew status goes to _____.				(C)
	A)	SYSLT	B)	SYSRF	
	C)	SYSBAF	D)	SYSNF	
31.	In CMS, for updating the CTLC/CPRC/PRC/TLC movements, crew should be shown in _____.				(B)
	A)	Non-run	B)	Non-run roster	
	C)	Casualty	D)	None of the above	
32.	In CMS, CT indicates _____.				(A)
	A)	Competency trails	B)	Crew traction	
	C)	Children transport	D)	None of the above	
33.	In CMS, REFD indicates _____.				(C)
	A)	Reference drawing	B)	Reference drafting	
	C)	Refresher diesel	D)	None of the above	
34.	In CMS, TJIN indicates _____.				(A)
	A)	Joining time	B)	Time for joint inspection	
	C)	Train arrival	D)	Train cancellation	
35.	CMS will work under the network of _____.				(B)
	A)	COIS	B)	FOIS	
	C)	SLAM	D)	ICMS	
36.	In CMS, viewing of status and location of the crew by _____.				(B)
	A)	Book crew	B)	Search crew	
	C)	Serve call	D)	A &B	
37.	In CMS, searching of crew can be done by _____.				(D)
	A)	Crew Name	B)	Crew ID	
	C)	EMP. NO.	D)	Anyone of A, B & C	
38.	_____ are small database queries essential to check the crew control and optimization of crew book.				(C)
	A)	CMS reports	B)	CMS application	
	C)	CMS alerts	D)	Both A and B	

39.	_____ gives instant updated crew position of a Lobby In CMS.				(D)
	A)	CMS reports	B)	CMS application	
	C)	CMS alerts	D)	Both A and B	
40.	In CMS, if serve call acknowledged and crew not turned-up for duty, then crew status goes to _____.				(B)
	A)	SYSRF	B)	SYSLT	
	C)	SYSNF	D)	Remains same	
41.	Crew can Sign-ON/OFF by using _____ in integrated KIOSK.				(A)
	A)	Bio metric device	B)	By password	
	C)	Both compulsory	D)	None	
42.	No crew can Sign-ON without reading of _____ in KIOSK.				(D)
	A)	Caution order	B)	Circulars	
	C)	Anyone of A and B	D)	Both A and B	
43.	Crew cannot Sign-ON more than _____ mins before the Sign-ON time.				(D)
	A)	20	B)	30	
	C)	As fed by Lobby configuration console in train pulling location	D)	Any one of B and C	
44.	Crew can Sign-OFF in CMS, only in case _____ has been approved by supervisor.				(B)
	A)	Acknowledgement	B)	Sign-ON	
	C)	Call book	D)	All the above	
45.	If the crew did some other work in en-route, then the crew must opt for _____ in KIOSK during sign-OFF.				(B)
	A)	Normal Sign-OFF	B)	Crew Movement Entry	
	C)	Automatic	D)	None	
46.	Before Sign-ON in integrated KIOSK _____ are mandatory.				(D)
	A)	Reading of circulars	B)	Reading of caution orders	
	C)	Conducting of BA test	D)	All the above	
47.	If LP/ALP found positive in 1 st BA test, and to conduct 2nd BA test _____ ID to be fed in KIOSK/ handheld set.				(B)
	A)	CC ID	B)	Lobby ID	
	C)	Same crew ID	D)	None	
48.	The circulars are updated in _____ console only.				(B)
	A)	Lobby configuration	B)	Division configuration	
	C)	Zonal configuration	D)	Branch officers	
49.	In CMS, If crew do not signed off for more than 24 hrs his name will appear report of dash board.				(B)
	A)	Lobby alert	B)	Running alerts	
	C)	Zonal alert	D)	Division alert	
50.	In CMS, if crew details are not synchronised to IPAS, the name of the crew will be in _____ colour.				(C)
	A)	Green	B)	Yellow	
	C)	Red	D)	Blue	

51.	In CMS, if crew is overdue for LR in a section, LR status will be shown in _____ colour.				(B)
	A)	Green	B)	Pink	
	C)	Red	D)	Blue	
52.	In CMS, if crew LR going to expire in next 15 days in a section, LR status will be shown in _____ colour.				(A)
	A)	Yellow	B)	Red	
	C)	Red	D)	Blue	
53.	In CMS, crew utilisation can be seen in _____ report.				(B)
	A)	Crew accountable	B)	Manage	
	C)	Miscellaneous	D)	None	
54.	In CMS, CLI bio data shall be fed in _____ console.				(D)
	A)	Lobby	B)	Supervisor	
	C)	Zonal	D)	Division	
55.	In CMS, REFE indicates _____.				(A)
	A)	Refresher Electrical	B)	Refresher Electronic	
	C)	Refresher Electric and Electronic	D)	None	
56.	In CMS forced sign off option is available in _____ console.				(D)
	A)	Lobby	B)	Supervisor	
	C)	Zonal	D)	Division	
57.	In CMS routes are created on basis of _____ routes.				(B)
	A)	COIS	B)	RBS	
	C)	ICMS	D)	NONE	
58.	In CMS, user IDs for CCs can be created by _____.				(C)
	A)	Zonal officer	B)	Division officer	
	C)	CCC	D)	NONE	
59.	In CMS, user IDs for CCCs can be created by _____.				(B)
	A)	Zonal officers	B)	Division officer	
	C)	CCC	D)	NONE	
60.	In CMS, LP(S) can be booked in _____ module.				(C)
	A)	Freight	B)	Coaching	
	C)	Shunting	D)	NONE	
61.	To control over time to running staff, crew has to book in CMS duly selecting option in second week of that fortnight.				(D)
	A)	FIFO	B)	FAFO	
	C)	Fetch as per rule	D)	Progressive Hours	
62.	In CMS reports speed of the train will record when _____ is working in loco.				(C)
	A)	SPM	B)	MPCS	
	C)	RTIS	D)	VCD	
63.	TA for LP, ALP and TMR shall be created by _____.				(A)
	A)	Traffic Supervisor	B)	Traffic TNC	
	C)	Lobby supervisor	D)	Loco TNC	

64.	In CMS while creating a TA for train No.12841 Exp., which covers a distance of 428 kms run, if service type is given as through Goods, LP will be given _____ kms as millage allowance.			(B)
	A)	428	B)	428 + 40% of 428.
	C)	428 + 20% of 428	D)	None
65.	Traffic advise can be created either in CMS or _____.			(C)
	A)	COIS	B)	ICMS
	C)	FOIS	D)	None
66.	_____ is having authority to unlock the blocked CMS kiosk due to BA test positive.			(B)
	A)	Lobby TNC	B)	CC
	C)	Traffic TNC	D)	None
67.	In CMS –TSS - Terminal sub systems (Lobby) all Desk tops, Kiosks are to be provided with _____ addresses.			(C)
	A)	LAN	B)	WAN
	C)	IP	D)	Local

20. Contract Labour (Regulations & abolitions) Act, 1970 and rules 1971:

1.	The Contract Labour Act was enacted in the year _____.				(B)
	A)	1965	B)	1970	
	C)	1986	D)	1972	
2.	The Contract Labour Act applies to establishments employing to _____ workers.				(C)
	A)	5 or more	B)	10 or more	
	C)	20 or more	D)	50 or more	
3.	_____ is defined as a 'Principal Employer' in the Contract Labour Act.				(C)
	A)	Contractor	B)	Worker	
	C)	Establishment owner	D)	Trade union leader	
4.	_____ is responsible for registering the establishment under the Contract Labour Act.				(C)
	A)	Contractor	B)	Worker	
	C)	Principal Employer	D)	Labour Union	
5.	As per Contract Labour Act, _____ form is used for applying registration of establishment.				(A)
	A)	Form I	B)	Form II	
	C)	Form III	D)	Form IV	
6.	As per Contract Labour Act, canteen facilities are required when contract workers are _____.				(C)
	A)	10 or more	B)	50 or more	
	C)	100 or more	D)	25 or more	
7.	_____ is the role of a "Principal Employer" under the Contract Labour Act.				(B)
	A)	Only to pay wages to contract laborers	B)	To ensure compliance with the Act's provisions related to the employment of contract labour.	
	C)	To solely manage the recruitment and deployment of contract labour	D)	To only provide basic facilities like drinking water and toilets	
8.	“Shram Suvidha Portal” is maintained by _____.				(A)
	A)	Ministry of Labour & Employment in central government	B)	Ministry of Home affairs in central government	
	C)	Ministry of HRD	D)	None of the above	
9.	As per Contract Labour Act, every contractor shall upload a Unified Annual Return in the _____.				(A)
	A)	Form XXIV	B)	Form XX	
	C)	Form XI	D)	Form X	
10.	Expand RLC in the context of Contract Labour Act _____.				(B)
	A)	Regional Labour Court	B)	Regional Labour Commissioner	
	C)	Regional Labour counsel	D)	None of the above	

11.	As per the Contract Labour Act, Muster Roll must be signed by _____.				(B)
	A)	Labour officer	B)	Contractor and authorized person	
	C)	Trade union	D)	Supervisor	
12.	Contract Labour Act does not apply where work is _____.				(B)
	A)	Regular	B)	Intermittent	
	C)	In core activity	D)	None of the above	
13.	In context to Contract Labour Act, the license fee is based on _____.				(B)
	A)	State notification	B)	No. of workers employed	
	C)	Wage rate	D)	Size of factory	
14.	If contractor fails to pay wages, liability shifts to _____.				(B)
	A)	Court	B)	Principal employer	
	C)	Labour officer	D)	Workers' union	
15.	Contract Labour Act Rules were framed in the year _____.				(B)
	A)	1970	B)	1971	
	C)	1972	D)	1973	
16.	_____ document must be submitted with labour license application.				(C)
	A)	Bank Guarantee	B)	Medical Certificate	
	C)	Certificate from Principal Employer	D)	Affidavit	
17.	_____ deals with cleanliness in canteen as per Contract Labour Acts.				(A)
	A)	Rule 56	B)	Rule 60	
	C)	Rule 62	D)	Rule 58	
18.	Under Rule 75 of Contract Labour Act, wage slips should be issued _____.				(C)
	A)	Weekly	B)	Monthly	
	C)	Before disbursement	D)	On demand	
19.	As per the Contract Labour Act, contractor must obtain license using _____.				(A)
	A)	Form IV	B)	Form I	
	C)	Form V	D)	Form II	
20.	As per the Contract Labour Act, _____ is the authority to cancel a contractor's license.				(C)
	A)	Registering Officer	B)	Principal Employer	
	C)	Licensing Officer	D)	Inspector	

21. Outsourcing Contracts & its implementation:

1.	_____ is the full form of EMD in context of tenders.			(B)
	A)	Essential matter description	B)	Earnest money deposit
	C)	Early money deposit	D)	Extra material depot
2.	Every contract is a agreement, but every agreement may not be a contract, the statement is _____.			(B)
	A)	False	B)	True
	C)	Both	D)	No relation between the two
3.	_____ is the full form of LOA in the context of tenders.			(B)
	A)	Letter of approval	B)	Letter of acceptance
	C)	Line of action	D)	List of annexure
4.	_____ is the full form of PG in the context of tenders.			(D)
	A)	Performance guide	B)	Procurement guide
	C)	Performance guidance	D)	Performance guarantee
5.	_____ is the full form of GCC.			(C)
	A)	Group of contract clauses	B)	General condition of cases
	C)	General conditions of contract	D)	None of above
6.	_____ is the full form of AMC.			(B)
	A)	Annual maintenance cost	B)	Annual maintenance contract
	C)	Accidental manpower calculation	D)	Actual maintenance cost
7.	_____ is the full form of IREPS.			(A)
	A)	Indian railway e-procurement system	B)	Integrated railway e-procurement system
	C)	Indian railway emergency procurement strategy	D)	None of the above
8.	_____ is the full form of LAR in context of tender.			(C)
	A)	Least accepted rates	B)	Latest actual rates
	C)	Last accepted rates	D)	None of the above
9.	_____ is the full form P.O.in context to purchase from store department.			(D)
	A)	Posting order	B)	Placement order
	C)	Purchase offer	D)	Purchase order
10.	_____ is the full form of SOR in context of tender.			(B)
	A)	Sanction of rates	B)	Schedule of rates
	C)	Sum of ranges	D)	None of above
11.	The purpose of security money deposit _____.			(D)
	A)	to ensure successful service during warranty period	B)	can be forfeited by government in form of recovery
	C)	acts as assurance for competency of firm	D)	as a source of earning for department
12.	The amount of security money is refunded to awarded firm _____.			(D)
	A)	After completion of work	B)	After completion of warranty period
	C)	After award of work	D)	After completion of work and approval of competent authority

13.	The significance of the "General Conditions of Contract" (GCC) in railway outsourcing is _____.				(B)
	A)	Specific to each contract and detail the project requirements.	B)	to provide a standardized frame work for all outsourcing contracts	
	C)	to outline the payment terms for the outsourced services	D)	to specify the reporting requirements for the contractor.	
14.	Variation of Individual quantities, _____ of the following statements is incorrect.				(D)
	A)	Up to 125% - Same Rate	B)	125% to 140% - 98% of Rate	
	C)	140% to 150% - 96% of Rate	D)	150% and above – 94% of Rate	
15.	_____ of the following is a key aspect of contract management in railway outsourcing that ensures quality and timely delivery of services.				(B)
	A)	Ignoring minor deviations from the contract.	B)	Regular monitoring and evaluation of the contractor's performance.	
	C)	Accepting all contractor claims without proper verification	D)	Limiting communication with the contractor to formal written correspondence.	
16.	_____ is the full form of ITCC in context of tenders.				(B)
	A)	Input tax credit card	B)	Income tax clearance certificate	
	C)	Income tax calculation cell	D)	None of above	
17.	A tender received before the time of opening but after the due date and time for receipt of the tender is known as a _____ tender.				(A)
	A)	Late tender	B)	Delayed tender	
	C)	Advanced tender	D)	Confidential tender	
18.	When the item is a proprietary item and only one firm is capable of doing the work, a _____ tender system is used.				(C)
	A)	open	B)	limited	
	C)	single	D)	none of above	
19.	For execution of work on quotation basis, _____ shall be collected.				(B)
	A)	Minimum four offers	B)	Minimum three offers	
	C)	Minimum two offers	D)	None	
20.	Performance Guarantee (PG) is equivalent to _____ of Agreement Value.				(A)
	A)	5%	B)	10%	
	C)	2.5%	D)	15%	

22. Accident Manual including its amendments and disabled engine in en-route:

1.	According to Accident Manual (including Amendment Slip No.-6) (IR-South Central Railway), from the following is an example of consequential accident is _____.				(C)
	A)	Signal passing at ON	B)	Entered into Block section without ATP	
	C)	Fire on train	D)	Averted collision	
2.	According to Accident Manual (including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), from the following is an example of indicative accident is _____.				(A)
	A)	Averted collision	B)	Fire on train	
	C)	Collisions	D)	LC gate accidents	
3.	According to Accident Manual (including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), passing stop signal at Danger is _____ type of accident.				(A)
	A)	Indicative accident	B)	Averted collision	
	C)	consequential train accident	D)	Breach of Block rule	
4.	According to Accident Manual (including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), accident to a train carrying passengers and the damage to Railway property exceeds Rs. 2crores, such accident shall be treated as _____.				(A)
	A)	Serious accident	B)	Collision	
	C)	Averted collision	D)	None of the above	
5.	According to Accident Manual (including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), accident siren code 3 long indicates _____.				(D)
	A)	Accident takes place in loco shed, or traffic yard adjoin to loco shed.	B)	Accident takes place at an out station the main line is blocked -- MRT and ART to be moved.	
	C)	Accident takes place at an out-station and main line is blocked – ART to be moved.	D)	Accident takes place at an out-station but main line is clear -- ART to be moved.	
6.	According to Accident Manual (including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), for moving MRT and ART, the accident siren code is _____ when accident takes place at an out station and the main line is blocked.				(C)
	A)	Four long	B)	Three long one short	
	C)	Four long one short	D)	Three long	
7.	According to Accident Manual(including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), target time for turning out ART during day (06.00 hrs. to 20.00 hrs.) and night (20.00 hrs. to 06.00 hrs.) is _____ except for Vijayawada, Bitragunta and Guntakal towards Hubli direction.				(B)
	A)	15 minutes and 20 minutes	B)	30 minutes and 45 minutes	
	C)	45 minutes and 1 hour	D)	15 minutes and 30 minutes	
8.	According to Accident Manual(including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), target time for turning out MRT for direct dispatch and indirect dispatch(shunting on to the running line first)is _____ both day and night except Vijayawada and Secunderabad stations.				(B)
	A)	30 minutes and 45 minutes	B)	15 minutes and 20 minutes	
	C)	10 minutes and 15 minutes	D)	15 minutes and 30 minutes	

9.	According to Accident Manual(including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), to treat any accident as an averted collision outside station limits, the distance between two trains or the train & obstruction, at the time, the train or trains have finally comes to a stop shall be _____.	(B)
	A) 600 meters or less	B) Less than 400 meters
	C) 1400 meters or less	D) 180 meters or less
10.	According to Accident Manual(including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), first aid boxes available with Station Masters and Guards of passenger carrying trains are to be inspected by DMO once in _____.	(A)
	A) A month	B) 2 months
	C) 3 Months	D) 6 Months
11.	According to Accident Manual (including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), trial run of MRV shall be done once in _____.	(C)
	A) 'a month	B) 2 months
	C) 3 months	D) Year
12.	According to Accident Manual (including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), mock drills for ART shall be conducted once in _____ either during day or night.	(C)
	A) 'a month	B) 2 months
	C) 3 months	D) a year
13.	According to Accident Manual(including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), wind velocity is considered dangerous for running trains if wind velocity is _____.	(B)
	A) 60 KMPH or more	B) 65 KMPH or more
	C) 50 KMPH or more	D) 55 KMPH or more
14.	According to Accident Manual(including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), the normal ex-gratia relief payable to the bonafide passengers in cash, in case of death in train accident/accident at manned level crossing (due to Railway's prima facie liability) is Rs. _____.	(A)
	A) 50,000	B) 10,000
	C) 25,000	D) 5,00,000
15.	According to Accident Manual(including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), the normal ex-gratia relief payable to the bonafide passengers in cash, in case of grievous injury in train accident/accident at manned level crossing (due to Railway's prima facie liability) is Rs. _____.	(C)
	A) 5,000	B) 50,000
	C) 25,000	D) 2,50,000
16.	According to Accident Manual(including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), the normal ex-gratia relief payable to the bonafide passengers in cash, in case of simple injury in train accident/accident at manned level crossing (due to Railway's prima facie liability) is Rs. _____.	(A)
	A) 5,000	B) 10,000
	C) 25,000	D) 50,000
17.	According to Accident Manual (including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), the claim for compensation shall be made within _____ time from the date of accident.	(A)
	A) 1 year	B) 2 years
	C) 6 months	D) 3 years

18.	According to Accident Manual (including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), _____ form to be filled by Train Manager / Loco Pilot in case to report of an Accident.			(C)
	A)	Acc.1	B)	Acc.2
	C)	Acc.3	D)	Acc.9
19.	According to Accident Manual (including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), accident to a train carrying passengers to be treated as serious accident, if it is attended with _____.			(D)
	A)	Loss of life	B)	Grievous hurt to a passenger or passengers in the train
	C)	Damage to railway property, the value of which exceeding Rs. two Crores	D)	All of the above
20.	According to Accident Manual (including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), at an accident / derailment site, while taking track measurements, _____ should be marked with station number '0' and the stations shall be numbered serially as (+) for measurements ahead of site of accident/derailment and (-) for measurement in rear in case of gradual derailment.			(A)
	A)	Point of Mount	B)	Point of drop if point of mount is not established
	C)	Point of rest	D)	A or B
21.	According to Accident Manual (including Amendment Slip No.6) (IR-South Central Railway), at an accident / derailment site, while taking track measurements, _____ should be marked with station number '0' and the stations shall be numbered serially as (+) for measurements ahead of site of accident/derailment and (-) for measurement in rear in case of sudden derailment.			(B)
	A)	Point of Mount	B)	Point of drop
	C)	Point of rest	D)	A or B
22.	_____ is the classification under accident manual when engine failed hauling a train carrying passengers.			(A)
	A)	J1	B)	J3
	C)	J6	D)	J4
23.	_____ is the classification under accident manual when engine failed hauling a train not carrying passengers.			(B)
	A)	J6	B)	J2
	C)	J5	D)	J4

23. Station Working Rules:

1.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), in addition to general rules for Indian Railways and subsidiary rules for South Central Railway, each station shall be provided with _____ rules applicable to the station, issued under special instructions.				(A)
	A)	Station Working Rules	B)	Accident Manual	
	C)	Operating Manual	D)	All of the above	
2.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), _____ no. of appendices are available in Station Working Rules.				(C)
	A)	5	B)	6	
	C)	7	D)	8	
3.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), station working rules should be reviewed once in every _____ years.				(D)
	A)	2	B)	3	
	C)	4	D)	5	
4.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), rules for working trains in electrified section is available in _____ appendix of station working rules.				(D)
	A)	Appendix - A	B)	Appendix - E	
	C)	Appendix - C	D)	Appendix - G	
5.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), details about anti-collision device (KAVACH) is available in _____ appendix of station working rules.				(C)
	A)	Appendix - A	B)	Appendix - E	
	C)	Appendix - C	D)	Appendix - G	
6.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), the list of essential equipment provided at the station is available in _____ appendix of station working rules.				(B)
	A)	Appendix - A	B)	Appendix - E	
	C)	Appendix - C	D)	Appendix - G	
7.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), duties of train passing staff are available in _____ appendix in station working rules.				(D)
	A)	Appendix - A	B)	Appendix - E	
	C)	Appendix - C	D)	Appendix - D	
8.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), system of signaling, interlocking and communication arrangements at the station are available in _____ appendix in station working rules.				(B)
	A)	Appendix - A	B)	Appendix - B	
	C)	Appendix - C	D)	Appendix - D	
9.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), working of Level crossing gates is available in _____ appendix in station working rules.				(A)
	A)	Appendix - A	B)	Appendix - B	
	C)	Appendix - C	D)	Appendix - D	
10.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), rules for working of IBS and outlying sidings are available in _____ appendix of the station working rules.				(A)
	A)	F	B)	B	
	C)	D	D)	C	
11.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), the station working rules, each page is signed by _____.				(C)
	A)	Sr. DOM or DOM	B)	Sr. DSTE or DSTE	
	C)	Both Sr. DOM or DOM & Sr. DSTE or DSTE	D)	None of the above	

12.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), the officials to sign & issue the station working rules (Interlock stations) are _____.				(C)
	A)	Sr. DOM or DOM	B)	Sr. DSTE or DSTE	
	C)	Both Sr. DOM or DOM & Sr. DSTE or DSTE	D)	None of the above	
13.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), the officials to sign & issue the station working rules (Non Interlock stations) are _____.				(D)
	A)	Sr. DOM or DOM	B)	Sr. DSTE or DSTE	
	C)	Sr. DEN or DEN	D)	Both Sr. DOM or DOM & Sr. DEN or DEN	
14.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), station working rule diagram must be signed by _____.				(D)
	A)	Sr. DOM or DOM	B)	Sr. DSTE or DSTE	
	C)	Sr. DEN or DEN	D)	All of the above	
15.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), in the event of more than _____ correction slips having to be issued, the station working rules to be re-issued without waiting for the periodical review to be conducted for every five years.				(A)
	A)	3	B)	4	
	C)	5	D)	7	
16.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), _____ authority approval is required before issuing station working rules for a station.				(A)
	A)	Commissioner Railway Safety	B)	Principal Chief Operating Manager	
	C)	Principal Chief Safety Officer	D)	Principal Chief Engineer	
17.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), temporary working instructions for non-interlock working shall be signed by _____.				(D)
	A)	Sr. DOM or DOM	B)	Sr. DSTE or DSTE	
	C)	Sr. DEN or DEN	D)	All of the above	
18.	According to the operating manual (Indian Railways), in station working rules for a station, _____ no. of chapters are available.				(A)
	A)	12	B)	10	
	C)	7	D)	5	

24. Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966:

1.	As per Railway Service (Conduct) Rules, 1966, _____ rule deals with prohibition of sexual harassment of working women.				(D)
	A)	Rule 3	B)	Rule 3A	
	C)	Rule 3B	D)	Rule 3C	
2.	With respect to the Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966 match the following and choose correct answer: RULE NUMBER SUBJECT A. Rule No.6 1. Criticism of Government B. Rule No.7 2. Connection with Press or other media C. Rule No.8 3. Demonstrations D. Rule No.9 4. Joining of Associations or Unions				(B)
	A)	A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2	B)	A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1	
	C)	A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4	D)	A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2	
3.	According to Railway Service (Conduct) Rules, 1966, a Group 'C' Railway servant can accept a gift on occasions like weddings, anniversaries, funerals and religious functions, the value of which does not exceed Rs. _____.				(B)
	A)	15000	B)	7500	
	C)	25000	D)	None of the above	
4.	As per Railway Service (Conduct) Rules, 1966, every Railway servant shall at all times maintain _____.				(D)
	A)	absolute integrity	B)	devotion to duty	
	C)	do nothing which is unbecoming of a railway servant	D)	All of the above	
5.	As per Railway Service (Conduct) Rules, 1966, _____ rule no. is connected with dowry matters.				(B)
	A)	13	B)	13A	
	C)	18(3)	D)	16	
6.	The matter related to subletting, leasing, and allowing occupation of railway accommodation by others is dealt with under Rule No. _____ of the Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966				(B)
	A)	15	B)	15A	
	C)	16	D)	17	
7.	An intimation may be sent in the prescribed proforma to the prescribed authority in respect of all government servants, if the total transactions in shares, securities, debentures, mutual fund schemes etc., exceeds _____ of the government servant during the calendar year as per the Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966.				(C)
	A)	50000	B)	25000	
	C)	06 months basic pay	D)	02 months basic pay	
8.	A Railway servant is purchasing a ready build house on his own name in India from a person having no official dealing with him, he must _____ as per the Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966.				(C)
	A)	apply for prior permission 30days before the proposed purchase	B)	take post facto sanction	
	C)	give prior intimation 30 days before the proposed purchase	D)	give post facto intimation regarding the transaction.	

9.	No Railway Servant shall speculate in any stock, share or other investment as per Rule No _____ of Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966.				(A)
	A)	16	B)	18	
	C)	22	D)	21	
10.	According to Railway Service (Conduct) Rules, 1966, as per Rule No _____, no railway servant shall bring or attempt to bring any political or other influence to bear upon any superior authority to further his interests in respect of matters pertaining to his service under the Government.				(D)
	A)	17	B)	18	
	C)	19	D)	20	
11.	No Railway servant shall employ to work any child below the age of 14 years as per Rule No. _____ of Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966.				(B)
	A)	21	B)	22A	
	C)	23	D)	24	
12.	When a Railway servant enters into a transaction with a person having NO OFFICIAL DEALING in respect of movable property either in his own name or in the name of a member of his family, he/she shall report the same to the government within one month of the date of such transaction, if the value of such property exceeds _____.				(A)
	A)	Two months basic pay	B)	One month basic pay	
	C)	Four months basic pay	D)	Three months basic pay	
13.	According to Railway Service (Conduct) Rules, 1966, a railway servant connected directly with train passing duties shall not take any intoxicating drinks or drugs within _____ hours of the commencement of duty.				(C)
	A)	6	B)	12	
	C)	8	D)	4	
14.	Rule No. 3B of Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966 describes about _____.				(B)
	A)	Promptness and Courtesy	B)	Observance of Government's policies	
	C)	Prohibition of sexual harassment of working women	D)	Criticism of Government	
15.	According to Railway Service (Conduct) Rules, 1966, as per Rule No _____, it is not permissible for a Railway servant to take an Insurance Agency in his own name and canvass for the same				(B)
	A)	13	B)	15	
	C)	16	D)	18	
16.	According to Railway Service (Conduct) Rules, 1966, _____ of the following is not defined as 'sexual harassment'.				(D)
	A)	Physical contact and advances	B)	A demand or request for sexual favours	
	C)	Making sexually coloured remarks	D)	None of these	
17.	Railway Servant is barred from editing a newspaper without prior permission of the Government under Rule No. _____ of Railway Services (conduct) Rules 1966,				(C)
	A)	Rule15	B)	Rule13	
	C)	Rule8	D)	Rule18	

18.	Any statement by a Railway Servant embarrassing the relations between Central Government and State Government is in violation of rule No. _____ under Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966.				(B)
	A)	8	B)	9	
	C)	13	D)	15	
19.	Supervisory staff of Group 'C', the returns of immovable property should be submitted within _____ of his first appointment in the grade as per Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966.				(A)
	A)	three months	B)	Every year	
	C)	Six months	D)	One month	

25. Various Welfare Measures to Running Staff:

1.	_____ is the main purpose of providing welfare facilities to running staff in Indian Railways.			(B)
	A)	To reduce recruitment needs	B)	To ensure better safety and performance
	C)	To minimize operating costs	D)	To reduce training expenses
2.	_____ hours of rest are mandatory for loco running staff at headquarters after performing duty and reaching HQ.			(D)
	A)	4 hours	B)	6 hours
	C)	8 hours	D)	16 hours
3.	_____ of the following is a statutory welfare measure for running staff.			(C)
	A)	Uniform allowance	B)	Leave pass
	C)	Running Room with basic amenities	D)	Mobile phone reimbursement
4.	The Running Allowance primarily be given for _____ of the following to running staff.			(B)
	A)	Fuel savings	B)	Distance travelled/Kilometers
	C)	Out station rest	D)	Night shifts
5.	Running Rooms are provided to loco pilots and ALPs primarily for _____.			(A)
	A)	Rest and recovery	B)	Training
	C)	Reporting duties	D)	Briefing about weather
6.	_____ Supervisor is responsible for ensuring hygiene and upkeep of Running Rooms?			(D)
	A)	Station Master	B)	Chief Loco Inspector
	C)	Welfare Inspector	D)	Chief Crew Controller
7.	_____ is responsible for monitoring welfare measures of running staff at the divisional level.			(C)
	A)	Staff Council	B)	Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee
	C)	Divisional Welfare Committee	D)	Local Trade Union
8.	From the following, _____ medical checkup is mandatory for the running staff in their service.			(C)
	A)	Free ambulance service	B)	Annual full-body check-up
	C)	Periodic medical examination (PME)	D)	Dental insurance
9.	From the following, loco running staff are provided with _____ allowances besides basic pay.			(C)
	A)	Risk Allowance	B)	Track Maintenance Allowance
	C)	Running Allowance and Trip Allowance	D)	No additional allowance
10.	_____ is the maximum limit of continuous duty hours for loco pilots under normal working conditions.			(C)
	A)	8 hours	B)	10 hours
	C)	12 hours	D)	14 hours
11.	_____ no. of 30 hours periodical rests can be granted for running staff in a month.			(A)
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	3	D)	2

12.	_____ no. of 22 hours periodical rests can be granted for running staff in a month.				(B)
	A)	4	B)	5	
	C)	3	D)	2	
13.	If duty hours equal to and exceeds 8 hours, _____ hours out station rest is eligible for running staff.				(B)
	A)	Equal to working hours	B)	8 hours	
	C)	6 hours	D)	5 hours	
14.	If duty hours is between 5- 8 hours, _____ hours out station rest is eligible for running staff.				(C)
	A)	Equal to working hours	B)	8 hours	
	C)	6 hours	D)	5 hours	
15.	If duty hours below 5 hours, _____ hours out station rest is eligible for running staff.				(D)
	A)	Equal to working hours	B)	8 hours	
	C)	6 hours	D)	Working hours + one hour	

26. AC Traction Manual - Vol. III.

1.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, before issuing the Certificate of Competency No. TR11 for Loco Pilots of Electric Locomotives, it is to be counter signed by and personally scrutinized by _____.				(B)
	A)	Loco Inspector; CCC	B)	Loco Inspector; DEE(OP)/ DEE(RS)	
	C)	Loco Inspector; Sr. DEE/(M)	D)	All of the above	
2.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, Psycho Test is mandatory for _____.				(D)
	A)	Initial Recruitment in to running category	B)	For crew working high speed trains	
	C)	Crew involved in SPAD	D)	All of the above	
3.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, Aptitude test is mandatory for _____.				(A)
	A)	Single men working trains (Motor man)	B)	Rajadhani express working Loco pilots	
	C)	Vande Bharat express working Loco pilots	D)	All of the above	
4.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, high reach pantograph, working range from contact wire for satisfactory current collection.				(A)
	A)	4.58 to 7.57 meters	B)	4.58 to 7.07 meters	
	C)	4.58 to 7.50 meters	D)	4.50 to 7.57 meters	
5.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, Train Protection and Warning System works on the principle of _____.				(C)
	A)	Target distance	B)	Target speed	
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None of the above	
6.	ACTM VOL-III intended mainly for _____.				(A)
	A)	Electric Rolling stock	B)	TRD	
	C)	Electric maintenance	D)	None of the above	
7.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, in 3-Phase locomotive (WAG9/WAP7), vertical clearances between Axle box and bogie frame in service limits is _____.				(A)
	A)	27 to 35 mm	B)	28 to 33 mm	
	C)	30 to 35 mm	D)	35 to 45 mm	
8.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, voltage control arrangement in 3 phase loco is _____.				(A)
	A)	Variable voltage variable frequency	B)	Variable voltage constant frequency	
	C)	A&B	D)	None of the above	
9.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, Horse power of TM provided in WAG7 Loco is _____.				(B)
	A)	770 HP	B)	840 HP	
	C)	920 HP	D)	750 HP	
10.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, in WAP7 locomotive, Hotel Load converter output supply is _____.				(B)
	A)	415 V 3Phase AC	B)	750 V 3 phase AC	
	C)	230 V 1 phase AC	D)	All of the above	
11.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, in 3 phase locomotive, Vehicle control units are provided below _____ in WAG-9 Locomotive.				(B)
	A)	HB1 & HB2 panels	B)	SB1 & SB2 panels	
	C)	A& B	D)	None of the above	

12.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, _____ type of Brake system provided in WAP5 Loco			(A)
	A)	Wheel mounted Disc brake	B)	Clasp type brake system
	C)	Tread brake unit system	D)	None of the above
13.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, statistics of freight locos such as outage, KMs earned, utilization etc., can be taken from _____.			(B)
	A)	COIS	B)	FOIS
	C)	A&B	D)	None of the above
14.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, it is mandatory to qualify in _____ medical test for all running staff.			(A)
	A)	A-1	B)	A-2
	C)	B-1	D)	A-3
15.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, for Running Staff, normal PME from 55 to 60 years is _____.			(A)
	A)	Every one year	B)	Every two years
	C)	Every 3 years	D)	Every 4 years
16.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, duties of crew controller is _____.			(D)
	A)	Ensure that staff reporting for duty are sober or not	B)	Book crew as per actual train arrival to avoid detention of crew
	C)	Ensure crew are signing On and signing off in CMS in time	D)	All of the above
17.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, percentage to be applied on bare requirement for Allowance in lieu of Time loss(ALTL) of LP Goods/ALP Goods is during review of running staff.			(A)
	A)	10%	B)	20%
	C)	15%	D)	5%
18.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, Leave Reserve on Chief Loco inspectors is during review of running staff.			(A)
	A)	12.5%	B)	10%
	C)	15%	D)	5%
19.	According AC Traction Manual Vol. III, for checking of 'Loco on the Run' by the Loco Pilot / Assistant Loco Pilot, guidelines appear in _____ paragraph of the 'Operation of Locomotives' chapter.			(C)
	A)	30604	B)	30605
	C)	A & B	D)	30606
20.	No person shall be permitted to enter any locomotive or handle any apparatus unless he has been authorized to do so by the _____.			(C)
	A)	Sr. DEE/TRSO	B)	DEE/OP
	C)	A & B	D)	Sr. DEE/TRS
21.	On detecting/ getting information about the hammering sound on formation in the block section, the train crew observe speed restriction _____ for clearing block section.			(A)
	A)	30 kmph	B)	40 kmph
	C)	50 kmph	D)	60 kmph

27(a). Conventional AC locomotives including Trouble shooting.

1.	In WAG-5 locomotive, _____ output is given to all traction motors fields during RB.				(A)
	A)	RSI-1	B)	RSI-2	
	C)	Both RSI-1 & RSI-2	D)	None of the above	
2.	In conventional locomotives, _____ reservoir pressure is used for horns.				(D)
	A)	MR1	B)	MR2	
	C)	MR3	D)	MR4	
3.	In modified WAP-4 locomotives, when additional BP cut out cock is closed in leading side _____ cab BP gauge shows '0' reading.				(A)
	A)	Trailing	B)	Leading	
	C)	In both cabs	D)	None of the above	
4.	In conventional locomotive, _____ reservoir pressure is used for Creation of loco BC pressure.				(D)
	A)	MR1	B)	MR2	
	C)	MR3	D)	MR4	
5.	In conventional locomotives, CP Individual safety valve setting is _____ kg/cm ² .				(C)
	A)	8.0	B)	11.5	
	C)	11.0	D)	9.5	
6.	In conventional locomotives, when BP drops below 4.4 kg/cm ² (in the BP gauge) without operating the A9, _____ starts functioning.				(C)
	A)	ACP Indication	B)	AFL	
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None of the above	
7.	In conventional locomotives, RGEB2 is connected on _____ pipe line.				(B)
	A)	FP pipe	B)	Brake Pipe	
	C)	Control pipe	D)	All the above	
8.	In conventional locomotives, Auto Drain Valve will drain out the moisture at _____ Kg/cm ² (when BLCP is closed).				(B)
	A)	8	B)	9.5	
	C)	10.5	D)	11	
9.	In conventional locomotives, during RB, due to any reason if loco brake cylinder pressure is above 1.0 kg/cm ² _____ relay will de-energise to bring GR to '0'.				(D)
	A)	Q 51	B)	QVRF	
	C)	QE	D)	Q 50	
10.	The clearance between brake block and wheel tyre should be _____ mm in release position of loco brakes.				(A)
	A)	10	B)	5	
	C)	15	D)	20	
11.	_____ reservoir pressure is used for BA2 and BA3 panels in WAG-7 locomotives.				(A)
	A)	control reservoir	B)	MR1	
	C)	MR2	D)	MR4	
12.	In conventional locomotives, duplex check valve is set at _____ kg/ cm ² .				(B)
	A)	5.0	B)	4.9	
	C)	6.5	D)	8.0	

13.	In conventional locomotives, AR pressure gauge is connected after _____ reservoir.				(B)
	A)	MR1	B)	MR2	
	C)	MR3	D)	MR4	
14.	In conventional locomotives, when BPSW is pressed, _____ valve energizes for quick recreation of BP pressure.				(A)
	A)	MV4	B)	R6	
	C)	VEF electrical	D)	IP	
15.	In conventional locomotives, on run, the condition of MV4 magnet valve is _____.				(A)
	A)	De-energise	B)	Energise	
	C)	Open	D)	Pick up	
16.	In Conventional locomotives, SS2 safety valve is set at _____ kg/cm ² .				(C)
	A)	10	B)	11	
	C)	10.5	D)	11.5	
17.	In conventional locomotives, Air Dryer is connected between _____ & _____ reservoirs.				(B)
	A)	MR1, MR2	B)	MR2, MR3	
	C)	MR3, MR4	D)	None of the above	
18.	In conventional locomotives, for discharging back pressure from CP delivery pipe line, _____ valves are provided.				(A)
	A)	Unloader	B)	Auto drain	
	C)	Throttle Valve	D)	None of the above	
19.	Maximum _____ kg/cm ² of pressure will go to brake cylinders of each wagon/coach, when BP drops to '0'.				(D)
	A)	2	B)	2.5	
	C)	1.8	D)	3.8	
20.	In BMBC system, each coach having _____ no. of brake cylinders.				(C)
	A)	2	B)	3	
	C)	4	D)	5	
21.	In conventional locomotives, SS-1 safety valve setting _____ Kg/cm ² .				(D)
	A)	9.5	B)	6.5	
	C)	10.5	D)	8	
22.	In conventional locomotives, if wipers and sanders are not working and FP pressure is not creating _____ valve to be tapped.				(A)
	A)	Duplex check valve	B)	Double check valve	
	C)	Both A& B	D)	None of the above	
23.	Sensitivity of distributor valve is reduction of _____ kg/cm ² amount of BP pressure within _____ seconds.				(A)
	A)	0.6; 6	B)	0.3; 6	
	C)	0.6; 60	D)	0.3; 60	
24.	In conventional locomotives, _____ pressure switch is provided on A9 control pipe line (related to AFL).				(A)
	A)	P1	B)	P2	
	C)	RGCP	D)	RGAF	

25.	In Conventional locomotives, _____ pipe line of A9 is not having any COC in both cabs.				(C)
	A)	MR pipe	B)	Control pipe	
	C)	BP pipe	D)	None of the above	
26.	In Conventional locomotives, _____ pressure switch is provided on BP pipe line (related to AFL).				(B)
	A)	P1	B)	P2	
	C)	RGCP	D)	RGAF	
27.	In conventional locomotives, when ZPT operated from 5 'o'clock to 7 'o'clock position pressure will exhaust.				(A)
	A)	Panto servomotor pressure	B)	CR pressure	
	C)	BP pressure	D)	FP pressure	
28.	In WAG-5 MU locomotives, if MR equalizing pipe only disconnects between locos will happen.				(B)
	A)	No changes	B)	SA9 brakes will not apply in rear loco	
	C)	Proportional brake will not apply	D)	FP pressure will not create.	
29.	While moving conventional locomotive as dead, if MR and BC equalizing pipes are not connected, MR4 reservoir is charged with _____ pressure.				(A)
	A)	BP	B)	FP	
	C)	MR	D)	None of the above	
30.	In conventional locomotives, during CP efficiency test, when BPSW is pressed, BP should not drop below _____ kg/cm ² (write the BP gauge reading).				(B)
	A)	4	B)	4.4	
	C)	3.5	D)	2.5	
31.	In conventional locomotives, during compressor capability test, when BPSW is not pressed, BP gauge needle should show between _____ and _____ kg/cm ² (write the BP gauge reading).				(A)
	A)	2.5 & 3.5	B)	1.5 & 2.5	
	C)	3.0 & 3.5	D)	None of the above	
32.	In modified conventional locomotives, when C145 contactor is closed, _____ lamp glows near Q50 relay.				(C)
	A)	LSB	B)	LSGR	
	C)	LSC-145	D)	LSOL	
33.	In conventional locomotives, when L1 or L6 is not closed, then _____ traction failure occurs.				(C)
	A)	TLTE with GR progression	B)	TLTE w/o GR progression	
	C)	PLTE	D)	1st notch auto regression with LSP	
34.	In conventional locomotives, while checking reasons for ICDJ, UBA meter shows more than 90V indicates _____ fuse(s) are in good condition.				(C)
	A)	CCPT & CCBA	B)	CCBA	
	C)	Addl. CCBA	D)	CCPT & CCDJ	
35.	In conventional locomotives, earth fault in MTDJ coil causes _____ fuse will melt.				(D)
	A)	CCBA	B)	Addl. CCBA	
	C)	CCPT	D)	CCDJ	

36.	In conventional locomotives, if earth fault in C105 coil, _____ fuse will melt.				(C)
	A)	CCBA	B)	Addl. CCBA	
	C)	CCA	D)	CCPT	
37.	In conventional locomotives, earth fault in C118 contactor coil causes _____ fuse will melt.				(A)
	A)	CCDJ	B)	Addl. CCBA	
	C)	CCPT	D)	CCBA	
38.	In conventional locomotives, permanent welding of the tips of C106 contactor causes _____ is tripping failure.				(C)
	A)	No tension	B)	Operation -II	
	C)	ICDJ	D)	Operation 'O'	
39.	In conventional locomotives, melting of CCDJ fuse causes _____ tripping failure.				(D)
	A)	Operation 'A' ending	B)	Operation 'O'	
	C)	Operation 'A' beginning	D)	ICDJ	
40.	In WAG7 MU locomotives, if CCDJ melts in leading loco, _____ loco VCB(s) will open.				(C)
	A)	Leading only	B)	Trailing only	
	C)	Both Locos	D)	None of the above	
41.	In conventional locomotives, defective QVRH relay causes _____ tripping failure.				(D)
	A)	Operation-I	B)	Operation-B Part I	
	C)	Operation-II	D)	Operation 'O'	
42.	In conventional locomotives, defective QPH relay causes _____ tripping failure.				(B)
	A)	Operation-I	B)	Operation-B Part I	
	C)	Operation-II	D)	Operation 'O'	
43.	In conventional locomotives, modified fuse rating of CCLS is _____ amps.				(C)
	A)	6	B)	16	
	C)	10	D)	35	
44.	In conventional MU locomotives, purpose of MUCCBA is _____.				(B)
	A)	To charge same loco Batteries	B)	To charge batteries of rear loco when in de-energised condition.	
	C)	To protect positive cable of rear loco	D)	None of the above	
45.	In conventional locomotives, LSCHBA glowing on run, but DJ is not tripped, indicates _____ or _____ equipment is defective.				(A)
	A)	QV61 or CHBA	B)	ARNO or CHBA	
	C)	QCVAR or ARNO	D)	ARNO or QV61	
46.	In conventional locomotives, any blower contactor not closed, causes _____ tripping failure.				(C)
	A)	Operation-I	B)	Operation 'B'-Part I	
	C)	Operation-II	D)	Operation 'O'	
47.	In conventional locomotives, if HPH switch is on "0" position (even though MPH/ QPH defective), _____ tripping failure will be experienced.				(A)
	A)	No tripping failure.	B)	Operation 'B'-Part I	
	C)	Operation-II	(D)	Operation 'O'	

48.	In conventional locomotives, during LT test after closing VCB, _____ branches are in energized position (GR is on '0' position).				(B)
	A)	Q45	B)	MTDJ & Q118	
	C)	Q44	D)	EFDJ	
49.	In conventional locomotives, when BLDJ closed and BLRDJ pressed, LSDJ extinguishes and re-glows immediately indicates _____ tripping failure.				(C)
	A)	Operation A ending	B)	ICDJ	
	C)	Operation A beginning	D)	No tension	
50.	In SIV locomotives, for working of MCPs _____ & _____ relays should be energized.				(A)
	A)	QCON & QTD101	B)	QTD101	
	C)	QCON	D)	Q100	
51.	In SIV locomotive, in the event of External Earth Fault and unable to rectify, _____ switch to be kept on '0' to clear the block section.				(A)
	A)	HSIV	B)	HVSI	
	C)	HBA	D)	HCHBA	
52.	In SIV locomotive, after resuming to traction from RB, experiencing 6 th notch tripping, then ensure whether _____ contactor is closed.				(B)
	A)	C 108	B)	C 107	
	C)	C 118	D)	C145	
53.	In MPCs locomotives, if TLTE experienced due to malfunctioning of AFL/ACP circuit, change the position of _____ switch.				(C)
	A)	HAD	B)	HOBA	
	C)	HPAR	D)	HBA	
54.	In MPCs locomotives, before checking any loco equipment or attending any loco trouble, ensure to keep _____ switch in open position.				(C)
	A)	HBA	B)	HPAR	
	C)	BLDJ	D)	HOBA	
55.	In SIV locomotives, when static converter is not working _____ fuse(s) to be checked.				(D)
	A)	CCINV	B)	CCDJ	
	C)	CCA	D)	CCINV & CCA	
56.	In SIV locomotives, if LSSIT glows continuously, crew experiences _____ tripping failure.				(A)
	A)	ICDJ	B)	No tension	
	C)	Operation 'A' Ending	D)	None of these	
57.	In SIV locomotives, during RB, _____ motor stops working and _____ motor starts working.				(A)
	A)	MVRH, MVRF	B)	MVRF, MVRH	
	C)	MPH, MVRH	D)	None of the above	
58.	In WAG-5 locomotives, the centre pivot carries _____ % of load & each side bearer carries _____ % of load.				(D)
	A)	40, 60	B)	60, 40	
	C)	50, 50	D)	60, 20	

59.	In WAG-7 locomotives, the side bearers nearer to the centre pivot carries _____ % of load & the side bearers away to the centre pivot carries _____ % of load.				(B)
	A)	40; 60	B)	60; 40	
	C)	50; 50	D)	100; 0	
60.	_____ type of bogie is provided in WAG-7 locomotive.				(B)
	A)	CO-CO tri mount bogie	B)	CO-CO tetra mount high adhesion	
	C)	CO-CO flexi coil bogie	D)	BO-BO tri mount bogie	
61.	In conventional locomotives, QWC relay action is up to _____ notch when ZQWC is pressed.				(C)
	A)	20 th	B)	15 th	
	C)	10 th	D)	1 st	
62.	While working with conventional MU locomotives, if CHBA is failed in trailing loco _____ & _____ lamps will glow in leading loco.				(C)
	A)	LSCHBA & LSGRPT	B)	LSGRPT & LSOL	
	C)	LSOL & LSCHBA	D)	None of the above	
63.	While working with conventional MU locomotives, if tell-tale fuse is projected in leading loco _____ & _____ lamps will glow in leading loco.				(B)
	A)	LSRSI & LSOL	B)	LSRSI & LSGRPT	
	C)	LSOL & LSGRPT	D)	None of the above	
64.	While working conventional MU locomotives, if Q50 is de-energised in trailing loco _____ & _____ lamps will glow in leading loco.				(A)
	A)	LSB & LSOL	B)	LSOL & LSGRPT	
	C)	LSB & LSGRPT	D)	None of the above	
65.	In WAP-4 roof mounted RB provided locomotives, revised setting of QF relay is _____ amps.				(C)
	A)	700	B)	800	
	C)	850	D)	900	
66.	In conventional locomotives, if signalling lamps are not working defect may be with _____ fuses				(B)
	A)	CCBA	B)	Addl. CCBA or CCLS	
	C)	CCDJ	D)	CCPT	
67.	In conventional locomotives, during earth fault in line contactors coils causes _____ fuse to melt.				(A)
	A)	CCPT	B)	CCA	
	C)	CCDJ	D)	CCLSA	
68.	In WAG-7 locomotives, _____ to be kept on _____ position before resetting VCD.				(B)
	A)	MPJ; 0	B)	MP; 0	
	C)	ZPT; 0	D)	None of the above	
69.	In conventional locomotives, before taking notches, if Q51 is in energized condition crew experiences _____ traction failure.				(B)
	A)	TLTE with LSB	B)	TLTE without LSB	
	C)	Auto regression with LSP	D)	None of the above	

70.	In conventional locomotives, during RB, if DJ trips _____ valve de-energises and causes destruction of BP pressure automatically.				(A)
	A)	IP(E)	B)	IP(M)	
	C)	VEF(E)	D)	VEF(M)	
71.	In conventional locomotives, if EP-C118 (S-118) is provided, Q100 relay is replaced with _____ relay.				(C)
	A)	Q119	B)	Q120	
	C)	QTD 100	D)	Q121	
72.	In conventional locomotives, when rear cab BL is not locked properly, crew experiences _____ traction failure.				(D)
	A)	TLTE with LSB	B)	TLTE without LSB	
	C)	Auto regression with LSP	D)	1 st notch auto regression without LSP	
73.	In conventional locomotives, when GR is on notches, if CCPT melts _____ happens.				(D)
	A)	Panto lowers	B)	GR comes to zero	
	C)	VCB trips	D)	Both A & C	
74.	In conventional locomotives, if CCA melts, crew experiences _____ tripping failure.				(B)
	A)	Operation-O	B)	Operation-II	
	C)	Operation-I	D)	Operation-B part-I	
75.	In conventional locomotives, when Q100 is not energized, crew experiences _____ tripping failure.				(C)
	A)	Operation-O	B)	Operation-I	
	C)	Operation-II	D)	Operation-B part-I	
76.	In conventional MU locomotives, when rear loco pacco switch is in pressed condition, LP experiences _____ traction failure in leading locomotive.				(D)
	A)	TLTE with LSB	B)	TLTE without LSB	
	C)	Auto regression with LSP	D)	No	
77.	In conventional locomotives, if Q52 is permanently energised, crew experiences _____ traction failure.				(B)
	A)	TLTE with LSB	B)	TLTE without LSB	
	C)	Auto regression with LSP	D)	None of the above	
78.	In conventional locomotives, during A9 application, _____ relay energizes and nullifies the AFL actions.				(D)
	A)	Q121	B)	Q 120	
	C)	QFL	D)	PR-1	
79.	In conventional locomotives, in DJ open condition, _____ protects the roof equipment from surge voltage.				(C)
	A)	ETTFP-1	B)	ET-2	
	C)	ET-1	D)	ETTFP-2	
80.	In conventional locomotives, in DJ closed condition, _____ protects main transformer from surge voltage.				(B)
	A)	ETTFP-1	B)	ET-2	
	C)	ET-1	D)	ETTFP-2	

81.	In conventional locomotives, _____ relay is called as traction motor output over current relay during RB.				(A)
	A)	QF-1 or QF-2	B)	QE	
	C)	QRSI 1 or QRSI -2	D)	None of the above	
82.	To isolate the traction motor no. 5 in WAG-7 locomotives, HMCS-2 has to be placed in _____ position and _____ bit to be packed on negative side.				(C)
	A)	3; J1-10 th	B)	3; J1-8 th	
	C)	3; J2-10 th	D)	3; J2-8 th	
83.	In WAG-5 locomotive, during RB, if there is an earth fault in traction motor no. 6 field, _____ relay will energise.				(A)
	A)	QOP -1	B)	QOP-2	
	C)	QRSI-1	D)	QE	
84.	In WAG-5 locomotive, during RB, DC MVRF motor gets feed from _____ traction motor.				(A)
	A)	TM-1	B)	TM-2	
	C)	TM -4	D)	TM-6	
85.	Maximum _____ no. of conventional locos can be made as MU/consist.				(C)
	A)	2	B)	3	
	C)	4	D)	4	
86.	In conventional MU locos, if rear loco GR on 0, _____ lamp will glow in leading loco.				(C)
	A)	LSGR	B)	LSB	
	C)	LSGRO	D)	LSOL	
87.	In conventional locomotives, rating of ATFEX transformer is _____ kVA.				(C)
	A)	80	B)	5400	
	C)	60	D)	3900	
88.	In conventional locomotives, maximum output voltage of ATFEX _____ Volts.				(B)
	A)	75	B)	80	
	C)	110	D)	50	
89.	In conventional locomotives, maximum output current of ATFEX is _____ Amps.				(A)
	A)	900	B)	850	
	C)	600	D)	700	
90.	If traction motor no. 2 is isolated in WAG-5 locomotives during wheel slipping, the condition of QD-1 relay is _____.				(A)
	A)	Energized	B)	De-energised	
	C)	No action	D)	None of the Above	
91.	In conventional locomotives, if A34 terminal open circuited, _____ traction failure will be experienced.				(D)
	A)	TLTE with LSB	B)	TLTE without LSB	
	C)	1 st notch auto regression with LSP	D)	TLTE with GR progression	
92.	In conventional locomotive, if HSM switch is on '0', LP experience _____ trouble.				(D)
	A)	Auto regression with LSP	B)	Auto regression with LSB	
	C)	Auto regression with BP drop	D)	Auto regression above 15 kmph	

93.	In conventional locomotives, to isolate TMDDS device, remove _____ fuse.				(C)
	A)	CCDD	B)	CCSM	
	C)	CCTM	D)	HCCTM	
94.	In conventional locomotives, to indicate HSM switch position, _____ lamp is provided.				(B)
	A)	LSDD	B)	LSSM	
	C)	LSOM	D)	LSTM	
95.	In MPCS version-3 locomotives, if Q50 soft relay indication is red means _____				(A)
	A)	Q50 wedged in energized position	B)	Normally energized	
	C)	De energized position	D)	None of the above	
96.	In MPCS Version-3 locomotives, _____ additional features are available in DDU compared to MPCS Version-2 locomotives.				(D)
	A)	Speed, Energy	B)	BP pressure	
	C)	BC pressure	D)	All the above	
97.	In MPCS Version-3 locomotives, _____ lamp is provided to know the status of VCD in case of working cab DDU failed.				(A)
	A)	Additional LSVW lamp	B)	LS IP	
	C)	Add BPFA	D)	Add LSFI	
98.	In WAG-5 locomotives, tractive and braking forces are transferred from bogie to body through _____.				(B)
	A)	Side bearers	B)	Centre Pivot	
	C)	Equalising beam	D)	Helical springs	
99.	In WAP-4 locomotive bogie, the entire load is carried by _____				(B)
	A)	Secondary Helical Springs	B)	H type bolster	
	C)	Centre pivot	D)	Friction motors	
100.	_____ type of brake rigging provided in WAG5 locomotive bogie.				(C)
	A)	TBU	B)	PBU	
	C)	Clasp	D)	none of the above	
101.	In WAG-7 locomotive, tractive and braking forces are transferred from bogie to body through _____.				(B)
	A)	Side bearers	B)	Centre Pivot	
	C)	Equalising beam	D)	Helical springs	
102.	In WAP-4 locomotive, tractive and braking forces are transferred from bogie to body through _____.				(B)
	A)	Side bearers	B)	Centre Pivot	
	C)	Equalising beam	D)	Helical springs	
103.	_____ No. of phenolic pistons provided in each bogie of WAP-4 locomotive.				(C)
	A)	4	B)	8	
	C)	2	D)	6	
104.	In WAG-7 locomotive bogie, center pivot will carry _____ % of load.				(D)
	A)	60	B)	40	
	C)	100	D)	0	

105.	in WAP-4 locomotive bogie, Primary suspension between _____ to _____				(A)
	A)	Axle; Bogie	B)	Bogie; Bolster	
	C)	Bolster; Body	D)	Bogie; Body	
106.	in WAP-4 locomotive bogie, secondary suspension between _____ to _____				(B)
	A)	Axle; Bogie	B)	Bogie; Bolster	
	C)	Bolster; Body	D)	Bogie; Body	
107.	WAP-4 locomotive bogie is having _____ no. of secondary helical springs.				(B)
	A)	24	B)	8	
	C)	12	D)	16	
108.	WAP-4 locomotive is having _____ no. of friction damping devices for both bogies.				(B)
	A)	2	B)	4	
	C)	6	D)	8	

27(b). Three phase Loco motives including of trouble shooting:

1.	In three phase dead locomotive, auxiliary reservoir will be charged with _____ pressure.				(B)
	A)	FP	B)	BP	
	C)	MR	D)	RS	
2.	While working three phase locomotive (E70 brake system) as banker locomotive, put on switch and close 70 Cut Out Cock.				(B)
	A)	ZTEL	B)	ZBAN	
	C)	BLHO	D)	None of the above	
3.	For resetting vigilance penalty brakes in WAG-9 or WAP-7 locomotive (E70 brake system), wait for _____ seconds.				(D)
	A)	90	B)	100	
	C)	240	D)	160	
4.	To change the 160 switch position in three phase locomotives, ensure speed is _____ kmph and reverser is in '0' position.				(C)
	A)	2	B)	3	
	C)	0	D)	1	
5.	While working with WAP-7 or WAG-9 locomotive with light load, if harmonic filter is isolated, work with normal speed after isolating _____.				(D)
	A)	Auxiliary converter-1	B)	Traction converter-1 & 2	
	C)	Auxiliary converter No.3	D)	Traction converter No.1	
6.	In three phase locomotive, battery charger is getting supply from _____.				(C)
	A)	Auxiliary converter No. 1	B)	Auxiliary converter No. 2	
	C)	Auxiliary converter No.3	D)	Traction converter No.1	
7.	If MCB No.112 is off, _____ will happen in three phase locomotive.				(C)
	A)	Bogie 1 will isolate	B)	Loco works normal	
	C)	Loco becomes dead during MCPs ON.	D)	Main power off	
8.	In three phase locomotive, VCD is required to be acknowledged from _____ kmph of speed.				(C)
	A)	5	B)	1	
	C)	1.5	D)	15	
9.	During locomotive brake testing of WAG-9 or WAP-7 locomotive, should not move up to _____ KN.				(B)
	A)	100	B)	150	
	C)	300	D)	125	
10.	In three phase locomotive, continuous pressing of PSA for more than 60 seconds is called as _____ mode.				(B)
	A)	Cooling mode	B)	Dead man's	
	C)	Self-Hold	D)	Inching	
11.	In three phase locomotive, Constant Speed Control (CSC) can be activated above _____ kmph of speed.				(A)
	A)	5	B)	1	
	C)	1.5	D)	15	

12.	In three phase locomotive (E70 brake system), if vigilance penalty brakes are applied BP pressure drops to _____ kg/cm ² (Gauge reading).				(B)
	A)	2	B)	2.5 to 3.0	
	C)	2.5 to 3.5	D)	0	
13.	When ZTEL is switched on Tractive Effort (TE) is limited to _____ KN in WAG-9 locomotive.				(B)
	A)	100	B)	300	
	C)	150	D)	458	
14.	If speed of the train is increased for more than _____ % of loco MPS, emergency brake will apply in three phase locomotive.				(C)
	A)	0.5	B)	5	
	C)	10	D)	50	
15.	In three phase locomotive, if speed is more than _____ % of locomotive MPS, only audio-visual indications will appear.				(B)
	A)	0.5	B)	5	
	C)	10	D)	50	
16.	Over current relay in three phase locomotive is _____.				(C)
	A)	OCR-86	B)	MVR-86	
	C)	OCR-78	D)	None of the above	
17.	In _____ gradient area and terminal goods yards Constant Speed Control (CSC) should not be used in three phase locomotive.				(C)
	A)	Up	B)	Down	
	C)	Undulating	D)	Steep down	
18.	In WAP-7 locomotive, to isolate hotel load _____ MCB to be tripped.				(B)
	A)	128.1	B)	129.1	
	C)	127.2/1	D)	127.1/1	
19.	While working three phase locomotive (E70 brake system) as banker, close _____ & cocks in Pneumatic panel.				(A)
	A)	70; 136	B)	70; 74	
	C)	74; 136	D)	All the above	
20.	In three phase locomotive, to reset the Fire Detection Unit (FDU) press the _____.				(B)
	A)	BPFA	B)	Reset button on FDU	
	C)	ESPB	D)	BPFL	
21.	In three phase locomotive, if catenary voltage out of limit appears on screen, change the _____ fuse after lowering panto and try.				(D)
	A)	CCFL	B)	CCBA	
	C)	CCPT	D)	PT	
22.	To reset VCD in WAP-5 (E70 Brake system) locomotive, wait for _____ seconds.				(D)
	A)	32	B)	160	
	C)	60	D)	120	
23.	In three phase locomotive, cab changing is to be done within _____ minutes, otherwise CE will switch OFF.				(A)
	A)	10	B)	5	
	C)	15	D)	20	

24.	In three phase locomotive, normal position of switch no.152 is _____.				(A)
	A)	'0'	B)	'1'	
	C)	NORM	D)	None of the above	
25.	In three phase locomotive, in cooling mode, for raising Panto and for closing DJ, motor creates pressure.				(B)
	A)	MCPs	B)	MCPA	
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of the above	
26.	In WAG-9 locomotive provided with parking brakes, _____ no. of direct brake cylinders and _____ no. of parking brake cylinders are available.				(A)
	A)	12; 4	B)	12; 8	
	C)	4; 12	D)	12; 6	
27.	In three phase locomotive is fitted with _____ type of traction motors.				(A)
	A)	Three phase AC Asynchronous Squirrel Cage induction motor	B)	DC Series motor	
	C)	1Ø AC induction motor	D)	three phase AC synchronous Squirrel Cage induction motor	
28.	In three phase locomotive, location of BPFL switch is _____.				(D)
	A)	In both cabs on FLCU	B)	In both cabs Panel A	
	C)	In both cabs Panel B	D)	In both cabs Panel C	
29.	In three phase locomotive, _____ type of ET1 & ET2 surge arrestors are provided.				(C)
	A)	Rod type	B)	Spark Gap type	
	C)	Gap less	D)	None of the above	
30.	In three phase locomotive, if angle transmitter (ATDC) is failed, keep _____ switch in _____ position.				(B)
	A)	154, 1	B)	152, 1	
	C)	152, 0	D)	160, 1	
31.	In three phase locomotive, when parking brakes are applied, parking brake gauge shows _____.				(A)
	A)	0 Kg/cm ²	B)	4 Kg/cm ²	
	C)	3.5 Kg/cm ²	D)	6 Kg/cm ²	
32.	In three phase locomotive, to isolate pantograph no.1, keep panto selector switch in _____ position.				(C)
	A)	Auto	B)	I	
	C)	II	D)	I & II	
33.	In WAG-9 or WAP-7 locomotive _____ number of dampers provided in both primary and secondary suspension.				B)
	A)	16	B)	20	
	C)	40	D)	10	
34.	In three phase locomotive, glowing of BPFA and flickering of LSFI indicates _____ fault.				(B)
	A)	Isolation of subsystem	B)	Priority-1	
	C)	Priority-2	D)	Both Priority-1 & 2 faults at a time	
35.	In three phase locomotive, on run glowing of BPFA alone indicates _____ fault.				(C)
	A)	Priority-1	B)	One of the subsystem is isolated	
	C)	Priority-2	D)	Priority-1 fault or Priority-2 fault	

36.	In three phase locomotive, to bring back an isolated subsystem in to service, procedure is _____.				(A)
	A)	Switch OFF and switch ON CE	B)	Reset concerned MCB	
	C)	Close concerned COC	D)	Operate concerned Rotating switch	
37.	In three phase locomotive, status code '00' means _____				(D)
	A)	Major fault in loco	B)	No sub system isolated	
	C)	Minor fault in loco	D)	No fault and No subsystem isolated	
38.	In three phase locomotive, Constant Speed Control (CSC) will be de-activated automatically if throttle is disturbed above _____ % in TE side or BE side.				(C)
	A)	33	B)	66	
	C)	3	D)	No such limit, on moving Throttle	
39.	WAG-9 locomotive is having _____ type of bogie.				(C)
	A)	Bo-Bo flexi coil	B)	Co-Co Tri mount	
	C)	Co-Co flexi coil	D)	Co-Co tetra mount high adhesion	
40.	In three phase locomotive, continuous glowing of LSFI indicates _____.				(B)
	A)	Priority-1 fault	B)	At least one subsystem is isolated	
	C)	Priority-2 fault	D)	Priority-1 fault or Priority-2 fault	
41.	In three phase locomotive, three phase scavenging blower collects dust from air filters of _____ & _____.				(D)
	A)	Oil cooling blowers-1 & 2	B)	Bogie blowers-1 & 2	
	C)	Machine room blowers-1 & 2	D)	Oil cooling blower & Bogie blower	
42.	In proportional working, maximum brake cylinder pressure in WAG-9 locomotive is _____ kg/cm ² .				(B)
	A)	1.8	B)	2.5	
	C)	3.5	D)	5	
43.	In three phase locomotive is having _____ no. of three phase auxiliary motors in loco under frame.				(B)
	A)	2	B)	4	
	C)	12	D)	8	
44.	In three phase locomotive, oil cooling blower cools _____ & _____ oils/water coolant.				(C)
	A)	SR-1, SR-2	B)	TFP-1, TFP-2	
	C)	TFP, SR	D)	Traction motors	
45.	In three phase locomotive, if battery voltage drops to _____ volts for 30 seconds, P-2 message appears.				(A)
	A)	92	B)	82	
	C)	90	D)	86	
46.	In three phase locomotive, for application of parking brakes speed should be below _____.				(A)
	A)	5 KMPH	B)	15 KMPH	
	C)	1.5 KMPH	D)	0 KMPH	

47.	In three phase locomotive, when LSFI lamp glowing continuously and again P1 fault message comes, then LSFI will _____.				(C)
	A)	Flickers	B)	Extinguish	
	C)	Glow continuously	D)	Extinguish and glow	
48.	In energy saving mode of three phase locomotive, machine room blowers will get supply from _____ auxiliary converter.				(A)
	A)	BUR-3	B)	BUR-2	
	C)	BUR-1	D)	1 Ø transformer	
49.	In three phase MU locomotives, ensure Z-Cab switch position is always in _____ cab side.				(B)
	A)	Coupled end	B)	Uncoupled	
	C)	Shunt cab	D)	None of the above	
50.	In three phase locomotive, if cab-1 pilot lamps are not glowing change the DC-DC converter switch to _____ position.				(C)
	A)	CAB-1	B)	AUTO	
	C)	CAB-2	D)	0	
51.	In three phase MU locomotives, if Z-Cab switch is not available for making CE OFF and ON in trailing locomotive, operate VCU reset switch in _____ loco.				(D)
	A)	Leading	B)	Leading Cab	
	C)	Trailing cab of leading	D)	Trailing	
52.	In three phase locomotive, bilingual trouble shooting DDU is available in _____ make propulsion.				(D)
	A)	MEDHA	B)	BHEL	
	C)	CGL	D)	Siemens	
53.	In three phase locomotive, _____ number of roof bars provided.				(A)
	A)	3	B)	4	
	C)	6	D)	8	
54.	In Siemens make three phase locomotive (9000 HP), _____ no. of auxiliary converters are provided.				(B)
	A)	1	B)	2	
	C)	3	D)	None of the above	
55.	In Siemens make three phase locomotive (6000 HP) _____ no. of systems available in DDU.				(B)
	A)	19	B)	6	
	C)	12	D)	None of the above	
56.	In Siemens make three phase locomotive (6000 HP), failure mode can be operated either by changing the 152 switch or through _____.				(C)
	A)	SB-1	B)	Rear cab	
	C)	DDU soft key	D)	None of the above	
57.	In WAG9/WAG9H locomotive, during energy saving mode, BUR _____ only in service.				(C)
	A)	1	B)	2	
	C)	3	D)	A or B	

58.	In three phase locomotive, if simulation switch position is mismatched, _____ message will be displayed.				(D)
	A)	F1704 P1	B)	F1804P1	
	C)	F1701 P1	D)	A or B	
59.	In three phase locomotive (E70 brake system), electro valve no. 36 will be in _____ condition in leading loco.				(B)
	A)	Energize	B)	De-energise	
	C)	Open	D)	None of the above	
60.	In three phase locomotive (E70 brake system), rear cab SA9 isolation valve is in _____ position.				(A)
	A)	Energised	B)	De-energised	
	C)	Open	D)	Close	
61.	In three phase locomotive, if HBB-2 processor failed, to work compressors in auto mode, _____ switch position to be changed.				(B)
	A)	154	B)	ECPSW	
	C)	DC-DC converter	D)	Z CAB	
62.	In three phase locomotive during self-hold mode, _____ contactor(s) are in closed condition.				(D)
	A)	126	B)	218	
	C)	127 1/1	D)	126 and 218	
63.	In three phase locomotive, during cooling mode _____ contactor is in closed condition.				(A)
	A)	126	B)	218	
	C)	126 & 218	D)	None of the above	
64.	In three phase MU locomotives, if any locomotive main power OFF and unable to rectify, try to clear the block section within _____ minutes or make loco dead.				(B)
	A)	5	B)	10	
	C)	15	D)	20	
65.	In three phase MU locomotives, 136 cock position in slave locomotive is _____.				(A)
	A)	Close	B)	Open	
	C)	Neutral	D)	Up	
66.	In three phase MU locomotive (E -70 brake system), if slave locomotive is dead, close _____ cocks in slave locomotive.				(A)
	A)	70, 74, 136 and 47	B)	Only 74, 136	
	C)	Only 47, 136	D)	Only 70, 47	
67.	In three phase E-70 brake system, if unloader valves are discharging pressures continuously, then disconnect _____ EP valve cable.				(C)
	A)	52	B)	32	
	C)	26	D)	23	
68.	While clearing three phase locomotive (Knorr brake system) as dead, positions of mode switch in both cabs is _____.				(D)
	A)	HLPR	B)	LEAD	
	C)	TEST	D)	TRAIL	

69.	In three phase locomotive, Constant Speed Control (CSC) will be de-activated automatically if BP Pressure drops more than _____ kg/cm ² .				(C)
	A)	1	B)	1.5	
	C)	0.25	D)	0.6	
70.	In three phase MU locomotives, driving is not possible from _____ cabs.				(B)
	A)	Uncoupled end	B)	Coupled end	
	C)	Leading	D)	None of the above	
71.	In WAP-5 locomotive, wheel flange allowed root wear is _____ mm				(C)
	A)	2	B)	3	
	C)	4	D)	5	
72.	In WAG-9 locomotive, wheel dia difference allowed in same new axle is _____ mm				(C)
	A)	1.0	B)	1.5	
	C)	0.5	D)	2.0	
73.	_____ type of bogie is provided in WAP-5 locomotive.				(C)
	A)	CO-CO tri-mount	B)	CO-CO tetra-mount	
	C)	BO-BO flexi coil	D)	CO-CO flexi coil	

28(a). Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering:

1.	Three resistances of $20\ \Omega$, $30\ \Omega$ and $60\ \Omega$ are connected in parallel, the equivalent resistance is _____.				(D)
	A)	$110\ \Omega$	B)	$50\ \Omega$	
	C)	$20\ \Omega$	D)	$10\ \Omega$	
2.	Three resistances of $4\ \Omega$, $3\ \Omega$ and $5\ \Omega$ are connected in series, the equivalent resistance is _____.				(C)
	A)	$6\ \Omega$	B)	$3\ \Omega$	
	C)	$12\ \Omega$	D)	$11\ \Omega$	
3.	Flow of electric current in a conductor is due to flow of _____.				(B)
	A)	Protons	B)	Electrons	
	C)	Either A/B	D)	None of the above	
4.	_____ is not a protection device.				(C)
	A)	Circuit breaker	B)	Fuse	
	C)	Battery	D)	Both A & B	
5.	High temperatures can be measured by _____.				(A)
	A)	Pyrometer	B)	voltmeter	
	C)	Potential meter	D)	Ammeter	
6.	_____ is not a type of energy source.				(B)
	A)	Battery	B)	Rheostat	
	C)	Generator	D)	Solar cell	
7.	A material that does not allow current under normal conditions is a _____.				(A)
	A)	Insulator	B)	Semiconductor	
	C)	Conductor	D)	None of the above	
8.	An ammeter is an electrical instrument used to measure _____.				(C)
	A)	Voltage	B)	Resistance	
	C)	Current	D)	None of the above	
9.	Resistances can be measured with the help of a _____.				(A)
	A)	Ohmmeter and Multimeter	B)	Wattmeter	
	C)	Voltmeter	D)	Ammeter	
10.	Derived Equation from Ohms Law is _____.				(A)
	A)	$V = IR$	B)	$V = R/I$	
	C)	$R = VI$	D)	$I = R/V$	
11.	If $V = 50\text{ V}$ and $I = 5\text{ A}$, then $R =$ _____.				(D)
	A)	$50\ \Omega$	B)	$5\ \Omega$	
	C)	$2\ \Omega$	D)	$10\ \Omega$	
12.	Unit of voltage is _____.				(A)
	A)	Volt	B)	Watt	
	C)	Coulomb	D)	Ampere	
13.	Unit of current is _____.				(D)
	A)	Volt	B)	Watt	
	C)	Coulomb	D)	Ampere	

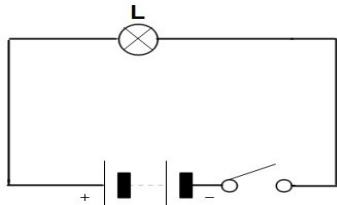
14.	Unit of energy is _____.				(B)
	A)	Volt	B)	Joule	
	C)	Coulomb	D)	Ampere	
15.	Unit of resistance is _____.				(B)
	A)	Ampere	B)	Ohms	
	C)	Volt	D)	Watt	
16.	In parallel circuit, _____ quantity remains same throughout the circuit.				(A)
	A)	Voltage	B)	Current	
	C)	Power	D)	Both current & voltage	
17.	In series circuit, _____ quantity remains same throughout the circuit.				(B)
	A)	Voltage	B)	Current	
	C)	Power	D)	Both current & voltage	
18.	The unit of power in S.I. units is _____.				(C)
	A)	Newton meter	B)	Ohms	
	C)	Joule/sec	D)	kilogram meter/sec	
19.	_____ electrical quantity does not change in a transformer.				(C)
	A)	Current	B)	Voltage	
	C)	Frequency	D)	All of the above	
20.	In a transformer, the energy is conveyed from primary to secondary _____.				(C)
	A)	through cooling coil	B)	through air	
	C)	by the flux	D)	none of the above	
21.	_____ is not a part of transformer installation.				(D)
	A)	Conservator	B)	Breather	
	C)	Buchholz relay	D)	Exciter	
22.	A transformer transforms _____.				(D)
	A)	Voltage	V	Current	
	C)	Frequency	D)	Power	
23.	The chemical used in breather for transformer should have the quality of _____.				(B)
	A)	ionizing air	B)	absorbing moisture	
	C)	cleansing the transformer oil	D)	Cooling the transformer oil.	
24.	The chemical used in breather is _____.				(D)
	A)	asbestos fiber	B)	silica sand	
	C)	sodium chloride	D)	silica gel	
25.	The transformer ratings are usually expressed in terms of _____.				(D)
	A)	Volts	B)	Amperes	
	C)	KW	D)	kVA	
26.	A Buchholz relay can be installed on _____.				(C)
	A)	auto-transformers	B)	air-cooled transformers	
	C)	oil cooled transformers	D)	welding transformers	
27.	Buchholz's relay gives warning and protection against _____.				(A)
	A)	electrical fault inside the transformer itself	B)	electrical fault outside the transformer in outgoing feeder	
	C)	for both outside and inside faults	D)	none of the above	

28.	is the main advantage of an auto-transformer over a two winding transformer.				(A)
	A)	Saving in winding material	B)	Hysteresis losses are reduced	
	C)	Copper losses are negligible	D)	Eddy losses are totally eliminated	
29.	The transformer oil should have _____ volatility and _____ viscosity.				(B)
	A)	High; high	B)	Low; low	
	C)	Low; high	D)	High; low	
30.	The function of breather in a transformer is _____.				(D)
	A)	to provide oxygen inside the tank	B)	to cool the coils during reduced load	
	C)	to cool the transformer oil	D)	to arrest flow of moisture when outside air enters the transformer	
31.	The direction of rotation of a D.C. series motor can be changed by _____.				(B)
	A)	interchanging supply terminals	B)	interchanging field terminals	
	C)	either of A or B	D)	None of the above	
32.	_____ can be used to determine the direction of rotation of D.C. motor.				(D)
	A)	Lenz's law	B)	Faraday's law	
	C)	Coulomb's law	D)	Fleming's left-hand rule	
33.	In the following, _____ has high starting torque.				(D)
	A)	ac induction motor	B)	Single phase ac induction motor	
	C)	DC shunt motor	D)	DC series motor	
34.	The unit of capacitance is _____.				(C)
	A)	Henry	B)	ohm	
	C)	Farad	D)	farad/m	
35.	Kirchhoff's current law states that Algebraic sum of the currents meeting at the junction is _____.				(B)
	A)	negative	B)	zero	
	C)	infinity	D)	None of these	
36.	According to Kirchhoff's voltage law, the algebraic sum of all IR drops and e.m.f. in any closed loop of a network is _____.				(D)
	A)	Negative	B)	Infinity	
	C)	Determined by battery emf	D)	Zero	
37.	Ohm's law is applicable at _____.				(A)
	A)	Constant temperature	B)	Variable temperature	
	C)	Variable pressure	D)	Constant pressure	
38.	Kinetic energy equation is given by _____.				(A)
	A)	$\frac{1}{2} MV^2$	B)	mgh	
	C)	VI	D)	None of these	
39.	Energy obtained from electric cells and batteries as a result of chemical reaction is called as _____.				(D)
	A)	chemical energy	B)	nuclear energy	
	C)	heat energy	D)	electrical energy	
40.	One horse power is equal to _____.				(D)
	A)	790 watts	B)	700 watts	
	C)	720 watts	D)	746 watts	

41.	Energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called as _____.				(B)
	A)	potential energy	B)	kinetic energy	
	C)	heat energy	D)	chemical energy	
42.	Electric generators convert mechanical energy into _____.				(C)
	A)	light energy	B)	sound energy	
	C)	electrical energy	D)	chemical energy	
43.	Three capacitors of 4 F, 3 F and 5 F are connected in parallel, the equivalent capacitance is _____.				(C)
	A)	3 F	B)	6 F	
	C)	12 F	D)	10 F	
44.	Three inductors of 8 H, 3 H and 5 H are connected in series, the equivalent inductance is _____.				(A)
	A)	16 H	B)	12 H	
	C)	8 H	D)	10 H	
45.	A lamp draws 300 mA when the voltage across is 240 V, the resistance of the lamp is _____ ohms.				(B)
	A)	600	B)	800	
	C)	400	D)	1000	
46.	The capacity of battery is expressed in terms of _____.				(C)
	A)	Current rating	B)	Voltage rating	
	C)	Ampere-hour rating	D)	None of the above	
47.	In a battery, cells are connected in series in order to _____.				(A)
	A)	Increase the voltage rating	B)	Increase the current rating	
	C)	Increase the life of the cells	D)	None of the above	
48.	During charging of a battery, specific gravity of the electrolyte of a lead-acid battery is _____.				(A)
	A)	Increases	B)	Decreases	
	C)	Remains same	D)	Becomes zero	
49.	Formula for electric power is _____.				(A)
	A)	$P=VI$	B)	$P=I/V$	
	C)	$P=V/I$	D)	None of these	
50.	The specific gravity of electrolyte is measured by _____.				(C)
	A)	Manometer	B)	A mechanical gauge	
	C)	Hydrometer	D)	Psychomotor	
51.	Lead acid cell should never be discharged beyond _____.				(A)
	A)	1.8 V	B)	1.9 V	
	C)	2 V	D)	2.1 V	
52.	A transformer oil used in an electrical transformer must be free from _____.				(C)
	A)	Gases	B)	Odour	
	C)	Moisture	D)	None of the above	
53.	_____ type of fire extinguisher is used to extinguish an electrical fire.				(C)
	A)	Water	B)	Foam	
	C)	DCP	D)	None of these	

54.	The rotor of an induction motor runs at _____.				(B)
	A)	Synchronous speed	B)	Below synchronous speed	
	C)	Above synchronous speed	D)	Any of the above	
55.	The direction of rotation of a three phase induction motor can be reversed by _____.				(A)
	A)	transposing any two leads from supply	B)	transposing any two leads from slip rings	
	C)	transposing all the three leads from the supply	D)	disconnecting any one phase	
56.	The material used for the laminations of armature core of a D.C. Machine is _____.				(D)
	A)	Copper	B)	Aluminum	
	C)	Iron	D)	Silicon steel	
57.	DC generator works on the principle of _____.				(A)
	A)	Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction	B)	Lenz's law	
	C)	Ohm's law	D)	None of the above	
58.	The back emf of a DC motor is zero when _____.				(C)
	A)	The motor is running at its rated speed	B)	The motor is running at 80% of its rated speed	
	C)	The motor is about to start	D)	The motor is running at 20% of its rated speed	
59.	When the flux of DC motor approaches zero, its speed will be _____.				(C)
	A)	Zero	B)	Between zero and infinity	
	C)	Infinity	D)	No change in speed	
60.	An insulator should have _____.				(A)
	A)	High resistance	B)	High conductivity	
	C)	High conductance	D)	All of the above	
61.	For a transformer, the condition for maximum efficiency is _____.				(C)
	A)	Hysteresis losses = Eddy current losses	B)	Copper losses = Hysteresis losses	
	C)	Copper losses = Iron losses	D)	Total losses = 2/3 Copper losses	
62.	A transformer has full load copper losses of 800 W and core losses of 600 W, total losses at no-load will be approximately _____.				(B)
	A)	800 W	B)	600 W	
	C)	100 W	D)	1400 W	
63.	A single phase motor is _____.				(C)
	A)	Self-starting with the help of auxiliary winding	B)	Not self-starting	
	C)	Either A or B	D)	None of the above	
64.	The speed of a 4 pole, 50 Hz synchronous motor is _____.				(D)
	A)	750rpm	B)	1000rpm	
	C)	1200rpm	D)	1500 rpm	

65.	Hunting in synchronous motor occurs due to _____.				(A)
	A)	Sudden load variations	B)	Changes in excitation	
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None of these	
66.	By increasing the resistance in the field circuit of a DC Motor, its speed _____.				(B)
	A)	Remains Constant	B)	Increases	
	C)	Decreases	D)	None of these	
67.	Transformer works on the principle _____.				(B)
	A)	Self Induction	B)	Faraday's law of mutual induction	
	C)	Self and mutual induction	D)	None of these	
68.	The starting current in a squirrel cage induction motor is _____.				(C)
	A)	Equal to full load current	B)	Thrice the full load current	
	C)	Five to Six times the full load current	D)	None of these	
69.	The speed of a D.C. Motor is _____.				(B)
	A)	Always Constant	B)	Directly proportional to back emf	
	C)	In Directly proportional to back emf	D)	None of these	
70.	In an inductive load power factor is _____.				(B)
	A)	Leading	B)	Lagging	
	C)	Unity	D)	None of these	
71.	The ratio of maximum value to rms. value is called _____.				(C)
	A)	Power Factor	B)	Form factor	
	C)	Peak factor	D)	None of these	
72.	Two watt meter method is used for measuring power in _____.				(B)
	A)	Single Phase AC circuit	B)	3 Phase AC circuit	
	C)	2 Phase AC circuit	D)	None of these	
73.	Line current versus phase current in case of star connection is _____.				(A)
	A)	$I_L = I_{PH}$	B)	$I_L = \sqrt{3} I_{PH}$	
	C)	$I_L = I_{PH} / \sqrt{3}$	D)	$\sqrt{3} I_L = I_{PH}$	
74.	For maintaining power supply quality, the voltage variation of power supply restricted to _____.				(C)
	A)	$\pm 1\%$	B)	$\pm 2\%$	
	C)	$\pm 5\%$	D)	$\pm 3\%$	
75.	The energy stored in an inductor is equal to _____.				(B)
	A)	$\frac{1}{2} LI$	B)	$\frac{1}{2} LI^2$	
	C)	LI^2	D)	None of these	
76.	_____ is the variety of copper has the best conductivity.				(C)
	A)	Induction hardened copper	B)	Hard Drawn Copper	
	C)	Pure Annealed Copper	D)	None of these	
77.	The conductivity of a conductor can be increased by _____.				(A)
	A)	Decreasing its temperature	B)	Increasing its temperature	
	C)	Decreasing its vibration	D)	Increasing its vibration	

78.	_____ is the direction of the conventional current through the lamp in the circuit presented by the diagram below.				(C)
					
	A)	↑	B)	↓	
	C)	←	D)	→	
79.	Apparent power is measured in terms of _____.				(A)
	A)	VA	B)	V	
	C)	A	D)	None of these	
80.	In general working, frequency in India is _____.				(C)
	A)	40 Hz	B)	60 Hz	
	C)	50 Hz	D)	55 Hz	

28(b). Fundamentals of Electronics Engineering:

1.	The value of reverse biased idle diode is _____.				(C)
	A)	negative	B)	low	
	C)	infinity	D)	zero	
2.	_____ is the most commonly used transistor.				(C)
	A)	Common base	B)	Common collector	
	C)	Common emitter	D)	None of these	
3.	Ohm's Law states the relationship between _____.				(B)
	A)	Voltage and power	B)	Voltage, current and resistance	
	C)	Current and capacitance	D)	Resistance and power	
4.	_____ component stores electrical energy in an electric field.				(B)
	A)	Resistor	B)	Capacitor	
	C)	Inductor	D)	Diode	
5.	_____ device allows current to flow only in one direction.				(C)
	A)	Resistor	B)	Capacitor	
	C)	Diode	D)	Inductor	
6.	_____ is a current controlling device.				(C)
	A)	FET	B)	MOSFET	
	C)	BJT	D)	IGBT	
7.	_____ type of current is supplied to homes.				(B)
	A)	Direct Current (DC)	B)	Alternating Current (AC)	
	C)	Constant Current	D)	Pulsating DC	
8.	IGBT possess _____.				(C)
	A)	Zero input impedance	B)	Low input impedance	
	C)	High input impedance	D)	None of these	
9.	_____ component can amplify electrical signals.				(C)
	A)	Diode	B)	Capacitor	
	C)	Transistor	D)	Resistor	
10.	The unit of capacitance is _____.				(C)
	A)	Henry	B)	Ohm	
	C)	Farad	D)	Tesla	
11.	A device that converts AC to DC is called _____.				(C)
	A)	Inverter	B)	Transformer	
	C)	Rectifier	D)	Oscillator	
12.	_____ is commonly used as a semiconductor.				(B)
	A)	Copper	B)	Silicon	
	C)	Iron	D)	Aluminum	
13.	_____ is an example of a passive component.				(C)
	A)	Transistor	B)	Diode	
	C)	Resistor	D)	IC	
14.	_____ states that the sum of voltages in a closed loop is zero.				(C)
	A)	Ohm's Law	B)	Faraday's Law	
	C)	Kirchhoff's Voltage Law	D)	Ampere's Law	

15.	_____ is used to measure voltage.				(B)
	A)	Ammeter	B)	Voltmeter	
	C)	Tachometer	D)	Thermometer	
16.	LED stands for _____.				(C)
	A)	Light Exploding Diode	B)	Low Energy Device	
	C)	Light Emitting Diode	D)	Linear Electric Device	
17.	_____ is a source of DC voltage.				(A)
	A)	Battery	B)	Transformer	
	C)	Resistor	D)	None of these	

28(c). Fundamentals of Computer Engineering:

1.	_____ is the brain of the computer.				(B)
	A)	Monitor	B)	CPU	
	C)	Keyboard	D)	Hard disk	
2.	RAM stand for _____.				(B)
	A)	Read Access Memory	B)	Random Access Memory	
	C)	Run Access Memory	D)	Random Application Memory	
3.	_____ device is used to input the data into a computer.				(C)
	A)	Printer	B)	Monitor	
	C)	Keyboard	D)	Speaker	
4.	_____ is an output device of the computer.				(D)
	A)	Mouse	B)	Keyboard	
	C)	Scanner	D)	Printer	
5.	_____ is used for storing large amount of data permanently.				(B)
	A)	RAM	B)	Hard disk	
	C)	ROM	D)	CD drive	
6.	_____ key is used to delete characters to the left of the cursor.				(C)
	A)	Insert	B)	Delete	
	C)	Backspace	D)	Esc	
7.	WWW stand for _____.				(A)
	A)	World Wide Web	B)	World Web Wide	
	C)	Wide World Web	D)	Web World Wide	
8.	_____ is a web browser.				(C)
	A)	Mediatek	B)	Infotech	
	C)	Chrome	D)	Snap dragon	
9.	_____ software is used to create documents.				(B)
	A)	MS Excel	B)	MS Word	
	C)	MS PowerPoint	D)	Adobe Photoshop	
10.	_____ of computer is responsible for calculations and comparisons.				(D)
	A)	Control Unit	B)	Input Unit	
	C)	Memory Unit	D)	ALU	
11.	_____ programming language is known as the mother of all software languages.				(A)
	A)	C	B)	Python	
	C)	Java	D)	None of these	
12.	_____ is an operating system.				(D)
	A)	C	B)	Python	
	C)	Java	D)	Linux	
13.	USB stands for _____.				(C)
	A)	Unique Serial Bus	B)	Universal Standard Bus	
	C)	Universal Serial Bus	D)	Uniform Serial Bus	

14.	_____ is not an input device.				(C)
	A)	Joystick	B)	Mouse	
	C)	Monitor	D)	Scanner	
15	_____ developed Windows operating system.				(A)
	A)	Microsoft	B)	IBM	
	C)	Intel	D)	Apple	
16	_____ key is used to refresh a page or document.				(C)
	A)	F1	B)	F2	
	C)	F5	D)	F12	
17	A computer virus is a type of _____.				(B)
	A)	hardware device	B)	Malicious software	
	C)	Display unit	D)	None of the above	
18	_____ is not a type of computer memory.				(C)
	A)	ROM	B)	RAM	
	C)	CPU	D)	Cache	
19	_____ helps the computer to store the information permanently.				(D)
	A)	Cache	B)	SSD	
	C)	Hard Drive	D)	Both B & C	
20	_____ shortcut key is used to copy selected text in Windows.				(B)
	A)	Ctrl + P	B)	Ctrl + C	
	C)	Ctrl + V	D)	Ctrl + X	

28(d). Fundamentals of Mechanical Engineering:

1.	_____ states that energy can neither be created nor destroyed.				(B)
	A)	Newton's First Law	B)	Law of Conservation of Energy	
	C)	Pascal's Law	D)	Bernoulli's Principle	
2.	SI unit of pressure is _____.				(A)
	A)	Pascal	B)	Bar	
	C)	Newton	D)	Joule	
3.	_____ is used to measure temperature.				(C)
	A)	Hygrometer	B)	Manometer	
	C)	Thermometer	D)	Tachometer	
4.	In a stress-strain curve, the point at which material starts to deform permanently is called the _____.				(B)
	A)	Elastic limit	B)	Yield point	
	C)	Breaking point	D)	Proportional limit	
5.	_____ is a scalar quantity.				(D)
	A)	Force	B)	Displacement	
	C)	Velocity	D)	Temperature	
6.	Bernoulli's equation is derived from the law of _____.				(A)
	A)	Conservation of Energy	B)	Conservation of Mass	
	C)	Conservation of Momentum	D)	Thermodynamic Equilibrium	
7.	The mechanical advantage of a machine is defined as _____.				(A)
	A)	Output force / Input force	B)	Input force / Output force	
	C)	Efficiency \times Input force	D)	None of the above	
8.	_____ is not a thermodynamic property.				(D)
	A)	Pressure	B)	Volume	
	C)	Temperature	D)	Heat	
9.	The first law of thermodynamics is a restatement of the law of _____.				(C)
	A)	Entropy	B)	Conservation of Mass	
	C)	Conservation of Energy	D)	Conservation of Momentum	
10.	_____ is commonly used in the manufacturing of bearings.				(C)
	A)	Cast iron	B)	Brass	
	C)	Steel	D)	None of the above	
11.	_____ type of gear is used to transmit motion between non-parallel and non-intersecting shafts.				(D)
	A)	Spur	B)	Helical	
	C)	Bevel	D)	Spiral	
12.	The unit of viscosity in SI system is _____.				(B)
	A)	Poise	B)	Pascal-second	
	C)	kg/m ²	D)	Pa	

13.	Hardness of a material is defined as its ability to resist _____.				(B)
	A)	Impact	B)	Scratching	
	C)	Deformation	D)	Fatigue	
14.	A four-stroke engine completes a power cycle in _____.				(B)
	A)	1 revolution	B)	2 revolutions	
	C)	3 revolutions	D)	4 revolutions	
15.	_____ process is not a casting process.				(D)
	A)	Die casting	B)	Sand casting	
	C)	Investment casting	D)	Forging	
16.	The function of a flywheel is to _____.				(D)
	A)	Store energy	B)	Absorb shocks	
	C)	Provide balance	D)	All of the above	
17.	_____ is used to measure rotational speed.				(C)
	A)	Pyrometer	B)	Anemometer	
	C)	Tachometer	D)	Strain gauge	
18.	The efficiency of an ideal machine is _____.				(C)
	A)	0%	B)	50%	
	C)	100%	D)	Depends on usage	
19.	The term “specific heat” refers to _____.				(C)
	A)	Heat per unit volume	B)	Heat per unit temperature	
	C)	Heat required to raise the temperature of unit mass by 1°c	D)	Heat lost during transmission	
20.	In fluid mechanics, Reynolds number is used to predict _____.				(C)
	A)	Temperature change	B)	Pressure difference	
	C)	Type of fluid flow	D)	Heat capacity	

29. Wagons, LHB coaches / ICF coaches / Double Decker coaches:

1.	_____ type of brake system is used in wagons.				(A)
	A)	Air brake system	B)	Hydraulic brake system	
	C)	Mechanical brake system	D)	Disc brake system	
2.	_____ agency regulates the standards for wagon/coach brakes in India.				(B)
	A)	Ministry of Railways	B)	Research Design and Standards Organisation	
	C)	Production units	D)	Railway Board	
3.	In LHB/ICF coaches, fire in Pantry car/AC coaches, _____ will act and BP pressure will drop.				(A)
	A)	VESDA	B)	FIBA	
	C)	PASD	D)	PEV	
4.	In LHB coach, spur reservoir of air spring is provided _____.				(B)
	A)	Separately	B)	in-built in bolster	
	C)	in AR	D)	in CR	
5.	In Air brake system, brakes will apply when rate of drop of BP Pressure is _____ and above in 6 seconds.				(A)
	A)	0.6 kg/cm ²	B)	0.5 kg/cm ²	
	C)	0.3 kg/cm ²	D)	0.8 kg/cm ²	
6.	In Air brake system, brakes should not apply when rate of drop of BP pressure is _____ and below in 60 seconds.				(C)
	A)	0.6 kg/cm ²	B)	0.5 kg/cm ²	
	C)	0.3 kg/cm ²	D)	0.8 kg/cm ²	
7.	In Air brake Goods wagon, if load/empty handle is kept in Load position for empty stock _____ happens.				(A)
	A)	Brake Binding	B)	Poor Brake power	
	C)	Isolation of Brakes	D)	Efficient Brake power	
8.	If load/empty handle is kept in empty position for fully loaded goods train _____ happens.				(B)
	A)	Brake Binding	B)	Poor Brake power	
	C)	Isolation of Brakes	D)	Efficient Brake power	
9.	Piston Stroke of Brake Cylinder of conventional wagon in empty condition is _____.				(A)
	A)	85 mm+/- 10 mm	B)	75 mm+/-10 mm	
	C)	65 mm+/-10 mm	D)	105 mm+/-10 mm	
10.	Piston Stroke of Brake Cylinder of conventional wagon in loaded condition is _____.				(D)
	A)	85 mm+/- 10 mm	B)	75 mm+/-10 mm	
	C)	65 mm+/-10 mm	D)	135 mm+/-10 mm	
11.	The maximum Brake Cylinder Pressure for conventional wagon is _____.				(B)
	A)	2.2 kg/cm ²	B)	3.8 kg/cm ²	
	C)	3.5 kg/cm ²	D)	5 kg/cm ²	

12.	In BMBS wagon APM means _____.				(B)
	A)	Adopter pressure module	B)	Automatic Pressure Maintainer	
	C)	Additional Pressure Module	D)	Additional Proforma Module	
13.	In BMBS wagons in place of load/empty handle _____ is provided				(A)
	A)	APM	B)	C3W Distributor valve	
	C)	BCM	D)	APJ	
14.	In BMBS wagon piston stroke indicator projected outside indicates _____.				(A)
	A)	BC applied condition	B)	BC released condition	
	C)	BP charged condition	D)	BC isolated condition	
15.	In BMBS wagon piston stroke indicator inside means _____.				(B)
	A)	BC applied condition	B)	BC released condition	
	C)	BP charged condition	D)	BC isolated condition	
16.	The modified eight wheeler brake van with CASNUB bogie is _____.				(D)
	A)	BVZI	B)	BVZT	
	C)	BVZC	D)	BVCM	
17.	The eight wheeler brake van with ICF trolley is named as _____.				(A)
	A)	BVZI	B)	BVZT	
	C)	BVZC	D)	BVCM	
18.	The Four wheeler brake van is named as _____.				(C)
	A)	BVZI	B)	BVZT	
	C)	BVZC	D)	BVCM	
19.	Ultra sonic test will be conducted to detect _____.				(B)
	A)	External cracks	B)	Internal cracks	
	C)	Air blow cracks	D)	Cavity bubbles	
20.	In air brake stock, BPC becomes invalid, if the rake is stabled in any examination yard for more than _____.				(D)
	A)	30 hours	B)	35 hours	
	C)	40 hours	D)	24 hours	
21.	One unit of BLC wagon having _____ no. of car A units.				(C)
	A)	Three	B)	Five	
	C)	Two	D)	Four	
22.	One unit of BLC wagon having _____ no. of car B units.				(A)
	A)	Three	B)	Five	
	C)	Two	D)	Four	
23.	APM device is physically located in between _____.				(C)
	A)	CASNUB bogie and Auxiliary reservoir	B)	DV and Brake cylinder	
	C)	Bogie side frame of CASNUB bogie and under frame of the wagon	D)	None of the above	

24.	The wheel gauge should be measured on _____ condition.				(B)
	A)	Loaded wagon	B)	Off loaded wagon	
	C)	Loaded up to CC	D)	Half loaded wagon	
25.	In LHB bogie, _____ is provided to avoid rolling (inclination) movement beyond specified limit.				(D)
	A)	Trolley	B)	Side bearer	
	C)	Centre pivot	D)	Anti-roll bar	
26.	_____ is the primary purpose of a wagon's wheel set.				(B)
	A)	To reduce friction between the wheels and rails	B)	To support the wagon's weight and transmit power	
	C)	To connect the wagon to the couplers	D)	To reduce the impact of coupler forces	
27.	Maximum pressure will be available in Auxiliary reservoir of a single piped wagon/coach is _____.				(C)
	A)	8 kg/cm ²	B)	6 kg/cm ²	
	C)	5 kg/cm ²	D)	3.8 kg/cm ²	
28.	While working with 60 BOXN formation having single pipe, the maximum pressure available in Auxiliary reservoir of last vehicle is _____.				(D)
	A)	4.8 kg/cm ²	B)	3.8 kg/cm ²	
	C)	5 kg/cm ²	D)	4.7 kg/cm ²	
29.	While working with 42 BCN formation having single pipe, the maximum pressure available in Auxiliary reservoir of first vehicle is _____.				(C)
	A)	4.8 kg/cm ²	B)	3.8 kg/cm ²	
	C)	5 kg/cm ²	D)	4.7 kg/cm ²	
30.	White dumbell mark on end wall panels of coaches represent _____.				(A)
	A)	Coach fitted with enhanced capacity screw coupling	B)	Anti telescopic coach body	
	C)	Coach fitted with CBC	D)	Air brake train	
31.	The full form of RCF is _____.				(D)
	A)	Rapid Control Force	B)	Roorkee Coach Factory	
	C)	Regional Coach Factory	D)	Rail Coach Factory	
32.	FIAT type bogie means _____.				(D)
	A)	Linke Holfmann Busch	B)	Link Heavy Bosch	
	C)	Fabricated Indian Advanced Torino	D)	Fabrika Italiana De Automobile Torino	
33.	The LHB coaches are designed for fit to run up to _____ kmph.				(D)
	A)	110 kmph	B)	140 kmph	
	C)	130 kmph	D)	160 kmph	
34.	_____ number of brake cylinders are in one LHB coach.				(B)
	A)	Four	B)	Eight	
	C)	Two	D)	One	

35.	In a LHB coach, 'ASD' stands for _____.		(A)	
	A)	Anti slip device	B)	Anti slope device
	C)	Anti slack device	D)	Anti Sleep device
36.	In a LHB formation, the capacity of each power car converter of a coach is _____.		(A)	
	A)	500 kVA	B)	750 kVA
	C)	600 kVA	D)	900 kVA
37.	Each truck of a LHB coach contains _____ no. of FIBA units.		(A)	
	A)	One	B)	Two
	C)	Four	D)	Eight
38.	_____ of Air bellows are monitored by one FIBA unit in LHB coaches.		(B)	
	A)	One	B)	Two
	C)	Four	D)	None of these
39.	Air springs are provided to maintain _____ in place of helical springs in LHB coaches.		(A)	
	A)	Secondary suspension	B)	Primary suspension
	C)	Both primary & secondary suspension	D)	Extra suspension
40.	In LHB coaches, air spring main reservoir capacity is _____ liters.		(D)	
	A)	100	B)	75
	C)	200	D)	150
41.	The Coach Main Reservoir pressure goes to air spring through _____.		(D)	
	A)	Auxiliary Reservoir	B)	Duplex check valve
	C)	Control Reservoir	D)	Levelling Valve
42.	The purpose of Duplex Check Valve in air spring unit provided LHB coach is _____.		(D)	
	A)	Allows the passage of Air pressure on either direction	B)	To charge Auxiliary Reservoirs
	C)	To charge the levelling valve	D)	It allows the Air pressure on either side of Air springs, due to this no severe tilt/twist of coach during Air Spring burst
43.	During failure of Air Spring in LHB coach, after isolating the Air spring, the Maximum speed limit is _____.		(C)	
	A)	75 Kmph	B)	50 Kmph
	C)	60 Kmph or as decided by TXR staff	D)	55 Kmph
44.	In LHB coaches, the ACP pull box located in _____.		(A)	
	A)	Inside the each coach cabin/bay	B)	On coach end wall panel
	C)	Above Each coach door	D)	None of these

45.	If a coach repeatedly affected with brake binding _____ to be done and mention in BPC.			(C)
	A)	Adjusting of Brake blocks	B)	SAB to be adjusted
	C)	Isolate DV of affected coach and release brakes	D)	Increase the BP pressure
46.	Engine Fitness Certificate jointly signed by _____ at Electric loco shed.			(B)
	A)	CLI & Shed Supervisor	B)	LP & Shed Supervisor
	C)	ADEE(ELS) & Shed Supervisor	D)	ADEE & Sr DEE/ELS
47.	Wheel Floating means _____.			(A)
	A)	Wheel lifting above from track	B)	Wheel removing
	C)	Wheel hanging	D)	Wheel running
48.	In conventional wagons, the empty/load handle is kept in the "load" position when the tare weight of the wagon is more than _____ tons.			(A)
	A)	42.5	B)	22.5
	C)	100	D)	40.5
49.	The Gross load of a BOXNHL wagon is _____.			(B)
	A)	78.08 tonnes	B)	91.6 tonnes
	C)	80.08 tonnes	D)	81.28 tonnes
50.	The Gross Load of a BRN wagon is _____.			(D)
	A)	78.08 tonnes	B)	91.6 tonnes
	C)	80.08 tonnes	D)	81.3 tonnes
51.	The Gross load of BVZI brake van is (eight wheeler) _____.			(C)
	A)	37.6 tonnes	B)	27.6 tonnes
	C)	23.5 tonnes	D)	33.5 tonnes
52.	In BMBS type wagons _____ no. of Brake cylinders will have Hand brake cables for the purpose of application of hand brake.			(C)
	A)	Two	B)	Both Trolleys
	C)	One	D)	None of these
53.	To protect vertical sliding between engine and power car, the device is known as _____.			(B)
	A)	Vertical slide protector	B)	Restrictor
	C)	Protecting device	D)	None of these
54.	In a LHB coach, the dump valve works only during _____.			(C)
	A)	Emergency braking	B)	Service application
	C)	Difference in speed of wheel	D)	Difference in diameter of wheel
55.	_____ is the purpose of Dump Valve in LHB coach.			(C)
	A)	To maintain approximate same speed of all axles.	B)	To protect wheels against skidding
	C)	Both A & b	D)	None of these
56.	In a LHB coach, _____ is the capacity of auxiliary reservoir tank.			(A)
	A)	200 litres	B)	150 litres
	C)	100 litres	D)	75 litres

57.	In LHB coach, Brake accelerator is a _____.				(B)
	A)	Brake actuating device	B)	Emergency brake application device	
	C)	Both a & b	D)	None of these	
58.	In LHB coach, minimum rate of pressure required to actuate the brake accelerator is _____.				(C)
	A)	1.2 kg/cm ² per minute	B)	1.6 kg/ cm ² per minute	
	C)	5 to 3.2 kg/ cm ² in 3 Sec	D)	More than 1.6 kg/ cm ² per minute	
59.	The purpose of supporting device of CBC is _____.				(C)
	A)	To support CBC weight	B)	To equalize vertical forces of CBC	
	C)	Both a & b	D)	None of these	
60.	During coupling on a H type CBC formation, the speed of attaching locomotive should be _____.				(B)
	A)	3-5 kmph	B)	2-3 kmph	
	C)	5 kmph	D)	6-7 kmph	
61.	In a LHB coach, full form of WRA is _____.				(B)
	A)	wire relay appliances	B)	water raising apparatus	
	C)	Worker relief arrangement	D)	None of these.	
62.	Brake power of air brake for Rajdhani coaches from out station is _____.				(A)
	A)	90 %	B)	100 %	
	C)	95 %	D)	85 %	
63.	_____ gauge is used to measure squaring of bogie frame.				(B)
	A)	Contour gauge	B)	Trammeling Gauge	
	C)	Gauge – no gauge	D)	None of these	
64.	In a LHB Coach, Yaw damper is fitted on _____.				(D)
	A)	Sole bar	B)	Bogie	
	C)	Under frame	D)	Between under frame and bogie frame	
65.	The Fire Extinguisher used in AC LHB coaches is _____.				(B)
	A)	Foam type	B)	DCP Type	
	C)	CO2 type	D)	None of these	
66.	Condemning limit of brake pad is _____.				(B)
	A)	10 mm	B)	7 mm	
	C)	8 mm	D)	9 mm	
67.	In a LHB coach, in-built slack adjuster in brake cylinder is having _____.				(A)
	A)	Single acting mechanism	B)	Double acting mechanism	
	C)	No slack adjuster	D)	None of these.	
68.	Correct direction to open slack adjuster nut of 'KB' make brake cylinder is _____.				(B)
	A)	Anti clock wise	B)	Clock wise	
	C)	Any direction	D)	None of the above	

69.	The maximum standard buffer height above rail level to buffers is _____.				(C)
	A)	1085 mm	B)	1100 mm	
	C)	1105 mm	D)	1030 mm	
70.	The minimum standard buffer height above rail level to buffers is _____.				(D)
	A)	1085 mm	B)	1100 mm	
	C)	1105 mm	D)	1030 mm	
71.	_____ no. of mini SABs are provided in an BMBC ICF coach.				(C)
	A)	Eight	B)	Six	
	C)	Four	D)	Two	
72.	_____ no. of Brake Cylinders are provided in one coach of an ICF coach.				(D)
	A)	One	B)	Two	
	C)	Three	D)	Four	
73.	In LHB coaches, during service application the brake accelerator _____.				(B)
	A)	Definitely respond	B)	Does not respond	
	C)	May be respond	D)	None of above	
74.	The longitudinal movement of rails in the track is called _____.				(C)
	A)	Twist	B)	Buckling	
	C)	Creep	D)	Cant	
75.	Cant or super elevation is provided at _____.				(D)
	A)	Straight track	B)	Left curve only	
	C)	Right curve only	D)	Curves	

30. BMBS Rakes, Conventional brake system, wagons with Load Sensing Device and other modifications:

1.	In BMBS wagon, APM is provided in place of _____.	(C)
	A) Distributor Valve	B) Auxiliary Reservoir
	C) Load/Empty handle	D) SAB
2.	Conventional Brake system means _____ in wagon/coaches.	(B)
	A) Old brake system	B) Under frame mounted brake system
	C) IRAVB-2 brake system	D) SAB-WABCO brake system
3.	In Bogie Mounted Brake System the brake cylinders are located _____.	(C)
	A) Under Frame of Bogie	B) Above Body
	C) On Bogie Frame of the wagon	D) On Both ends
4.	On dropping _____ pressure in formation, brakes will apply.	(B)
	A) Auxiliary Reservoir	B) Brake Pipe
	C) Feed Pipe	D) Brake Cylinder
5.	In a freight train, no. of wagons having BMBS type can be identified with the help of _____.	(B)
	A) Train Manager	B) BPC
	C) TXR staff	D) Yard Mater
6.	If hand brake applies in BMBS type wagons _____ no of trolleys brakes applies.	(B)
	A) Both trolleys	B) One trolley
	C) One and half trolley	D) Half trolley
7.	In BMBS type wagons, the DV allows _____ amount of pressure, based on the position of sensor arm of APM device, if the wagon is in empty condition.	(D)
	A) $2.8 \pm 0.25 \text{ kg/cm}^2$	B) $3.8 \pm 0.1 \text{ kg/cm}^2$
	C) $3.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ kg/cm}^2$	D) $2.2 \pm 0.25 \text{ kg/cm}^2$
8.	In BMBS type wagons, the DV allows _____ amount of pressure, based on the position of sensor arm of APM device, if the wagon is in fully loaded condition.	(B)
	A) $2.8 \pm 0.25 \text{ kg/cm}^2$	B) $3.8 \pm 0.1 \text{ kg/cm}^2$
	C) $3.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ kg/cm}^2$	D) $2.2 \pm 0.25 \text{ kg/cm}^2$
9.	_____ type of bogie is provided in BMBS wagons.	(D)
	A) IR type	B) FIAT type
	C) ESCORTS type	D) CASNUB type
10.	In BMBS wagons the sensor arm of the APM device comes down for sensing only during _____.	(B)
	A) FP pressure charging	B) Brake application
	C) BP pressure charging	D) Brake Release condition
11.	APM device pneumatically connected in between _____.	(B)
	A) CASNUB bogie and Auxiliary reservoir	B) DV and Brake cylinder
	C) Body and Bogie	D) Bogie side frame of CASNUB bogie and under frame of the wagon
12.	During brake binding of a BMBS wagon, even though after isolating BC COCs still brake binding is existing _____ to be done.	(D)
	A) Closing of BP angle COCs	B) Isolate Auxiliary reservoir
	C) Normaise DV and pull QRV	D) Disconnecting of Brake rigging pin or Removing of BC flexible pipe

13.	While working with BMBS wagon, if mechanical brake binding takes place to be done.				(C)
	A)	Isolate DV	B)	Removing of BC flexible pipe	
	C)	Create a gap between wheel tyre and brake block	D)	Close BC COCs	
14.	Elastomeric pads are provided for .				(A)
	A)	To reduce wheel flange wear	B)	To improve ride index	
	C)	To increase buffer height	D)	To protect wheel base	
15.	As per the new numbering system of a wagon, the first two digits of the wagon indicates .				(C)
	A)	Brake system type	B)	Owned railway	
	C)	Wagon type	D)	Year of manufacturing	
16.	CASNUB bogie means .				(B)
	A)	Carriage Snubber Bogie	B)	Cast steel Friction Snubber Bogie	
	C)	Common Snubber bogie	D)	Centralised Snubber bogie	
17.	_____ type of brake blocks are used in BMBS type wagons.				(D)
	A)	L type	B)	C type	
	C)	Parabolic type	D)	K type	
18.	In BMBS wagon, another name for APM is .				(A)
	A)	Load sensing device	B)	Load/Empty device	
	C)	Pressure distributor	D)	Wagon supervisor	
19.	_____ is the most common cause of derailment in wagons.				(D)
	A)	Track defect	B)	Overloading	
	C)	Improper loading or load shifting	D)	All the above	
20.	_____ device have been fitted on BLC wagons to function in lieu of Load/Empty box.				(D)
	A)	Automatic load box Device	B)	Auto Gear box	
	C)	Auto lever	D)	Automatic load sensing Devise	
21.	_____ no. of APMs provided in each BMBS wagon.				(A)
	A)	ONE	B)	TWO	
	C)	ONE for each trolley	D)	TWO for each trolley	

31. Speedometer Analysis:

1.	In Speedometer's internal storage, _____ type of memories are available.				(D)
	A)	Periodical	B)	Short term	
	C)	Long term	D)	B and C	
2.	Speedometer's internal storage, short term memory records the speed and other parameters in every _____ second (s).				(A)
	A)	One second	B)	60 seconds	
	C)	30 seconds	D)	None	
3.	In Speedometer, when crew switch ON memory freeze switch _____ memory will freeze.				(B)
	A)	Long term in external	B)	Short term in Internal	
	C)	Short term in External	D)	None	
4.	In Speedometer data _____ parameters can be analysed.				(D)
	A)	Distance travelled, Speed, OHE Voltage, OHE current,	B)	DBR application time, DBR application distance, Driving, coasting,	
	C)	SEC, Crew ID, Train ID, Load	D)	All of the above	
5.	In AAL Speedometer _____ data down loading cable to be used to down load the SPM DATA from SPM.				(A)
	A)	RS 232	B)	RS 230	
	C)	USB	D)	PS/1	
6.	In SPM data, basic analysis are _____.				(D)
	A)	Speed at Particular location	B)	Brake application either gradual or drastic	
	C)	Distance travelled	D)	All of the above	
7.	SPM data will be analysed in graphical form or _____.				(C)
	A)	Paragraph	B)	Pictogram form	
	C)	Tabular	D)	None of these	
8.	In SPM data, in long term memory, parameters will record for every _____ seconds.				(C)
	A)	1 minute	B)	45 seconds	
	C)	30 Seconds	D)	90 Seconds	
9.	In WAG -7 locomotive, SPM will get supply when _____ is ON				(B)
	A)	_____	B)	HBA	
	C)	ARNO	D)	SIV	

32. Alcohol policy, drunkenness:

1.	When any railway servant is intoxicated or suspected to be in a state of intoxication, written evidence of _____ shall be obtained				(B)
	A)	CC and CCC	B)	Two independent witnesses	
	C)	On-duty CC and BET	D)	None of the above	
2.	As per policy on drunkenness (ref: issued by PCEE's Lr. No. E.195/TRS/Alcohol Policy/Vol. I, dt. 09.11.2017); if found BA positive while sign ON in first check with record 02 mg/100 ml and then in second check with reading 20 mg/100 ml, then _____ reading to be considered for imposing D&AR				(B)
	A)	02mg/100ml	B)	20mg/100ml	
	C)	A or B	D)	None	
3.	As per policy on drunkenness (ref: issued by PCEE's Lr. No. E.195/TRS/Alcohol Policy/Vol. I, dt. 09.11.2017); if found BA positive while sign ON in first check with record 02 mg/100 ml and then in second check with reading 0 mg/100 ml, then _____ reading to be considered for imposing D&AR				(B)
	A)	02 mg/100 ml	B)	0 mg/100 ml	
	C)	A or B	D)	None	
4.	During sign OFF, if running staff found positive during second check, minor penalty is to be issued if BA record is _____.				(D)
	A)	0 mg/100 ml	B)	1 mg/100 ml	
	C)	100 mg/100 ml	D)	Not applicable	
5.	During sign OFF, if running staff found positive during first check, major penalty is to be issued if BA record is _____.				(D)
	A)	0 mg/100 ml	B)	1 mg/100 ml	
	C)	100 mg/100 ml	D)	Not applicable	
6.	During sign ON, if found positive during first check and negative in the second check _____ is to be followed				(C)
	A)	Allowed for ON-duty accompanied by CLI	B)	Third test to be conducted	
	C)	4 hr rest to be given	D)	Allowed for ON-duty	
7.	As per drunken policy (ref: issued by Hqrs. Letter dt.09.11.2017); CMS kiosk should be integrated with _____				(D)
	A)	Camera	B)	BA equipment	
	C)	Bio-metric	D)	All the above	
8.	Instructions regarding 'taking alcoholic drink are stipulated in Rule of _____ of GR				(B)
	A)	2.90	B)	2.09	
	C)	2.19	D)	2.8	

33. Modified attributes for grading LP and ALP & gradation rules:

1.	“A” grade LP shall be graded once in _____ years by CLI.				(C)
	A)	1	B)	2	
	C)	3	D)	4	
2.	Monitoring of “B” grade loco pilot shall be done within _____ months by CLI.				(B)
	A)	1	B)	2	
	C)	3	D)	4	
3.	If loco pilot graded as “D”, he should not be utilised in _____ service.				(D)
	A)	Coaching	B)	Passenger	
	C)	Goods	D)	All of the above	
4.	“C” Grade loco pilot shall be monitored by CLI once in _____ months.				(A)
	A)	1	B)	4	
	C)	3	D)	2	
5.	During gradation _____ no. of marks have to be deducted if LP is punished for alcoholism in last 3 years (as per SCR’s Lr. No. E.195/TRS/Safety/Vol.XXIX, dt. 16.02.2024).				(D)
	A)	15	B)	20	
	C)	10	D)	5	
6.	During gradation _____ no of marks have to be deducted after LP/ALP held responsible in SPAD cases in last 3 years (as per SCR’s Lr. No. E.195/TRS/Safety/Vol.XXIX, dt. 16.02.2024).				(D)
	A)	15	B)	20	
	C)	10	D)	5	
7.	During gradation _____ no of marks have to be deducted for held responsible for derailment/bumping/collision in last 3 years (as per SCR’s Lr. No. E.195/TRS/Safety/Vol.XXIX, dt. 16.02.2024).				(D)
	A)	15	B)	20	
	C)	10	D)	5	
8.	During gradation _____ no of marks have to be deducted if found mobile phone switched through call data checks/surprise calling in the last 3 years (as per SCR’s Lr. No. E.195/TRS/Safety/ Vol.XXIX, dt. 16.02.2024).				(A)
	A)	2	B)	20	
	C)	10	D)	5	
9.	If LP reinstated after SPAD involvement, he should be sent to _____ test along with training courses.				(D)
	A)	Promotional	B)	Simulator	
	C)	Rehabilitation	D)	Aptitude	
10.	If LP graded to C grade from A or B grade, he must be sent for _____ course before handling the loco.				(A)
	A)	Refresher Course	B)	Promotional course	
	C)	Orientation course	D)	Simulator course	

34. Duty hours of Running Staff as per HOER:

1.	After the crew leaves headquarters, a maximum of _____ hours is allowed for their return to headquarters.				(B)
	A)	96	B)	72	
	C)	48	D)	36	
2.	If the crew works a passenger train for only 60 km within 3 hours, _____ km is to be paid as running allowance.				(A)
	A)	120	B)	60	
	C)	110	D)	150	
3.	If a Loco Pilot attains the age of 45 years, he shall be sent for a medical examination if the last PME was completed 3 years prior, on or before _____.				(C)
	A)	Completion of 4 Years	B)	On completion of two years	
	C)	Date of birth of 45 th year	D)	None	
4.	If LP attained age of 55 years, he shall be sent for medical if last PME completed 2 years before on _____.				(D)
	A)	Completion of 2 Years	B)	On completion of 6 months	
	C)	On completion of 18 months	D)	Date of birth of 55 th year	
5.	SPAD involved LP should sent for Aptitude test for only _____.				(A)
	A)	Once	B)	Twice	
	C)	Thrice	D)	None	
6.	If any Loco Pilot (LP) or Assistant Loco Pilot (ALP), upon resuming duty after a period of absence or leave, declares that he has undergone an eye operation, he shall be referred for a _____.				(C)
	A)	General check up	B)	Promotional PME	
	C)	PME	D)	Special check up	
7.	The CCC can take an LP /ALP back on duty without a medical check-up if the absence is up to _____ days and a satisfactory explanation is provided.				(B)
	A)	1	B)	3	
	C)	2	D)	4	
8.	For lateral induction for the post of ALP, _____ type of selection to be done.				D)
	A)	GDCE	B)	LDCE	
	C)	RRC	D)	Either A or B	
9.	In a calendar year, CCC can sanction total _____ days of LAP to a Loco pilot.				(C)
	A)	30	B)	10	
	C)	15	D)	11	
10.	In a calendar year, CCC can sanction total _____ days of CLs to a LP/ALP.				(C)
	A)	11	B)	9	
	C)	10	D)	8	

35. EMU/MEMU (Conventional):

1.	OLP relay protects _____ winding in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	Primary	B)	Secondary	
	C)	Auxiliary I	D)	Auxiliary II	
2.	OLP relay setting is _____ Amps in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(C)
	A)	900	B)	4000	
	C)	160	D)	180	
3.	NR-1 relay energizes, when _____ tapping contactors closes in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(B)
	A)	T1, T3, T5	B)	T2, T4, T6	
	C)	TL, DL, RTL	D)	T7, T8, T9	
4.	Total Voltage available in tapped winding is _____ volts in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	391	B)	266	
	C)	141	D)	782	
5.	_____ type of traction motors provided in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(D)
	A)	4061AZ	B)	TAO 4061	
	C)	HITACHI	D)	4601AZ	
6.	While driving from rear Motor coach, _____ speed restriction to be followed, (brake equipment working in leading motor coach) in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	30 KMPH	B)	40 KMPH	
	C)	60 KMPH	D)	Normal Speeds	
7.	When CBR 'A' relay acts _____ lamp will glow in all motor coaches in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(B)
	A)	VCB off	B)	Rectifier fuse blown	
	C)	control on	D)	Battery charger off Red	
8.	To energies SR initially _____ contactors must be in open condition in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(D)
	A)	Motor	B)	DL	
	C)	WGR	D)	Tapping	
9.	To energies SR initially _____ contactors must be in closed condition in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	Motor	B)	DL	
	C)	WGR	D)	Tapping	
10.	To isolate MCP of any Motor coach, _____ MCB is to be kept in OFF position in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	2.5A SYN	B)	5A SYN	
	C)	15A SYN	D)	2.5A	
11.	If air bellow punctured in air suspension, _____ speed restriction to be followed by Loco pilot in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(D)
	A)	30 KMPH	B)	MPS	
	C)	Normal	D)	60 KMPH	
12.	If DMH becomes inoperative in block section, after taking precautions _____ to travel in leading MC along with Loco pilot in conventional/three phase EMU/MEMU.				(C)
	A)	Points Man	B)	SM	
	C)	TMR	D)	Any Passenger	

13.	If LP experienced PLTE without any lamp indication in motor coach check relay(s) in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(C)
	A)	ABR & ARR	B)	EFRP & EFRA 2	
	C)	SR	D)	LTR & EFRP	
14.	In conventional EMU/MEMU _____ type of mechanical couplers are used in between coaches.				(D)
	A)	Automatic Schaku	B)	Permanent	
	C)	CBC	D)	Semi Automatic Schaku	
15.	In 16 Car formation, _____ no. of brake cylinders are available (including parking brake cylinders) in conventional MEMU.				(B)
	A)	80	B)	96	
	C)	128	D)	64	
16.	_____ type of bogie is provided in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	Bo-Bo Fabricated I Bolster	B)	Co-Co Fabricated Bolster	
	C)	Bo-Bo Flexi coil	D)	Bo-Bo Molded Bolster	
17.	To operate EAS _____ to be used in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(D)
	A)	BIV key	B)	BL Key	
	C)	Guard key	D)	Reverser Key	
18.	CC2 contactor closing but Aux. Compressor is not working, check _____ fuse of Aux. Comp. in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(B)
	A)	63A	B)	16A	
	C)	10A	D)	80A	
19.	BIV having _____ no. of electrical contacts in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(B)
	A)	Many	B)	3	
	C)	6	D)	5	
20.	Operating voltage of compartment fans & lights is _____ in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	141 V single phase AC	B)	266 V single phase AC	
	C)	141 V AC	D)	266 V AC	
21.	Bell code for calling the guard to leading motor coach is _____.				(B)
	A)	00	B)	000	
	C)	0-0	D)	00-00	
22.	On every odd notch _____ transfer contactor will close in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	T9	B)	TL	
	C)	T8	D)	T7	
23.	To raise rear unit pantograph only from leading Motor coach, Loco pilot has to operate _____ relays manually in leading motor coach of conventional EMU/MEMU.				(B)
	A)	NVR, SR	B)	ABR, ARR	
	C)	EFRP, SR	D)	EFRA II, ARR	
24.	While passing automatic signal at 'ON', loco pilot has to operate _____ switch to avoid over speeding in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(D)
	A)	Flasher Light	B)	Head Light	
	C)	Tail Lamp	D)	AWS	
25.	PLTE experiences due to defective governor (Equipment Governor or Control Governor or Parking brake Governor) _____ lamp will glow in all MCs in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	MSTL	B)	Unit Fault Lamp	
	C)	VCB Red	D)	Parking Brake	

26.	Battery charger provided in _____ power circuit in conventional EMU/MEMU.		(A)
	A) Auxiliary I	B) Auxiliary II	
	C) Power circuit	D) Tap changer circuit	
27.	During DMH brake application, _____ pressure will be admitted to brake cylinders in conventional EMU/MEMU.		(A)
	A) Auxiliary Reservoir (BP)	B) Main Reservoir (MR)	
	C) Control Reservoir	D) Parking Brake Reservoir	
28.	When leading MC struck up in Neutral Section, _____ switch to be operated, before closing VCB to clear neutral section in conventional EMU/MEMU.		(B)
	A) AWS	B) TSS	
	C) Control	D) Head Light	
29.	If 15 AMCB - PT/VCB trips frequently duty of loco pilot is keep _____ switch in fault position in _____ motor coaches in conventional EMU/MEMU.		(D)
	A) TSS, Leading	B) HOBA, Leading	
	C) TSS, All	D) HOBA, All	
30.	If 5A MCB of VCB fault trips in leading MC, _____ lamps will glow in that MC in conventional EMU/MEMU.		(A)
	A) VCB off Red lamp	B) MSTL	
	C) Unit Fault Lamp	D) BCFR	
31.	_____ no. of Brake cylinders available in MC of conventional MEMU.		(A)
	A) 8	B) 4	
	C) 16	D) 6	
32.	_____ no. of PB Brake cylinders available in conventional MEMU Motor coach.		(B)
	A) 8	B) 4	
	C) 16	D) 6	
33.	Parking brake applied for _____ wheels of motor coach in conventional EMU/MEMU.		(B)
	A) 1-2-7-8	B) 1-4-5-8	
	C) 2-5-6-7	D) 1-6-7-11	
34.	Before starting of first trip of every day, _____ test is to be conducted in conventional EMU/MEMU trains.		(D)
	A) Brake power	B) Pit Examination	
	C) AWS	D) Joint Brake	
35.	To operate guard side Fans & Lights switches, _____ to be inserted in conventional EMU/MEMU.		(B)
	A) BL Key	B) Guard Key	
	C) Reverser	D) . BIV/Spare BIV	
36.	For releasing brake binding, after closing of EPIC & AIC _____ to be pulled in conventional EMU/MEMU.		(A)
	A) Brake Release Handle	B) EPIC Switch	
	C) EPIC COC	D) AIC COC	
37.	Correct operation of public addressing system in conventional EMU/MEMU trains is the responsibility of _____.		(C)
	A) Loco Pilot	B) Station Master	
	C) TMR	D) Pilot Asst. Loco	
38.	When VCB trips _____ lamp will glow in defective MC, in addition to the VCB off lamp indication (5Amp VCB fault MCB is in ON condition) in conventional EMU/MEMU.		(B)
	A) MSTL	B) Unit Fault Lamp	
	C) MRTL	D) Emergency cab light	

39.	type of fire extinguishers are provided in conventional EMU /MEMU.				(A)
	A)	Dry Chemical Powder	B)	Carbon dioxide	
	C)	carbon Monoxide	D)	Wet Chemical Powder	
40.	If cab emergency lights not glowing check _____ MCB of cab emergency lights (in conventional EMU/MEMU).				(A)
	A)	2.5 A MCB	B)	5 A MCB	
	C)	15 A MCB	D)	2.5 Sync MCB	
41.	If cab emergency lights not glowing check 2.5A MCB in _____ panel (in conventional EMU/MEMU).				(D)
	A)	1 st row	B)	2 nd row	
	C)	3 rd row	D)	4 th row	
42.	Line Voltmeter showing '0' and VCB in closed condition check _____ MCB of volt meter in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	2.5 A MCB	B)	5 A MCB	
	C)	15 A MCB	D)	2.5 Sync MCB	
43.	Brake Power certificate of conventional EMU/MEMU issued by _____.				(B)
	A)	Guard	B)	Shift in charge of Shed	
	C)	Loco pilot	D)	Station Master	
44.	OL5 acts at _____ amps in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(B)
	A)	900A	B)	4000A	
	C)	160A	D)	180A	
45.	_____ is protected from surge voltages in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(B)
	A)	OLP	B)	Lightening Arrester (LA)	
	C)	WGR	D)	Panto Pan	
46.	_____ will act when temperature of the transformer exceeds 85 ⁰ C temperature in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(C)
	A)	BIR	B)	HEFRP Red target	
	C)	TTR	D)	EFRA II	
47.	To operate OL reset switch, loco pilot has to open _____ switch in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(D)
	A)	HVCB Trip	B)	HEFRP	
	C)	EP Supply on	D)	Control	
48.	When the parking brakes are fully applied the pressure in the parking brake cylinder is _____ kg/cm ² in EMU/MEMU.				(B)
	A)	3.5	B)	0	
	C)	5	D)	1.6	
49.	The main compressor governor closes its contact at _____ kg/cm ² and opens at _____ kg/cm ² in conventional EMU/MEMU (on CC-1 coil side).				(D)
	A)	5, 6	B)	5, 7	
	C)	5, 8	D)	6, 7	
50.	The heat generated in the traction motors is cooled by _____ in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(C)
	A)	KF1 and KF2	B)	TM Blowers	
	C)	self ventilated fan in TM unit	D)	Cooling is not necessary	
51.	The bell code for the guard to apply brakes is _____ in EMU/MEMU.				(B)
	A)	00	B)	000000	
	C)	0-0	D)	00-00	
52.	_____ MCB gives supply to the unit fault lamp in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(B)
	A)	5A MCB/MCP	B)	5A MCB VCB Fault	
	C)	5A MCB Guards Supply	D)	15A MCB Master Control	

53.	Over voltage relay energizes at _____ volts in conventional EMU/MEMU.			(A)	
	A)	540 V	B)		4000V
	C)	900V	D)		160V
54.	The left-over AC pulses of rectifier output are purified by the _____ in the traction power circuit in conventional EMU/MEMU.			(B)	
	A)	Rectifier Fan	B)		SL & ASL
	C)	TL, DL	D)		Carbon Filters
55.	Emergency lights in the trailer coaches will glow when the lights contactor is in closed condition and _____ relay is in de-energized position in conventional EMU/MEMU.			(D)	
	A)	EFRAII	B)		QTD 105
	C)	Normal lights relay	D)		Emergency lights relay
56.	While closing VCB, Loco pilot will experience _____ trouble, if EFRP is acted already in conventional EMU/MEMU.			(B)	
	A)	Partial Loss	B)		ICVCB
	C)	Total Loss	D)		VCB chattering
57.	If BP pipe is broken between the middle motor coach and rear portion BP can be charged by _____ (in conventional EMU/MEMU).			(A)	
	A)	Spare BIV	B)		to Close BP angle COC of 'D'
	C)	Guard key	D)		to Close BP angle COC of 'MC'
58.	If Motor contactors are opened _____ lamp will glow in motor coach in conventional EMU/MEMU.			(C)	
	A)	VCB off Red	B)		Control on
	C)	MSTL	D)		BCFR
59.	WGR will energize when MPT is moved to _____ position in conventional EMU/MEMU.			(A)	
	A)	Full Power	B)		Half Power
	C)	Shunt	D)		Shunt to Half Power
60.	In lap position of BCH _____ ports are closed in the Poppet valve, in WSF brake system in conventional EMU/MEMU.			(C)	
	A)	A & B	B)		C & D
	C)	A, B, C & D	D)		None
61.	The auxiliary compressor contactor is _____ in conventional EMU/MEMU.			(B)	
	A)	CC1	B)		CC2
	C)	FC	D)		LC
62.	The purpose of KF1 and KF2 motors are _____ in conventional EMU/MEMU.			(A)	
	A)	To cool Transformer Oil	B)		To Cool Traction Motors
	C)	To cool Main Rectifier	D)		To Cool Auxiliary Rectifier
63.	If more than one HRC fuse is blown in the rectifier block, _____ relay will get energized in conventional EMU/MEMU.			(D)	
	A)	CBR 'A'	B)		CLR 1&2
	C)	AOVR	D)		CBR 'B'
64.	Dropping reactor (DL) is in service up to _____ notches in conventional EMU/MEMU.			(C)	
	A)	2	B)		12
	C)	10	D)		22

65.	_____ relay will protect transformer in the event of hot gases in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	BIR	B)	TTR	
	C)	KF1&KF2	D)	OVR	
66.	The Main compressor safety valve setting is _____ kg/cm ² in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	8	B)	7	
	C)	9	D)	6-7	
67.	The output of the auxiliary II winding is _____ volts in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(D)
	A)	266V 3phase AC	B)	141V 3phase AC	
	C)	266V 1phase AC	D)	141V 1phase AC	
68.	The no. of electrical couplers between the coaches of conventional EMU are _____.				(B)
	A)	4	B)	5	
	C)	6	D)	3	
69.	The no. of electrical couplers between the coaches of conventional MEMU are _____.				(A)
	A)	4	B)	5	
	C)	6	D)	3	
70.	_____ pressure will be admitted in to the brake cylinder during EP application in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(B)
	A)	BP	B)	MR	
	C)	Control	D)	Parking Brake	
71.	When the BCH is moved to auto application _____ kg/cm ² of max. Pressure is admitted in to the trailer coach brake cylinder of conventional MEMU.				(C)
	A)	1.6	B)	2	
	C)	1.8	D)	5	
72.	EP units are having _____ electro valves in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(B)
	A)	Neutralized magnet	B)	Holding and Application magnet	
	C)	Semi Holding and Application	D)	parking brake magnet	
73.	The transformer rating of conventional MEMU/EMU is _____ KVA				(B)
	A)	900	B)	1000	
	C)	1800	D)	3000	
74.	The maximum permissible speed of conventional MEMU is _____.				(C)
	A)	120 Kmph	B)	90 Kmph	
	C)	100Kmph	D)	110 Kmph	
75.	The speed of the conventional MEMU in case, loco pilot is driving from rear MC is _____ KMPH (when leading MC brake equipment not working).				(B)
	A)	40 Kmph	B)	15 Kmph	
	C)	30 Kmph	D)	60 Kmph	
76.	For isolation of traction motor no. 3, _____ switch to be kept in _____ position in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(B)
	A)	MCS2; 4 out	B)	MCS2; 3 out	
	C)	MCS1; 3 out	D)	MCS1; 4 out	
77.	Controlling MCB for LTR is _____ in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	2.5 A MCB	B)	5 A MCB	
	C)	15 A MCB	D)	2.5 Sync MCB	

78.	Joint brake test will conduct by _____ in EMU/MEMU.				(D)
	A)	Loco Pilot	B)	Station Master	
	C)	Guard	D)	Both LP & GD	
79.	NVR is provided in _____ power circuit in conventional EMU/MEMU				(A)
	A)	Aux 1	B)	Aux 2	
	C)	Power	D)	Low Tension	
80.	Gear ratio of traction motor is _____ in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(D)
	A)	16:61	B)	19:91	
	C)	21:91	D)	20:91	
81.	While units on run, loco pilot should not bring _____ to _____ position in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	Reverser; Neutral	B)	BIV; OFF	
	C)	MPT; OFF	D)	AWS; ON	
82.	TL will be in circuit at every _____ notches in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(A)
	A)	Odd	B)	Even	
	C)	Up to 10	D)	Up to 12	
83.	If DMH pilot valve becomes defective, _____ cock to be closed to avoid BP leakage in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(D)
	A)	AIC	B)	BIC 1&2	
	C)	EPIC	D)	DMH	
84.	Horns reservoir charged with _____ pressure in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(D)
	A)	PB Gauge	B)	RS	
	C)	BP	D)	MR	
85.	If rectifier fan is not working _____ relay will de-energies in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(C)
	A)	CLR 1&2	B)	LTR	
	C)	RFAR	D)	CBAR	
86.	For resetting OLs, _____ MCB should be in good condition in conventional EMU/MEMU.				(C)
	A)	2.5 A MPT	B)	5 A MPT	
	C)	15 A MPT	D)	2.5 Sync MPT	

37. EMU/MEMU (Three Phase):

1.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, to start all main compressors, _____ switch to be pressed.			(C)
	A)	ENS	B)	MAC Switch in end panel of DTC/NDTC
	C)	START all MAC	D)	CRUISE Control
2.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, even if all brakes are released, still MIN 1 BR Applied lamp is glowing, keep _____ switch in isolation position.			(D)
	A)	Emergency brake loop by pass	B)	CAB occupied selector
	C)	Emergency off loop by pass	D)	Brake applied loop
3.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, if emergency OFF push button operated, _____ actions will take place in all MCs.			(A)
	A)	VCB trip, Panto lower	B)	VCB trip, BP drop
	C)	VCB trip, Panto lower, BP drop	D)	Only BP drop
4.	In three phase EMU, if any one of the MC pantograph not raised, _____ lamp will glow in DTC.			(B)
	A)	Not all MC On	B)	Not All Panto Up
	C)	TCN failure	D)	Emergency off
5.	In three phase EMU, if any one of the VCB not closed, _____ lamp will glow in DTC.			(C)
	A)	TCN failure	B)	Not All Panto Up
	C)	Not All MC On	D)	Emergency off
6.	In three phase EMU, the maximum pressure that can be indicated on the BC gauge in the DTC is _____.			(A)
	A)	1.2 kg/cm ²	B)	1.6 kg/cm ²
	C)	0.8 kg/cm ²	D)	1.8 kg/cm ²
7.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, if DDU displays blank, check _____ MCB.			(C)
	A)	ECN-1	B)	ECN-2
	C)	TCMS	D)	CCC-1
8.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, to deactivate cruise control _____ to be operated.			(D)
	A)	Operate ECN switch	B)	Operate MAC switch
	C)	Operate fault reset switch	D)	Press cruise control again or move MCH to '0'
9.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, if any unit is isolated, its concerned icon indicates on DDU.			(C)
	A)	White back ground with yellow	B)	Blue back ground with yellow
	C)	Black back ground with yellow	D)	Red back ground with yellow
10.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, after inserting DCS & ICS key, _____ icon indicates in Blue, i.e., system ready.			(D)
	A)	VCB icon	B)	Panto icon
	C)	MAC icon	D)	Cab occupancy icon
11.	In three phase EMU, location of DMH valve and its COC _____.			(D)
	A)	Under shunting desk in MC	B)	In end panel in MC
	C)	Under LP seat, behind cattle guard	D)	Under guard desk in DTC

12.	In three phase EMU, if min 1 brake applied lamp is glowing it indicates _____				(D)
	A)	EP or Auto brake applied	B)	Parking brake applied	
	C)	RG brake applied	D)	A or B	
13.	In three phase MEMU, to apply EP brake _____ has to be operated to braking side.				(A)
	A)	Master controller handle	B)	Brake control handle	
	C)	TMR side brake valve	D)	EMR Push button	
14.	In three phase EMU, to isolate any one Bogie traction motors, go to _____ page in DDU.				(B)
	A)	Brake	B)	Train settings	
	C)	Drive/Brake	D)	Over view	
15.	In three phase EMU, maximum BC gauge pressure in motor coach is _____.				(B)
	A)	1.2 kg/cm ²	B)	1.6 kg/cm ²	
	C)	0.8 kg/cm ²	D)	1.8 kg/cm ²	
16.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, _____ switch is provided for communication within Basic unit.				(A)
	A)	ECN	B)	ETB	
	C)	TCMS	D)	MCU	
17.	In three phase EMU, OHE available lamp is available in _____ coach.				(D)
	A)	DTC	B)	NDTC	
	C)	TC	D)	MC	
18.	In three phase EMU/MEMU during RDM mode ENS function is in _____ position.				(B)
	A)	Active	B)	Inactive	
	C)	Glow	D)	None of the above.	
19.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, if ICS key or DCS key are turned off, _____ brake will apply automatically.				(B)
	A)	Auto	B)	Parking	
	C)	Emergency	D)	EP brake	
20.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, _____ protection is provided to safeguard the pantograph in Unwired turn out.				(A)
	A)	ORD	B)	ADD	
	C)	ECN	D)	RDM	
21.	In three phase EMU, individual CP (MAC) can be isolated through _____ or _____.				(D)
	A)	DDU; Fault reset switch	B)	CCU; start all MAC	
	C)	CCU; MAC Selector switch	D)	DDU; MAC selector switch in DTC.	
22.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, holding brake will release automatically when MCH moves to _____.				(C)
	A)	Braking	B)	'0' position	
	C)	Powering (Traction)	D)	Regeneration	
23.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, during the run, when the MCH is moved to the braking position, the _____ brake is activated first in the Motor Coach (MC)."				(A)
	A)	Regeneration	B)	EP	
	C)	Parking	D)	Auto	

24.	In three phase EMU, individual basic unit can be isolated through _____ or _____.				(B)
	A)	DDU; Battery supply switch.	B)	DDU; BU isolation switch in DTC	
	C)	CCU; BASIC UNIT switch in DTC	D)	CCU; Battery supply switch	
25.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, if emergency off button is not able to reset, keep _____ switch in isolation position.				(C)
	A)	Emergency brake loop (EBL) bypass	B)	CAB occupied selector	
	C)	Emergency off loop (EOL) bypass	D)	Brake applied loop (BAL)	
26.	In three phase EMU, location of auxiliary compressor (AAC) is _____.				(C)
	A)	In DTC under truck	B)	In MC under shunting desk	
	C)	In MC in HT compartment	D)	In DTC under guard desk	
27.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, after operation of _____ switch, the auxiliary compressor (AAC) will start if pressure is less.				(B)
	A)	ICS key on	B)	BN (battery normal) switch.	
	C)	DCS on	D)	BD switch on	
28.	In three phase EMU, location of IMAC COC _____.				(C)
	A)	Under MC, after MR reservoir	B)	Under TC	
	C)	Under DTC/NDTC, after two MR reservoirs	D)	In HT compartment in MC	
29.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, to check the Air spring pressure, open _____ page of DDU.				(C)
	A)	Drive/brake	B)	Brake	
	C)	Air spring	D)	Train settings	
30.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, if rake is rolling back with Reverser in Forward direction _____ brake will apply in case of speed above 5 kmph				(C)
	A)	Auto	B)	Regenerative	
	C)	EP	D)	Parking	
31.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, if rake is rolling back with Reverser in 'F' direction _____ brake will apply in case of speed above 10 kmph				(A)
	A)	AUTO	B)	Regenerative	
	C)	EP	D)	Parking	
32.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, battery isolated lamp will glow when _____ MCB OFF				(B)
	A)	Battery Normal (BN)	B)	Battery direct (BD)	
	C)	Battery protection	D)	Battery under voltage protection	
33.	In under slung MEMU, Battery Direct switch is provided in _____ coach.				(B)
	A)	Middle Motor coach	B)	Trailer Coach adjacent to DMC	
	C)	End trailer Coach of BU	D)	None of these	
34.	In three phase MEMU/EMU, DCS having _____ positions.				(C)
	A)	ON, Auto, OFF	B)	D, OFF, C	
	C)	ON, OFF, RDM	D)	C, Off, RDM	

35.	In three phase MEMU, holding brake pressure is _____ kg/cm ² in DMC.				(A)
	A)	1.2 kg/cm ²	B)	1.6 kg/cm ²	
	C)	0.8 kg/cm ²	D)	1.8 kg/cm ²	
36.	In three phase MEMU, DMH will come into service when speed is _____ kmph.				(A)
	A)	6 or more	B)	10 or more	
	C)	15 or more	D)	Stand still (speed 0)	
37.	In three phase MEMU/EMU, in special RDM mode V-max shows _____ kmph.				(D)
	A)	15	B)	60	
	C)	110	D)	100	
38.	In three phase MEMU/EMU, V-max showing 15 kmph indicates _____.				(D)
	A)	Rear DMC driving	B)	Reverse Movement	
	C)	Not logged out from maintenance mode	D)	Any one of the above	
39.	In three phase MEMU/EMU, traction motor maximum current is _____ and traction motor maximum voltage is _____.				(A)
	A)	175A, 1171V	B)	1171A, 175V	
	C)	1100A, 750V	D)	1300A, 750V	
40.	In three phase MEMU/EMU, normal position of rotating switch on CRW panel position, isolation position is _____ position.				(C)
	A)	11 'o'clock, 9 'o'clock	B)	1 'o'clock, 11 'o'clock	
	C)	11 'o'clock, 1 'o'clock	D)	9 'o'clock, 11 'o'clock	
41.	In three phase MEMU/EMU, if ORD (over reaching detector) acts, _____ happens.				(C)
	A)	All pantos will lower	B)	All MC VCBs will open	
	C)	A & B	D)	Only concern MC panto lower	
42.	In three phase MEMU, _____ brakes applies automatically after stopping the train and MCH on '0'.				(B)
	A)	Auto	B)	holding bakes	
	C)	Special	D)	Parking	
43.	In three phase MEMU, maximum no. of 3 phase auxiliary motors provided in one basic unit are _____.				(B)
	A)	19 or 21	B)	07 or 09	
	C)	17 or 19	D)	05 or 07	
44.	In three phase MEMU, if any one coach air suspension failure, TE will be permitted up to _____ kmph.				(B)
	A)	101	B)	55	
	C)	105	D)	60	
45.	In three phase MEMU, in case of pantograph raised and no tension, panto icon indicates _____ colour on DDU.				(A)
	A)	White back ground	B)	Blue back ground	
	C)	Red back ground	D)	Yellow back ground	
46.	In three phase EMU/MEMU, individual CP (MAC) switch positions are _____.				(B)
	A)	off, on	B)	Auto, on, off	
	C)	Manual, auto, off	D)	Auto, off	

47.	If parking brakes not release in three phase MEMU and MCH operated to Driving side, Vmax shows _____ kmph.				(D)
	A)	15	B)	20	
	C)	10	D)	Zero force	
48.	In three phase MEMU/EMU, surge voltage going to traction motor will be controlled by _____.				(B)
	A)	Lightening arrestor	B)	Brake chopper	
	C)	By traction motor itself	D)	DC link	
49.	In three phase MEMU/EMU during regenerative brake, if VCB trips the generated power will be absorbed by _____.				(C)
	A)	DC link	B)	LTC	
	C)	Brake chopper	D)	Auxiliary converter	
50.	In three phase EMU/MEMU _____ type of bogie is provided.				(A)
	A)	BO-BO Fabricated & I bolster	B)	BO-BO casted	
	C)	Bo-BO 'H' shape bolster	D)	BO-BO casted H shape bolster	

37. Vande Bharat train set:

1.	In Train-18, DC link voltage of traction converter is _____ volts.				(B)
	A)	2800	B)	1800	
	C)	800	D)	630	
2.	In Train-18, if OHE supply is not available BD and BN voltage is ON, AAC will work only _____ no. of times.				(C)
	A)	18	B)	9	
	C)	10	D)	11	
3.	Train-18, maximum parking brake pressure when parking brakes are in released condition is _____ kg/cm ² .				(B)
	A)	4.0	B)	5.0	
	C)	6.0	D)	7.0	
4.	In Train-18, to protect DC link from surge voltages, _____ is provided.				(A)
	A)	Brake Chopper	B)	Crow bar	
	C)	IGBT	D)	Pre heeling diode	
5.	In Train -18, to control in rush current to DC link, _____ is provided.				(C)
	A)	Main resistance	B)	Low resistance	
	C)	Pre charge resistor	D)	Pre heeling diode	
6.	In Train -18, traction winding input Voltage is _____ volts.				(B)
	A)	1269	B)	950	
	C)	1000	D)	1800	
7.	In Train -18, each RMPU capacity is _____ tonnes.				(D)
	A)	2	B)	4	
	C)	6	D)	8	
8.	In Train -18, _____ no of loops must be healthy to avoid emergency brake application.				(A)
	A)	2	B)	4	
	C)	6	D)	8	
9.	Train -18, to stop ACP buzzer, press _____ button in DTC.				(B)
	A)	FDU	B)	PAS ACK	
	C)	Emergency OFF	D)	Emergency Brake	
10.	In Train -18, to stop FDU buzzer press/operate, _____ button in DTC.				(D)
	A)	Emergency Stop	B)	PAS	
	C)	Emergency OFF	D)	FDU enable	
11.	In Train-18, to check the air spring pressure, open _____ page in DDU.				(A)
	A)	Drive/Brake	B)	Brake	
	C)	Over view	D)	Train setting	
12.	In Train-18, 230V single phase AC supply is given by _____ transformer.				(C)
	A)	Main transformer	B)	Aux. Transformer	
	C)	Isolation transformer	D)	Traction	
13.	In Train-18, parking brake solenoid valve is provided in _____ coach(s).				(C)
	A)	DTC	B)	NDTC	
	C)	All	D)	50%	

14.	In Train-18, for moving dead, _____ cocks are to be closed in all coaches.				(D)
	A)	BIC	B)	Air spring	
	C)	MR	D)	EPIC	
15.	In Train -18, for moving dead _____ cocks are to be closed in DTCs.				(B)
	A)	BIC	B)	BPIC	
	C)	EPIC	D)	Both B & C	
16.	In Train -18, when door is in closed position and feedback fail to TCMS, to get traction LP has to operate _____ switch				(C)
	A)	DOAR	B)	LDLR	
	C)	ADCR	D)	LDRR	
17.	In Train -18, doors opening is not possible above _____ kmph speed.				(D)
	A)	2	B)	3	
	C)	4	D)	5	
18.	In Train -18, _____ equipment is provided to give DC voltage supply to Control circuits.				(C)
	A)	Traction converter	B)	Main transformer	
	C)	DC module	D)	Battery charger	
19.	In Train -18, the purpose of battery charger is _____.				(A)
	A)	Only to charge Batteries	B)	To give supply to control circuits	
	C)	To ensure BN lights glowing	D)	None of the above	
20.	In Train-18, _____ type of coupling is provided in between coaches.				(A)
	A)	Semi permanent rigid coupling	B)	Automatic	
	C)	CBC	D)	Transition screw	
21.	In Train -18, buffer height between coaches is _____ mm.				(C)
	A)	1030	B)	1105	
	C)	960	D)	940	
22.	In Train -18, _____ type of pantograph is provided.				(D)
	A)	AM-12	B)	LX 3500	
	C)	LX 1800	D)	WBL 22.03	
23.	In Train -18, to override air spring, go to the _____ option of maintenance mode.				(A)
	A)	Train setting	B)	Log in	
	C)	Drive/Brake	D)	Over view	
24.	In Train -18, for rake level operations _____ is the main processor.				(A)
	A)	CCU	B)	MCU	
	C)	ACU	D)	PCU	
25.	In Train -18, for motor coach level operations _____ is the main processor.				(B)
	A)	CCU	B)	MCU	
	C)	ACU	D)	PCU	
26.	In Train -18, for trailing coach level operations _____ is the main processor.				(D)
	A)	CCU	B)	MCU	
	C)	ACU	D)	PCU	
27.	In Train -18, emergency brakes will apply without BP pressure drop during _____.				(C)
	A)	VCD penalty	B)	Operation of EMR push button	
	C)	Moving MCH to EMR position	D)	All the above.	

28.	In Train -18, if EMR bypass switch is operated to bypass position in CRW panel, will not function further.				(A)
	A)	EMR push button	B)	EMR brake	
	C)	EMR OFF	D)	All the above	
29.	In Train-18, operate UV protection switch when battery voltage is dropped below Volts.				(D)
	A)	92	B)	90	
	C)	88	D)	86	
30.	In Train-18, in one basic unit battery capacity is _____ mAh.				(A)
	A)	684	B)	228	
	C)	452	D)	124	
31.	In Train-18, batteries are connected in _____ connection.				(C)
	A)	Series	B)	Parallel	
	C)	Series-Parallel	D)	Compound	
32.	In Train-18, master MCP will be connected to _____ calls.				(B)
	A)	Communication calls	B)	ETBU	
	C)	Mobile calls	D)	None	
33.	In Train-18, to open doors on left side (as per train direction), TMR has to operate side door open switches.				(A)
	A)	Right	B)	Left	
	C)	Up	D)	Down	
34.	In Train-18, to apply and release of auto brakes _____ valve is provided in all coaches.				(D)
	A)	A1	B)	A2	
	C)	A0	D)	STV200	
35.	In Train-18, eight car formation, if stopped at neutral section with both VCBs open, change _____ to clear neutral section.				(A)
	A)	Pantograph as per dead wire	B)	Cab	
	C)	Isolate roof line VCB	D)	None	
36.	In Train-18, when BP pressure drops below _____ kg/cm ² , Vmax. becomes '0' kmph.				(D)
	A)	4.0	B)	3.8	
	C)	3.6	D)	3.5	
37.	In Train-18, when MR pressure drops below _____ kg/cm ² , Vmax. becomes '0' kmph.				(A)
	A)	6.5	B)	6.8	
	C)	7.5	D)	7.9	
38.	In Train-18, while energising rake, MR pressure enters into air springs after creation of _____ kg/cm ² of MR pressure only.				(C)
	A)	7.0	B)	7.8	
	C)	7.5	D)	7.6	
39.	In Train-18, in Faiveley brake system _____ number of EP brake isolating cocks are provided in every coach.				(C)
	A)	2	B)	3	
	C)	1	D)	4	

40.	In Train-18, _____ is provided for soft setting monitoring/modification of coach level RMPUs by technician.			(B)
	A)	CCTV	B)	CCMS
	C)	MCP	D)	None
41.	In Train-18, to negotiate neutral section LP has to use _____ switch.			(D)
	A)	Master controller	B)	PT switch
	C)	Cruise	D)	ENS
42.	In Train-18, if RMPU is not working, for passenger comfort _____ will work with 110 Volts DC.			(A)
	A)	Emergency Ventilation Blower	B)	Natural ventilators
	C)	FAN	D)	None
43.	In Train-18, train journey entry to be feed in _____ MCP.			(B)
	A)	SLAVE	B)	MASTER
	C)	BOTH	D)	CCMS
44.	In Train-18, BN switch is available in _____ coach(s).			(C)
	A)	DTC and TC	B)	NDTC and MC
	C)	DTC and NDTC	D)	MC and TC

38. WAG-12B Locomotives:

1.	In WAG-12B locomotive, to trip VCB from rear section, operate _____ in rear section.				(D)
	A)	Panto toggle switch to emergency	B)	Open RS	
	C)	Apply A9 to emergency	D)	All the above	
2.	In WAG-12B locomotive, if both pantographs are raised, follow speed restriction of Km/h.				(C)
	A)	60	B)	100	
	C)	80	D)	90	
3.	In WAG-12B locomotive, _____ position of HHTs will allow raising of single pantograph.				(A)
	A)	Close	B)	Open	
	C)	Neutral	D)	All the above	
4.	In WAG-12B locomotive, if any 'Z sec key' is in disconnection position _____ will not rise or function.				(B)
	A)	SA-9	B)	Panto	
	C)	A-9	D)	None of the above	
5.	In WAG-12B, dehumidifier will work with _____ voltage.				(B)
	A)	110 V AC	B)	110 V DC	
	C)	415 V AC	D)	None of the above	
6.	In WAG-12B locomotive, MCPA will work when _____ switch is operated.				(D)
	A)	100	B)	MASCON	
	C)	Z-SEC	D)	BA connect	
7.	In WAG-12B locomotive, if one section transformer oil pump is failed, TE will reduce to _____ %.				(A)
	A)	85	B)	70	
	C)	50	D)	No reduction	
8.	In WAG-12B locomotive, to isolate TCU go to the _____ page of DDU.				(D)
	A)	High voltage	B)	Brake	
	C)	Home	D)	Motor	
9.	In WAG-12B locomotive, to raise or lower pantograph, is possible in _____ page of DDU.				(A)
	A)	High voltage	B)	Brake	
	C)	Home	D)	Motor	
10.	In WAG-12B locomotive, fire detectors are provided in _____ equipment.				(D)
	A)	E block LP side	B)	E Block ALP side	
	C)	H V cubical	D)	All the above	
11.	In WAG-12B locomotive, main transformer rating is _____ kVA.				(C)
	A)	7775	B)	7450	
	C)	5848	D)	5400	
12.	In WAG-12B locomotive, E block DC link voltage is _____ volts.				(A)
	A)	1800	B)	2600	
	C)	2800	D)	2900	
13.	In WAG-12B locomotive, communication computers are available in _____ cubicle.				(D)
	A)	HV	B)	E Block LP side	
	C)	E Block ALP Side	D)	LV	

14.	In WAG-12B locomotive, _____ no. of battery charging modules are provided.				(B)
	A)	2	B)	4	
	C)	1	D)	3	
15.	In WAG-12B locomotive, to operate BVR panel, ground _____ section(s).				(B)
	A)	Leading	B)	Both	
	C)	Trailing	D)	Any one	
16.	In WAG-12B locomotive, if MCP oil is not visible, check the MCP oil level by running MCP continuously for _____ minutes.				(C)
	A)	15	B)	10	
	C)	5	D)	Any one	
17.	In WAG-12B locomotive, if IOS blinks with orange colour indicates _____ type of fault.				(C)
	A)	High critical event	B)	Low critical event	
	C)	Medium critical event	D)	Any one	
18.	In WAG-12B locomotive, to isolate harmonic filter go to _____ page in DDU.				(A)
	A)	High voltage	B)	Brake	
	C)	Home	D)	Motor	
19.	In WAG-12B locomotive, E block of LP side is capable of giving supply to _____ equipment.				(D)
	A)	TM 1 & 2	B)	TM 3 & 4	
	C)	Auxiliary loads	D)	TM 3 & 4 and auxiliary inverter	
20.	In WAG-12B locomotive, E block blower is a _____ speed blower.				(A)
	A)	Dual	B)	Single	
	C)	Slow	D)	High	
21.	In WAG-12B locomotive, TM blower is having _____ no. of speed control circuits.				(B)
	A)	1	B)	2	
	C)	3	D)	4	
22.	In WAG-12B locomotive, if emergency brake is applied above 3 kmph speed _____ will happen.				(D)
	A)	VCB open	B)	Panto lower	
	C)	BP pressure drop	D)	All the above	
23.	In WAG-12B locomotive, regenerative brake will cut off when speed is dropped to _____ kmph.				(A)
	A)	5	B)	10	
	C)	4	D)	3	
24.	In WAG-12B locomotive, _____ is the minimum speed given for CSC selection from DDU.				(C)
	A)	10 kmph	B)	20 kmph	
	C)	30 kmph	D)	05 kmph	
25.	WAG-12B locomotive, inching mode operation can be selected from _____ page of DDU.				(B)
	A)	Home	B)	Driving	
	C)	High voltage	D)	Train Bus	
26.	In WAG-12B locomotive, WSSU is provided to operate loco in _____ mode.				(B)
	A)	Grounding	B)	Work shop	
	C)	Yard shunting	D)	Constant speed	

27.	In WAG-12B locomotive, _____ type of MCP is provided.				(D)
	A)	Reciprocate	B)	Rolling piston	
	C)	Scroll	D)	Rotary screw	
28.	In WAG-12B locomotive, the capacity of MCP is _____ LPM.				(B)
	A)	2000	B)	2430	
	C)	1500	D)	2030	
29.	In WAG-12B locomotive, to isolate MCP close _____ COC.				(A)
	A)	MASU	B)	BP	
	C)	AUX	D)	SIFA	
30.	In WAG-12B locomotive, if TBC is failed, for TE/BE operation in DDU, change switch in CCR panel.				(C)
	A)	ZERO SPEED	B)	BA SUPPLY	
	C)	TBC bypass	D)	MASCON	
31.	In WAG-12B locomotive, _____ KN are the limitations for the ZTEL switch.				(D)
	A)	300, 429	B)	529, 368	
	C)	706, 529	D)	300, 529	
32.	In WAG-12B locomotive, in stand still condition from _____ % of humidity machine room blower will work.				(B)
	A)	50	B)	75	
	C)	30	D)	100	
33.	In WAG-12B locomotive, when SA9 and PB applied, parking brake gauge shows _____ kg/cm ² pressure.				(A)
	A)	3.8	B)	5.0	
	C)	0.0	D)	2.5	
34.	In WAG 12B locomotive, DDU will function only in _____ cab.				(B)
	A)	In active	B)	Active	
	C)	Rear	D)	None	
35.	In WAG-12B locomotive, TM speed sensors are provided in _____.				(C)
	A)	Traction Motor	B)	E block	
	C)	TM Gear Case	D)	None	
36.	In WAG-12B locomotive, MR pressure safety valve will blow when pressure reaches to _____ kg/cm ² .				(C)
	A)	12.0	B)	10.0	
	C)	10.7	D)	12.2	
37.	In WAG-12B locomotive, in shut down mode cab/machine room lights will ON for _____ minutes.				(A)
	A)	15	B)	10	
	C)	5	D)	Continuously	
38.	In WAG-12B locomotive, if one TCU is isolated, maximum TE of 22.5 Tons axle load locomotive is _____ KN.				(C)
	A)	706	B)	514	
	C)	529	D)	488	

39.	In WAG-12B locomotive, to move loco in PTDC mode trip _____ number MCB in both sections.			(A)
	A)	62 Q 06	B)	52 Q 06
	C)	72 Q 06	D)	82 Q 06
40.	In WAG-12B locomotive, to move loco in PTDC mode, change PERCOS in _____ section only.			(B)
	A)	Inactive	B)	Active
	C)	Both	D)	None
41.	In WAG-12B locomotive, if one TCU isolated in 22.5 Tonnes axle load loco, max BE is _____ KN.			(D)
	A)	514	B)	465
	C)	488	D)	385
42.	In WAG-12B locomotive, when virtual TBC is operated from DDU, _____ % of TE/BE will get for every touch.			(C)
	A)	10	B)	15
	C)	5	D)	20
43.	In WAG-12B locomotive, in working cab if PSS kept in 'BOTH' position, HHTs will be in _____ position.			(B)
	A)	Close	B)	Open
	C)	Struck	D)	None
44.	In WAG-12B locomotive, if the VCB toggle switch is defective, closing and opening of the VCB can be done from the _____.			(B)
	A)	Rear section	B)	DDU
	C)	LV cubical	D)	None
45.	In WAG-12B locomotive, when speed freeze switch is pressed once, _____ minutes of DATA backup will freeze.			(D)
	A)	45	B)	15
	C)	10	D)	30
46.	In WAG-12B locomotive, if one TCU is isolated, _____ % of max TE is available.			(A)
	A)	87.5	B)	50
	C)	75	D)	None

39. Push-pull train operation (Amrit Bharat):

1.	In three phase push pull locos, self-hold mode is active for _____ minutes.				(C)
	A)	10	B)	20	
	C)	100	D)	30	
2.	In three phase push pull locos, to change the train direction, keep CE is in _____ mode in both locos.				(D)
	A)	ON	B)	Self-hold	
	C)	Cooling	D)	OFF	
3.	In three phase push pull locos, _____ switch is provided to negotiate neutral section.				(B)
	A)	BLDJ	B)	ZNN	
	C)	ZPT	D)	None of the above	
4.	In three phase push pull locos, _____ brakes in trailing loco are not under control of leading locomotive.				(A)
	A)	Direct	B)	Auto	
	C)	Parking	D)	Proportional	
5.	In three phase push pull locos, _____ & _____ pressures pipe lines are not connected to slave loco.				(C)
	A)	BP & FP	B)	BP & CR	
	C)	MR & SA 9	D)	None of the above	
6.	In three phase push pull locos, hotel load will be in service in _____ loco.				(A)
	A)	Master locomotive	B)	Slave locomotive	
	C)	Either master or slave locomotive	D)	No hotel load provision	
7.	In three phase push pull locos, while passing neutral section, press ZNN switch at _____ location.				(D)
	A)	500 Mts warning board	B)	VCB open warning board	
	C)	VCB Close board	D)	250 Mts warning board	
8.	In three phase push pull locos, on opening of leading loco VCB, rear loco VCB will open after passing _____ meters.				(B)
	A)	500	B)	350	
	C)	250	D)	750	
9.	In three phase push pull locos, on closing of leading loco VCB, rear loco VCB will close after passing _____ meters.				(D)
	A)	500	B)	350	
	C)	250	D)	750	
10.	In three phase push pull locos, _____ are provided in formation to ensure better communication signals between master and slave locomotives.				(C)
	A)	Transformers	B)	Junction boxes	
	C)	Signal Repeaters	D)	None	
11.	In three phase push pull Amrit Bharat locos, in place of UIC connectors, _____ type of communication connectors are provided.				(A)
	A)	Harting	B)	B C D couplers	
	C)	110 V DC couplers	D)	110 V AC couplers	

12.	In three phase push pull Amrith Bharat locos, while connecting UIC cables, one connection between leading loco and front SLR is straight and other connection between rear SLR and rear locomotive must be _____.				(B)
	A)	No connection	B)	Cross	
	C)	Straight	D)	Either B or C	
13.	In three phase push pull Amrith Bharat locos, If VCU reset switch is pressed in leading loco, _____ loco(s) VCU will reset.				(C)
	A)	Trailing	B)	Both	
	C)	Leading	D)	None	
14.	In three phase push pull Amrith Bharat locos, for fault messages of F0401 P1/F0402P1 messages of leading loco, VCB status in leading locomotive is _____ and rear locomotive is _____.				(B)
	A)	Trip; Trip	B)	Trip; will not trip	
	C)	Will not trip; Trip	D)	Will not trip; Will not trip	
15.	In three phase push pull Amrith Bharat WAP-5 locos, at aero dynamic cab end _____ are not provided.				(D)
	A)	IV couplers	B)	Hotel load UICs	
	C)	Push pull UICs	D)	All	
16.	In three phase push pull locos _____ are additionally provided for operation of rear loco.				(D)
	A)	Add BPFA	B)	Add LSDJ	
	C)	Add BL and ZNN	D)	All	
17.	In three phase push pull WAP-5 locomotives, when the locomotive is in a standstill condition, if the ZNN switch is in the pressed/ON position and the BLDJ switch is opened, _____ VCB will open.				(B)
	A)	Both	B)	Only leading	
	C)	Only trailing	D)	No	
18.	In three phase push pull locos, while on run if ZNN switch is in pressed/ON condition and opened BLDJ switch _____ loco(s) VCB will open immediately.				(B)
	A)	Both	B)	Only leading	
	C)	Only trailing	D)	No action.	
19.	In three phase push pull locos, while working the train, LP should keep _____ screen in DDU to ensure both locomotives information.				(C)
	A)	Simulation	B)	Home	
	C)	Node information	D)	Drive	
20.	In three phase push pull WAP-5 locos, if rear locomotive VCB is opened _____ lamp will glow in leading locomotive.				(A)
	A)	Addl LSDJ	B)	Addl LSFI	
	C)	Addl BPFA	D)	None	
21.	In three phase push pull locos, while both locomotives are in service, in rear locomotive, _____ cocks must be in closed position in pneumatic panel.				(A)
	A)	47, 136	B)	70, 74	
	C)	136, 74	D)	70, 136	

22.	In three phase WAP-7 push pull locomotives with E-70 brake system, while on run to make rear locomotive dead, trip 112.1 MCB only after closing _____ cocks and open _____ cock in pneumatic panel.			(B)
	A)	136; 47	B)	70, 74, 136; 47
	C)	136; 74	D)	70; 136
23.	In three phase WAP-7 push pull locomotives with CCB 2.0 brake system, while on run to make rear loco dead, trip 112.1 MCB only after closing _____ cock(s) and open _____ cock in pneumatic panel.			(C)
	A)	47; 136	B)	70 & 74; 47
	C)	74 & 136; 47	D)	70; 136
24.	In three-phase push pull WAP-5 locomotives, do not switch off the 112.1 MCB during run, as it will cause the _____.			(C)
	A)	Main power will off	B)	VCB will not open.
	C)	Parking brake will apply	D)	None
25.	In three phase push pull WAP-5 locomotives, after attaining 10 Kmph speed, _____ message displays in leading locomotive when trailing locomotive brakes are in applied position.			(C)
	A)	F1010P1	B)	F1006P1
	C)	F1009P1	D)	F1005P1
26.	In three phase push pull WAP-5 locomotives, between locomotive and SLR _____ connections are available.			(D)
	A)	IV Couplers	B)	MU UIC cable
	C)	Hotel Load UIC	D)	All of the above
27.	In three phase push pull WAP-5 locomotives, the slave locomotive must be accompanied by not less than the rank of _____.			(A)
	A)	ALP	B)	Technician
	C)	SSE	D)	JE
28.	In three phase Push Pull WAP-5 locomotives, in coach where signal/frequency repeater is provided and in that particular coach if battery voltage is not available will fail.			(A)
	A)	Communication	B)	BP
	C)	FP	D)	IV supply

40. KAVACH and differences between Ver 3.2 to 4.0:

1.	_____ is not a main component of the Kavach System.				(C)
	A)	Track side subsystem	B)	Onboard Kavach sub-system	
	C)	Passenger Information System (PIS)	D)	Network Monitoring System (NMS)	
2.	If train speed exceeds the permitted limit by 10 KMPH, _____ brake is applied by Kavach.				(C)
	A)	Normal service brake	B)	Full service brake	
	C)	Emergency brake	D)	No brake, only alarm	
3.	After successful brake test, Onboard Kavach version 3.2 unit remain in Standby (SB) mode until LP selects _____ Mode.				(C)
	A)	Full Supervision (FS) mode	B)	Override (OVRD) mode	
	C)	Staff Responsible (SR) or Shunt (SH) mode	D)	Limited Supervision (LS) mode	
4.	_____ must be satisfied before the Override (OVRD) mode to be entered by LP.				(D)
	A)	Train is at standstill	B)	MA is less than 200m	
	C)	Only if radio communication has failed	D)	Both a & b	
5.	In Trip (TR) mode, the Onboard Kavach unit applies _____ brakes.				(C)
	A)	Normal service	B)	Full-service	
	C)	Emergency	D)	Traction cut-off without	
6.	_____ signal passing at Danger will not be supervised by the Kavach version 3.2 system.				(D)
	A)	Home signal	B)	Starter signal	
	C)	Last stop signal	D)	Shunt signal	
7.	In Reverse (RV) mode, _____ is ignored by Onboard Kavach.				(A)
	A)	RFID tag information	B)	Permitted speed.	
	C)	Train speed	D)	Manual horn commands	
8.	_____ is the default ceiling speed for Reverse (RV) mode in KAVACH system.				(A)
	A)	25 kmph	B)	50 kmph	
	C)	100 kmph	D)	15 kmph	
9.	In the Override (OVRD) mode of Kavach, _____ is responsible for checking the track occupancy.				(C)
	A)	Onboard Kavach	B)	Stationary Kavach	
	C)	The loco pilot	D)	The network monitoring system	
10.	A Red "SOS STATUS" indication on the LP-OCIP indicates, _____ in Kavach system.				(B)
	A)	No SOS activity	B)	SOS received or transmitted	
	C)	SOS system is faulty	D)	SOS counter has been reset	
11.	_____ information displays in "Context Message" area on the LP-OCIP of Kavach system.				(D)
	A)	Live video feed of the track ahead	B)	Historical data of previous trips.	
	C)	Entertainment options for passengers (PIS)	D)	Additional information or warnings or failure message	
12.	Whenever "Brake Applied" indication displayed on the LP-OCIP indicates _____.				(B)
	A)	LP has manually applied the brakes	B)	Kavach has applied the brakes	
	C)	The brake system is faulty	D)	The train is accelerating	

13.	To select the correct train configuration (e.g., Passenger train, Goods) through LP-OCIP for getting _____ calculation by Kavach.				(C)
	A)	The colour of the LP-OCIP display	B)	Time to synchronize with stationary units	
	C)	Safe braking distances	D)	All of the above	
14.	_____ are the main components of the Onboard Kavach sub-system.				(D)
	A)	RFID reader	B)	LP-OCIP	
	C)	Antennas	D)	All of the above	
15.	After switching on the Kavach power MCB, LP-OCIP boots within _____ minutes.				(B)
	A)	5	B)	2	
	C)	12	D)	None of these	
16.	_____ mode is active after switching ON of onboard Kavach and performing self-test.				(D)
	A)	Staff Responsible (SR)	B)	On Sight (OS)	
	C)	Full Supervision (FS)	D)	Stand By (SB)	
17.	The primary purpose of Override (OVRD) Mode of Kavach is _____.				(D)
	A)	To bypass all safety features	B)	To allow normal speed in all conditions	
	C)	To switch to manual control completely	D)	To pass a signal at danger when Authority issued	
18.	Loco Pilots should check the intactness and _____ of the BIU before switching ON the Kavach system.				(B)
	A)	Software version	B)	Proper sealing	
	C)	Its power consumption	D)	Its connection to the external network	
19.	In Kavach Version 4.0, onboard system returns to Staff Responsible (SR) mode when _____ no. of consecutive RFID tags are missed.				(B)
	A)	2	B)	3	
	C)	1	D)	4	
20.	_____ types of brakes can be applied by onboard Kavach.				(D)
	A)	Normal brakes	B)	Full-service brakes	
	C)	Emergency brakes	D)	All of the above	
21.	When a stop signal ahead is at ON, Kavach permits to travel the train up to a safe distance is called _____.				(A)
	A)	Movement Authority	B)	End of authority	
	C)	Driving position	D)	Block section	
22.	SOS can be generated by _____ in Kavach system.				(D)
	A)	Station Master	B)	Loco Pilot	
	C)	Automatic generation	D)	All of the above	
23.	When RFID tags are missing, _____ colour displayed on LP-OCIP.				(A)
	A)	Red	B)	Green	
	C)	Blue	D)	None of the above	

41. New modifications like RDAS, Long Haul Working, EOTT, HSM, TMDDS, ADD & ORD, CVVRS, etc.:

1.	In RDAS provided loco, warning voice message will be given by RDAS if loco pilot usages mobile phone for more than _____ seconds.			(C)
	A)	10	B)	5
	C)	8	D)	15
2.	In RDAS provided loco, warning voice message will be given by RDAS if loco pilot is sleepy/yawning for more than _____ seconds.			(A)
	A)	8	B)	5
	C)	10	D)	15
3.	Full form of TCAS is _____.			(D)
	A)	Train control and safety system	B)	Train communication and automatic system
	C)	Train collision and automatic system	D)	Train collision avoidance system
4.	TCAS is renamed as _____.			(A)
	A)	Kavach	B)	Rakshak
	C)	Sevak	D)	Parirakshak
5.	TCAS/Kavach supervises _____.			(D)
	A)	The speed on loop lines	B)	Speed related to loco modes
	C)	Section/line speeds	D)	All of the above
6.	If TMDDS malfunctions, remove _____ fuse after ensuring no abnormalities in traction motors (conventional locos).			(B)
	A)	CCPT	B)	CCTM
	C)	CCDJ	D)	None of the above
7.	During train operation with EoTT, the loco pilot must ensure availability of _____ pressure at the EOT unit fitted in the last vehicle.			(C)
	A)	Feed Pipe (FP)	B)	Main Reservoir (MR)
	C)	Brake Pipe (BP)	D)	Auxiliary Reservoir (AR)
8.	The End of Train Telemetry System (EoTT) consists of two main parts, HoT & _____.			(B)
	A)	Sense and Brake Unit (SBU)	B)	End of Train (EoT)
	C)	Cab Display Unit (CDU)	D)	None
9.	During normal operation, the Shunting Mode Switch (HSM) should kept on _____ position in conventional locos.			(A)
	A)	1	B)	0
	C)	3	D)	Auto
10.	During shunting operations, the Shunting Mode Switch (HSM) should kept on _____ position in conventional locos.			(B)
	A)	1	B)	0
	C)	3	D)	Auto
11.	In conventional locomotives, if auto-regression takes place at 15 KMPH, ensure HSM is on _____ position.			(A)
	A)	1	B)	0
	C)	3	D)	Auto

12.	If the carbon strip of WBL-85 pantograph is damaged, _____ device will activate to lower the pantograph.				(D)
	A)	VEPT	B)	ORD	
	C)	Throttle valve	D)	ADD	
13.	To avoid damages to pantograph in unwired turnouts, _____ device is provided on WBL-85 pantograph causing it to lower automatically.				(B)
	A)	VEPT	B)	ORD	
	C)	Throttle valve	D)	ADD	
14.	After ORD activation, the ORD operating valve on the roof must be _____ manually to normalize the pantograph.				(C)
	A)	opened	B)	closed	
	C)	reset	D)	lubricated	
15.	The RDAS system detects distracted driving beyond 50 degrees from AI camera for more than _____ seconds.				(A)
	A)	60	B)	10	
	C)	30	D)	120	
16.	Whenever TMDDS acts along with QEMS, _____ lamp will glow on the driver's desk.				(D)
	A)	LSDBR	B)	LSSIT	
	C)	LSOV	D)	LSTM	
17.	In TMDDS provided locomotives, when the Traction Motor falls and activates the foot switch, _____ relay energizes.				(D)
	A)	QSIT	B)	QMHM	
	C)	QTMD	D)	QEMS	
18.	In conventional locos, the HSM switch is having _____ positions.				(A)
	A)	0, 1	B)	0, 1, 2, 3	
	C)	1, 2, 3, 4	D)	None of the above	
19.	Expand the RDAS _____.				(A)
	A)	Railway Driver Assistance System	B)	Railway Driving Assurance System	
	C)	Railway Drowsiness Avoidance system	D)	Railway Dynamic adjustment system	
20.	Expand the EoTT _____.				(D)
	A)	Extension of Train Telemetry	B)	End of Traction Telemetry	
	C)	Extension of Traction Telemetry	D)	End of Train Telemetry	
21.	_____ parameters will be analysed while analysing the loco CVVRS data.				(D)
	A)	Crew Audio in cab	B)	Crew Video in cab	
	C)	Loco front view	D)	All of the above	
22.	_____ constitutes a long-haul train as per the revised JPO.				(C)
	A)	More than 100 wagons	B)	Two locomotives attached	
	C)	Composition of more than one standard train formation	D)	Train running more than 500 km	
23.	_____ is the official name given to long haul trains in S.C Railway.				(C)
	A)	Cobra	B)	Anaconda	
	C)	Python	D)	Gator	
24.	Maximum permissible speed for loaded long haul trains is _____.				(A)
	A)	55 kmph	B)	60 kmph	
	C)	65 kmph	D)	70 kmph	

25.	In long haul trains, if two 4-wheeler brake vans are available, to be marshalled at _____.				(C)
	A)	Between the two formations	B)	At the front of the train	
	C)	Both at the rear of the train	D)	One in front, one in rear	
26.	_____ is the overall in-charge during long-haul train operation.				(C)
	A)	Middle loco pilot	B)	Guard in leading brake van	
	C)	Guard in rear brake van	D)	Section Controller	
27.	_____ equipment must carry by the guard of the rear brake van for long-haul train.				(C)
	A)	Fire extinguisher	B)	Walkie-talkie only	
	C)	BP pressure gauge	D)	Speedometer	
28.	During long-haul train working, if walkie-talkie communication fails in en-route, the train must _____.				(C)
	A)	Reduce speed and continue	B)	Stop and detach rear rake	
	C)	Terminate at next station	D)	Ignore and proceed	
29.	_____ minimum air pressure is required in the rear brake van before departure of a long-haul train.				(B)
	A)	5.0 kg/cm ²	B)	4.7 kg/cm ²	
	C)	4.0 kg/cm ²	D)	4.5 kg/cm ²	
30.	_____ document confirms brake continuity and pressure in long haul trains.				(C)
	A)	Guard's log	B)	Control memo	
	C)	Cover BPC	D)	Engine crew diary	
31.	Long-haul (Python) rakes to be formed at _____ stations.				(C)
	A)	Any loop line	B)	Station with goods shed	
	C)	Notified stations with TXR presence	D)	Signal-free yards	
32.	The function of the second loco(s) in the middle of the long-haul formation is to _____.				(C)
	A)	controls full train	B)	charges brake pipe	
	C)	acts as piped vehicle, provides power when needed	D)	Pulls rear rake independently	
33.	During long haul operation, cover BPC will be issued by _____.				(C)
	A)	Guard	B)	Station Master	
	C)	TXR Staff	D)	Signal Inspector	
34.	_____ is the maximum permissible speed for a long-haul empty train.				(C)
	A)	70 kmph	B)	60 kmph	
	C)	As per the lowest speed of any constituent rake	D)	100 kmph	
35.	CVVRS stands for _____.				(B)
	A)	Camera Video Voice Recording System	B)	Crew Voice & Video Recording System	
	C)	Crew Voice & Video Recording System	D)	Cabin Video Verification and Recording Scheme	
36.	_____ no. of cameras are typically installed in each AC locomotive for CVVRS.				(C)
	A)	4	B)	8	
	C)	6	D)	10	

37.	CVVRS cameras monitors critical areas like _____.				(A)
	A)	Crew recording in working cab, rear cab, tracks ahead & overhead equipment	B)	Only crew cabin	
	C)	Only passenger areas	D)	Only track ahead	
38.	The primary purpose of CVVRS in locomotives is _____.				(D)
	A)	Entertainment for crew	B)	Fuel efficiency monitoring	
	C)	Ticket checking	D)	Safety monitoring and incident investigation	
39.	CVVRS data can be downloaded by _____ methods.				(D)
	A)	USB port	B)	LAN port	
	C)	Removal of HDD from NVR.	D)	All the above	

42. Diesel locomotives (ALCO, HHP, Microprocessor, etc.):

1.	If the battery ammeter in an ALCO locomotive shows overcharging, check for _____.				(C)
	A)	BS open	B)	MB1 tripped	
	C)	Battery defective	D)	AGFB tripped	
2.	_____ is the purpose of VRP in ALCO locomotive.				(C)
	A)	To safe guard battery	B)	To safe guard control circuit	
	C)	To maintain 72V irrespective of engine speed	D)	To safe guard driver	
3.	If battery ammeter in an ALCO locomotive, shows discharging, check for _____.				(D)
	A)	AGFB Tripped	B)	VRP Fuse Blown out	
	C)	Cards Slack (BX, BN)	D)	All the above	
4.	_____ is the reason for battery ammeter showing “zero” in ALCO locomotive.				(A)
	A)	Battery Switch Open	B)	AGFB Tripped	
	C)	VRP Defective	D)	AUX.GEN. Defective	
5.	If engine is not cranking in a diesel locomotive, _____ switches need to be checked.				(D)
	A)	Battery Knife Switch	B)	Engine Control Switch	
	C)	MUSD Switch	D)	All the above	
6.	If engine is not cranking in a diesel locomotive, the _____ switch should be checked in nose compartment.				(A)
	A)	Battery Knife	B)	Engine Control	
	C)	MUSD	D)	Start	
7.	In an ALCO locomotive, if engine is not cranking, _____ contactors need to be checked.				(D)
	A)	FPC Contactor	B)	CK1Contactor	
	C)	CK2Contactor	D)	All the above	
8.	In an ALCO locomotive, if engine is not cranking, _____ power contactor interlocks need to be checked.				(A)
	A)	P22, S1	B)	P22, S21	
	C)	P21, S1	D)	P1, S1	
9.	In an ALCO locomotive, for engine cranking, MUSD & ECS positions are in _____.				(B)
	A)	RUN, RUN	B)	RUN, IDLE	
	C)	STOP, RUN	D)	STOP, IDLE	
10.	In an ALCO locomotive, if the FPC contactor closes and the engine fails to crank, the possible cause may be _____.				(C)
	A)	MB1 Tripped/Off	B)	MB2 Tripped/Off	
	C)	FPB Tripped/Off	D)	MFPB1&MFPB2 Tripped/Off	
11.	In an ALCO locomotive, if the engine is cranking, but not firing, the possible cause may be _____.				(D)
	A)	OPS1 stuck up	B)	LWS operated	
	C)	OSTA tripped	D)	All the above	
12.	In an ALCO locomotive, if the engine is cranking, but not firing, with indication, the possible cause may be _____.				(A)
	A)	LWS Operated	B)	OSTA Tripped	
	C)	SAR Defective	D)	All the above	
13.	In a diesel locomotive, if the engine is cranking, but not firing while starting, the possible cause may be _____.				(D)
	A)	FPM not working	B)	Fuel Booster Pump defective	
	C)	Love joy coupling defective	D)	All the above	

14.	In a diesel locomotive, if the engine is cranking, firing, but not holding, the possible cause may be _____.				(D)
	A)	SAR Interlock defective	B)	OPS Defective	
	C)	Lube oil system defective (Below 1.6 kg/cm ² .	D)	All the above	
15.	In an ALCO locomotive, if the engine shuts down automatically while on run, the possible cause may be _____.				(D)
	A)	MB2 tripped	B)	MFPB1 & MFPB2	
	C)	FPB tripped	D)	All the above	
16.	In an ALCO locomotive, if the engine shuts down while on run, _____ breaker(s) should be checked.				(C)
	A)	MB1	B)	MCB1 & MCB2	
	C)	FPB Tripped	D)	All the above	
17.	In an ALCO locomotive, if the engine shuts down due to over speed, _____ should be checked.				(A)
	A)	OSTA	B)	SAR	
	C)	Governor Amphenol plug	D)	Fuel pump motor	
18.	In an ALCO locomotive, if the engine shuts down on run with an indication, _____ should be checked.				(B)
	A)	OSTA	B)	LWS	
	C)	SAR	D)	Governor Amphenol plug	
19.	In an ALCO locomotive, if the engine shuts down without any indication while running with a GE Governor, the possible cause may be _____.				(A)
	A)	Tacho Generator failure	B)	LWS	
	C)	OPS	D)	LLOB	
20.	In an ALCO locomotive (GE governor provided), if the amphenol plug is slack, _____ will happen.				(B)
	A)	Not cranking	B)	Not Firing	
	C)	Not Holding	D)	No Problem	
21.	In an ALCO locomotive (Woodward governor provided), if the amphenol plug is slack while running, _____ will happen.				(A)
	A)	Engine Idle, Load meter zero	B)	Only Load meter zero	
	C)	Only engine idle	D)	Engine shut down	
22.	In an ALCO locomotive, if the throttle is not responding, the possible cause may be _____.				(D)
	A)	DMR de-energized	B)	GR tripping	
	C)	GFOLR Tripping	D)	All the above	
23.	In an ALCO locomotive, if MCB1 & MCB2 trip while on running, _____ will happen.				(B)
	A)	Engine shutdown	B)	Engine comes to idle	
	C)	Load meter shows zero	D)	No Problem	
24.	In an ALCO locomotive, if the exciter current exceeds 285 amps, the _____ will trip.				(A)
	A)	GFOLR	B)	GR2	
	C)	GR1	D)	GR	
25.	In an ALCO locomotive, the S21 contactor is connected between _____ & _____ traction motors.				(A)
	A)	3 and 6	B)	1 and 4	
	C)	2 and 5	D)	3 and 5	

26.	In Medha microprocessor version 3 ALCO locomotives, low hauling power will be experienced in _____ occasions.				(C)
	A)	TE limit switch is enabled	B)	Rectifier fuse blown out	
	C)	Both a and b	D)	Power setter switch enable	
27.	In Medha microprocessor ALCO locomotives, when TM 4 and 5 are isolated, the locomotive will start with _____ traction motor combination.				(B)
	A)	Series parallel	B)	parallel	
	C)	Series parallel with shunt	D)	Parallel with shunt	
28.	If the MPCB breaker trips, the DID will go blank in _____ type microprocessor diesel locomotives.				(C)
	A)	GE	B)	Siemens	
	C)	Medha	D)	GM	
29.	In GE microprocessor diesel locomotives, during a false locked axle indication, switch(s) should be kept in ON position.				(D)
	A)	LACS	B)	SCO	
	C)	GFCO	D)	Both A & B	
30.	In GE microprocessor diesel locomotives, the throttle will not respond if the _____ trips.				(A)
	A)	ERS breaker	B)	GFB	
	C)	MCB	D)	MFPB-1	
31.	In WDP4/WDG4 locomotives, if the power GR trips continuously for three times within 10 minutes, then _____ should be done.				(A)
	A)	Truck isolation	B)	Defective TM	
	C)	Defective speed sensor to be isolated	D)	Fail the loco	
32.	In HHP locomotives, the oil visibility in the bypass sight glass indicates _____.				(B)
	A)	Fuel primary filter is choked	B)	Fuel spin on filter choked	
	C)	Lube oil filter is choked	D)	Lube oil strainer choked	
33.	In WDP4/WDG4 locomotives, when the lube oil temperature exceeds 124 degrees centigrade, _____ will happens.				(D)
	A)	Hot oil detector operates	B)	LLOB operates	
	C)	OSTA trips	D)	Both a and b	
34.	In WDP4/WDG4 locomotives, the engine should not be cranked when _____.				(B)
	A)	Low water button is tripped	B)	Crank case pressure button tripped	
	C)	LLOB is tripped	D)	OSTA is tripped	
35.	In WDP4/WDG4 locomotives, loading and unloading of compressor is controlled by _____.				(A)
	A)	MVCC	B)	EPG	
	C)	RGCP	D)	None of the above	
36.	In HHP locomotives, the chemical added to the locomotive coolant water is _____.				(D)
	A)	Indion 1345	B)	Indion 1244	
	C)	Indion 1245	D)	HP power cool	
37.	In HHP locomotives, the latest modified lube oil cooler is the _____ type.				(B)
	A)	Drum	B)	Plate	
	C)	Paper	D)	Roll	
38.	The lube oil capacity of the compressor in WDP4 locomotives is _____ liters.				(C)
	A)	9	B)	8	
	C)	10	D)	12	

39.	The maximum continuous current of the Traction Alternator in WDP4 is _____ amps.				(B)
	A)	1200	B)	1250	
	C)	1150	D)	1050	
40.	The normal idle RPM of a WDP4 engine is _____.				(B)
	A)	290	B)	269	
	C)	250	D)	296	
41.	In HHP locomotives, 'D' solenoid in the Governor is also called the _____.				(A)
	A)	Shutdown solenoid	B)	Cranking solenoid	
	C)	Tripping solenoid	D)	Safety solenoid	
42.	The LOPS setting of WDG4 locomotive in the 8 th notch is _____.				(A)
	A)	25-29 psi	B)	8-12 psi	
	C)	12-20 psi	D)	20-30 psi	

44. Wabtec locomotives :

1.	The gear ratio of Pinion to Bull gear in WDG4G locomotives is _____.				(C)
	A)	18:65	B)	18:74	
	C)	18:85	D)	18:77	
2.	In WDG4G locomotives, CA2, CA3, CA4 & CA5 are located in the _____.				(D)
	A)	Engine Cab	B)	Operator Cab	
	C)	Blower Cab	D)	Aux Cab	
3.	In WDG4G locomotives, APU is located in the _____.				(B)
	A)	Engine Cab	B)	Radiator Cab	
	C)	Blower Cab	D)	Aux Cab	
4.	In WDG4G locomotives, oil filter is located in the _____.				(B)
	A)	Engine Cab	B)	Radiator Cab	
	C)	Blower Cab	D)	Aux. Cab	
5.	In WDG4G locomotives, the engine compressor ratio is _____.				(C)
	A)	16:1	B)	15:1	
	C)	16.8:1	D)	12.5:1	
6.	In WDG4G locomotives, the radiator fans are driven by _____.				(A)
	A)	AC motors	B)	Gear	
	C)	Bets	D)	Engine	
7.	The maximum continuous tractive effort in WDG4G locomotives is _____ KN.				(A)
	A)	544	B)	405	
	C)	555	D)	425	
8.	The number of batteries provided in WDG4G locomotives is _____.				(A)
	A)	2	B)	4	
	C)	8	D)	16	
9.	The number of cells per battery in WDG4G locomotives is _____.				(A)
	A)	16	B)	8	
	C)	20	D)	12	
10.	The maximum RPM of WDG4G locomotive engine is _____.				(B)
	A)	950	B)	1050	
	C)	1100	D)	1000	
11.	In WDG4G locomotives, Multi Task Circuit Breaker (MTB) provides power and protection to _____.				(A)
	A)	EAB	B)	Air Dryer	
	C)	Both 'A' & 'B'	D)	None	
12.	The number of positions in the Engine Control (EC) switch in WDG4G locomotives is _____.				(C)
	A)	1	B)	2	
	C)	3	D)	4	
13.	In WDG4G locomotives, when the AEB toggle switch is in the 'ON' position, the locomotive speed will be limited to _____.				(C)
	A)	20 KMPH	B)	25 KMPH	
	C)	30 KMPH	D)	10 KMPH	
14.	In WDG4G locomotives, the Pneumatic Operating Unit (POU) is located in _____.				(B)
	A)	Loco A side – in Radiator Cab	B)	Loco B side – in Radiator Cab	
	C)	Loco A side – in Engine Cab	D)	Loco B side – in Engine Cab	
15.	The maximum independent brake cylinder pressure in WDG4G locomotives is _____ kg/cm ² .				(C)
	A)	3.5	B)	2.5	
	C)	5.2	D)	5.0	

16.	In WDG4G locomotives, the Dead Engine cut-out cock is located in .				(A)
	A)	POU	B)	EBV	
	C)	Operator Cab	D)	Auxiliary Cab	
17.	The maximum brake cylinder pressure in the Auto Handle Min. position in WDG4G locomotives is _____ kg/cm ² .				(A)
	A)	1.1	B)	2.5	
	C)	3.5	D)	3.8	
18.	The type of air compressor in WDG4G locomotive is .				(A)
	A)	Single Stage	B)	2 Stage	
	C)	3 Stage	D)	None	
19.	In WDG4G locomotives, the MR sensor cut-out cock is located in .				(C)
	A)	CA4	B)	CA5	
	C)	CA12	D)	CA13	
20.	In WDG4G locomotives, the color of the humidity indicator is _____ when the air dryer is operating correctly.				(C)
	A)	Lavender	B)	White	
	C)	Blue	D)	Brown	
21.	In WDG4G locomotives, the water sight glass is located on .				(A)
	A)	'A' side of Radiator cab	B)	'B' side of Radiator cab	
	C)	'A' side of Blower cab	D)	'B' side of Blower cab	
22.	In WDG4G locomotives, the Battery Charge Controller (BCC) is located in .				(C)
	A)	CA2	B)	CA3	
	C)	CA4	D)	CA5	
23.	In WDG4G locomotives, the _____ switch temporarily overrides the AEES function.				(A)
	A)	Auto stop override push button	B)	Blended brake	
	C)	AEES toggle	D)	None of the above	
24.	In WDG4G locomotives, there are _____ no. of display units in each cab.				(D)
	A)	1	B)	2	
	C)	3	D)	4	
25.	The number of Control Areas (CAs) in WDG4G locomotives is .				(B)
	A)	6	B)	8	
	C)	12	D)	13	

44. SPIC, SPART/ SPMRT:

1.	In SPIC Water rising apparatus is provided at _____.				(A)
	A)	Under truck	B)	on the roof	
	C)	Air intake room	D)	Generator room	
2.	Horse power of SPIC engine is _____.				(D)
	A)	300 HP	B)	430 HP	
	C)	200 HP	D)	340 HP	
3.	Capacity of DG Set provided in SPIC is _____.				(C)
	A)	30 KVA	B)	45KVA	
	C)	40KVA	D)	125KVA	
4.	Maximum Operating Speed of SPIC is _____ KMPH.				(B)
	A)	100	B)	110	
	C)	90	D)	130	
5.	Type of transmission system in SPIC is _____.				(B)
	A)	Diesel Mechanical	B)	Diesel Electric	
	C)	Diesel Hydraulic	D)	None of above	
6.	Minimum Fuel oil balance required to work SPIC is _____.				(D)
	A)	1400 Liters +Trip ration+10% allowance	B)	400 Liters +Trip ration+10% allowance	
	C)	340 Liters +Trip ration+10% allowance	D)	300 Liters +Trip ration+10% allowance	
7.	Maximum BC pressure in SPIC during A9 application is _____ kg/cm ² .				(C)
	A)	3.5	B)	6	
	C)	1.6	D)	3.8	
8.	If engine shuts down through OST in SPIC, LP has to reset the fault in _____.				(B)
	A)	DCS	B)	LCC	
	C)	AUX ROOM	D)	PANTRY ROOM	
9.	TM Continues Current Rating in SPIC is _____ Amps.				(A)
	A)	340	B)	450	
	C)	440	D)	500	
10.	_____ type of Traction motor provided in SPIC.				(A)
	A)	DC series	B)	1 phase AC	
	C)	3 phase AC	D)	None of the above	
11.	Number of Traction motors are provided in SPIC.				(C)
	A)	3	B)	4	
	C)	2	D)	1	
12.	The voltmeters for the 110V and 24V batteries are located in the SPIC _____.				(A)
	A)	Control cubicle	B)	MCSG	
	C)	Pantry room	D)	Aux. room	
13.	In SPIC, radiator fan is driven by _____.				(B)
	A)	Engine driven	B)	Hydraulic motor	
	C)	Electric motor	D)	None of the above	

14.	The reasons for the Engine cranking but not starting in SPIC are _____.				(D)
	A)	No fuel in tank	B)	Fuel filter choked	
	C)	Improper Fuel connections at pump	D)	All the above	
15.	In SPIC, “alternator excitation ON” lamp glows when _____.				(D)
	A)	control supply ON	B)	excitation switch ON	
	C)	ECS on RUN position	D)	All the above	
16.	When the HCWT Engine lamp is glowing in the SPIC, the possible reasons may be _____.				(C)
	A)	When lube oil temperature is high	B)	When TFP oil temperature is high	
	C)	When coolant water temperature is high	D)	None of the above	
17.	If the Auxiliary Earth Fault lamp is glowing in the SPIC, the possible reasons may be _____.				(A)
	A)	Auxiliary circuit power terminals/equipment's is earthed	B)	Traction motor is earthed	
	C)	Main Generator is Earthed	D)	None of the above	
18.	The reason for low engine speed at full throttle in SPIC may be _____.				(A)
	A)	Malfunction of tachometer	B)	Contaminated fuel	
	C)	Restriction in air inlet	D)	Air inlet filter choked	
19.	Location of DMH cock in SPIC is _____.				(C)
	A)	Left side Near Wheel.no.1	B)	Near wheel no.3	
	C)	Under truck of LP Seat in both cabs	D)	Left side Near Wheel.no.7	
20.	Location of BP isolation cock, (3/4") in SPIC _____.				(C)
	A)	Near wheel no.5	B)	Near wheel no.4	
	C)	Right side near Aux. reservoir tank	D)	Near wheel no.3	
21.	Maximum Design speed of HS-SPARMV is _____ KMPH.				(D)
	A)	90	B)	100	
	C)	110	D)	120	
22.	Type of transmission system in HS-SPARMV is _____.				(C)
	A)	Diesel Mechanical	B)	Diesel Electric	
	C)	Diesel Hydraulic	D)	None of above	
23.	Number of Power packs in HS-SPARMV is _____.				(B)
	A)	1	B)	2	
	C)	3	D)	4	
24.	HS-SPARMV consists of _____ vehicles in formation.				(D)
	A)	Supervisory Van	B)	Medical Van	
	C)	Tool Van	D)	All the above	
25.	_____ of the following is not a self-propelled vehicle in HS-SPARMV.				(B)
	A)	Supervisory Van	B)	Medical Van	
	C)	Tool Van	D)	All the above	
26.	Underslung diesel hydraulic power packs are available in _____ and _____ van of the HS-SPARMV				(D)
	A)	Supervisory; Medical	B)	Tool	

	C)	Medical van; Tool	D)	Supervisory & Tool	
27.	_____ no. of 125 KVA generator units in HS-SPARMV.				(B)
	A)	1	B)	2	
	C)	3	D)	4	
28.	125 KVA generator is provided in _____ vehicles of HS-SPARMV.				(D)
	A)	Supervisory Van	B)	Tool Van	
	C)	Medical Van	D)	Both Supervisory Van & Tool Van	
29.	In HS-SPARMV, radiator fan driven by _____.				(D)
	A)	gear	B)	Belts	
	C)	engine	D)	Electric motor	
30.	In hydrodynamic transmission, in HS-SPARMV, normal transmission oil temperature is _____.				(A)
	A)	80 - 100°C	B)	90 - 100°C	
	C)	100 - 120°C	D)	90 - 110°C	
31.	In hydrodynamic transmission, in HS-SPARMV, maximum permitted transmission oil temperature is _____.				(D)
	A)	100°C	B)	110°C	
	C)	120°C	D)	130°C	
32.	Wheel diameter of power car in HS-SPARMV is _____ mm.				(B)
	A)	910	B)	952	
	C)	1000	D)	1050	
33.	Each car in SPART consists of _____ number of axles.				(D)
	A)	1	B)	2	
	C)	3	D)	4	
34.	In the HS-SPARMV, the radiators are located at _____.				(A)
	A)	Roof mounted	B)	Side mounted	
	C)	Both Roof mounted & Side mounted	D)	None of above	
35.	In the HS-SPARMV, Water Raising Apparatus located at _____.				(C)
	A)	Under truck	B)	on the roof	
	C)	Air intake room	D)	Generator room	
36.	In HS-SPARMV, transmission is connected to _____ axle				(C)
	A)	1st	B)	2 nd	
	C)	3rd	D)	4 th	
37.	In HS-SPARMV Parking Brake unit is provided in _____ vehicle.				(A)
	A)	Supervisor Van	B)	Medical Van	
	C)	Tool Van	D)	Both Supervisory Van & Tool Van	
38.	Turn out time of MRV with Direct Dispatch _____ minutes and indirect dispatch _____ minutes				(A)
	A)	15, 20	B)	20, 25	
	C)	10, 15	D)	30, 45	
39.	ART should start within the target time _____ minutes during day and _____ minutes during night.				(B)
	A)	20; 25	B)	30; 45	
	C)	10; 15	D)	15; 20	

45. Specific Energy Consumption & Fuel Economy:

1.	Specific energy consumption means Energy consumed for carrying _____ tonnes of load to a distance of 1 km.				(B)
	A)	100	B)	1000	
	C)	10000	D)	5000	
2.	Gross Tones Kilometers means _____.				(C)
	A)	Engine Load x Distance in kms	B)	Train Load x Distance in kms	
	C)	(Engine Load + Train Load) x Distance in kms	D)	None of the above	
3.	Switching OFF of rear locomotive in MU operation saves _____ units/hour.				(B)
	A)	226	B)	126	
	C)	26	D)	336	
4.	Switching OFF the blowers of the locomotive waiting for path for more than 15 min saves _____ units/hour.				(C)
	A)	23	B)	33	
	C)	93	D)	43	
5.	Coasting of goods train saves _____ units/km.				(A)
	A)	6	B)	10	
	C)	30	D)	20	
6.	Coasting of coaching train saves _____ units/km.				(D)
	A)	54	B)	44	
	C)	34	D)	24	
7.	To save electrical energy, de-energies the locomotives in yards and sidings when waiting for load or not required by the traffic for more than _____ minutes.				(A)
	A)	30	B)	15	
	C)	20	D)	45	
8.	Steps taken to improve conservation of fuel use of B-5 blended HSD with _____ % Biodiesel.				(A)
	A)	5	B)	10	
	C)	15	D)	20	
9.	In diesel locomotives, auxiliary power unit consumes _____ liters/hour compared to main engine consumption of 25 liters/hour.				(B)
	A)	5	B)	3	
	C)	10	D)	7	
10.	Indian Railways – Specific Fuel Consumption (Approx.) for goods train.				(C)
	A)	3.50 Liters per 1000 GTKMs	B)	4.50 Liters per 1000 GTKMs	
	C)	2.50 Liters per 1000 GTKMs	D)	5.50 Liters per 1000 GTKMs	
11.	Indian Railways - Specific Fuel Consumption (Approx.) for passenger train.				(D)
	A)	2 Liters per 1000 GTKMs	B)	5 Liters per 1000 GTKMs	
	C)	3 Liters per 1000 GTKMs	D)	4 Liters per 1000 GTKMs	
12.	Indian Railways - Specific Energy Consumption (Approx.) for goods train.				(A)
	A)	8 KWH / 1000 GTKM	B)	20 KWH / 1000 GTKM	
	C)	30 KWH / 1000 GTKM	D)	40 KWH / 1000 GTKM	

13.	Indian Railways -SEC (Approx.) for passenger train is .				(B)
	A)	30 KWH / 1000 GTKM	B)	20 KWH / 1000 GTKM	
	C)	40 KWH / 1000 GTKM	D)	8 KWH / 1000 GTKM	
14.	Indian Railways -SEC (Approx.) for EMU train is .				(C)
	A)	8 KWH / 1000 GTKM	B)	30 KWH / 1000 GTKM	
	C)	40 KWH / 1000 GTKM	D)	20 KWH / 1000 GTKM	

46. Train Dynamics & Train Handling Methods:

1.	The force required for pulling the wagon/coach is _____.				(C)
	A)	Buff force	B)	Transverse force	
	C)	Draft force	D)	Transit force	
2.	The force on coupler when pushing the wagon/coach is _____.				(A)
	A)	Buff force	B)	Transverse force	
	C)	Draft force	D)	Transit force	
3.	When sudden changes in track gradient from level to down & then up or due to track defect in one rail leads to _____.				(D)
	A)	Jerk	B)	RUN-IN	
	C)	RUN-OUT	D)	Lurch	
4.	_____ refers to the grip between the wheels and the rails, and it is influenced by factors such as the weight on the wheels, the condition of the track and prevailing weather conditions.				(B)
	A)	Tractive effort	B)	Adhesion	
	C)	Dynamic force	D)	Transient force	
5.	_____ refers to the mechanical coupling system that connects the locomotive to the first wagon and links successive wagons to each other.				(A)
	A)	Draw gear	B)	Draft gear	
	C)	Fixed gear	D)	Tell tale gear	
6.	_____ is an impact-absorbing device that connects the draw gear to the locomotive or wagon, helping to cushion shocks during train operations.				(B)
	A)	Transverse gear	B)	Draft gear	
	C)	Transient gear	D)	Buff gear	
7.	_____ is a phenomenon that occurs when the rear portion of a train moves faster than the front portion, resulting in a compressive force between the vehicles.				(D)
	A)	Free slack	B)	Run-Out	
	C)	Spring slack	D)	Run-In	
8.	_____ is a phenomenon that occurs when the rear portion of a train moves slower than the front portion, resulting in a tensile force or stretching between the vehicles.				(B)
	A)	Free slack	B)	Run-Out	
	C)	Spring slack	D)	Run-In	
9.	The speed required by a train to negotiate a rising gradient is called the _____.				(A)
	A)	Attacking speed	B)	Dynamic speed	
	C)	Constant speed	D)	Kinetic speed	
10.	_____ is the clearance within the draw gear which can run-in or run-out without compressing the draft gear.				(C)
	A)	Spring slack	B)	Tell tale recess	
	C)	Free slack	D)	Tight slack	
11.	_____ is the additional amount of movement than can occur after the free slack movement is finished and when draft gear is compressed and which, then rebounds and drives all slack in opposite direction.				(A)
	A)	Spring slack	B)	Tell tale recess	
	C)	Free slack	D)	Tight slack	
12.	Free slack can be as high as _____ between two couplings of the vehicle.				(B)
	A)	Two inches	B)	One inch	
	C)	Five inches	D)	0.5 inch	
13.	Spring slack for conventional draft gear can amount to approximately _____ per vehicle when fully compressed.				(C)
	A)	Two inches	B)	One inch	
	C)	Five inches	D)	Four inches	

14.	_____ can be felt when sudden changes on coupler force takes place either from Draft force to Buff force or Buff force to Draft force.			(D)
	A)	Sudden momentum	B)	Train parting
	C)	Heavy fatigue on couplers	D)	Jerk
15.	All loco pilots should have _____ to operate loco and train.			(D)
	A)	Sound road knowledge	B)	Self confidence
	C)	Technical & G&SR knowledge	D)	All of the above
16.	While doing coasting for 40 BCN loaded goods train, the energy saved for 1 km is _____.			(A)
	A)	30 units/km	B)	25 units/km
	C)	40 units/km	D)	50 units/km
17.	While doing coasting for 58 BOXN loaded goods train, the energy saved for 1 km is _____.			(D)
	A)	30 units/km	B)	25 units/km
	C)	40 units/km	D)	50 units/km
18.	After stopping a full length goods train, wait for _____ minutes to release the brakes for single pipe brake system.			(C)
	A)	5 minutes	B)	4 minutes
	C)	3 minutes	D)	2 minutes
19.	After stopping a full length goods train, wait for _____ minutes to release the brakes for twin pipe brake system.			(A)
	A)	1.5 minutes	B)	2.5 minutes
	C)	3.5 minutes	D)	3.25 minutes
20.	If the, “in train forces” are developed more, using RB along with A9 to control the train speed is called _____.			(B)
	A)	Tight bunch braking	B)	Slack bunch braking
	C)	Unified braking	D)	Judicial braking
21.	For empty goods train, steady running can be maintained at _____ position.			(C)
	A)	Constant notch	B)	Higher notch
	C)	Lower notch	D)	Odd notch
22.	While driving a fully loaded goods train, improper application of the regenerative brake (RG) can cause _____ during the run.			(B)
	A)	Draft force	B)	Severe jerk
	C)	Buff force	D)	Train parting
23.	Gradient of less than 1 in 400 are termed as _____.			(A)
	A)	Level territory	B)	Ascending gradient
	C)	Descending gradient	D)	Normal gradient
24.	Gradient of steeper than 1 in 100 (up) are termed as _____.			(B)
	A)	Level territory	B)	Heavy ascending gradient
	C)	Heavy descending gradient	D)	Raising gradient
25.	Gradient of steeper than 1 in 100 (down) are termed as _____.			(C)
	A)	Level territory	B)	Heavy ascending gradient
	C)	Heavy descending gradient	D)	Raising gradient
26.	Descending Gradient followed by as Ascending Gradient is termed as _____.			(D)
	A)	Run-In	B)	Run-Out
	C)	Unified territory	D)	SAG
27.	SAG gradient is also called as _____.			(A)
	A)	Dip territory	B)	Run-Out territory
	C)	Unified territory	D)	Run-In territory

47. DPWCS:

1.	Log in password for Lotus make DPWCS is _____.				(A)
	A)	2400	B)	14488	
	C)	12345	D)	888888	
2.	Log in password for Medha make DPWCS is _____.				(C)
	A)	2400	B)	14488	
	C)	12345	D)	888888	
3.	Log in password for ARC make DPWCS is _____.				(B)
	A)	2400	B)	14488	
	C)	12345	D)	888888	
4.	During DPWCS working, to operate brake configuration in remote locomotive, keep COC is in open position.				(C)
	A)	70	B)	136	
	C)	BV Out	D)	74	
5.	Location of DPWCS MCB in WAG-9 locomotive at _____.				(D)
	A)	Cab-1 back panel	B)	Cab-2 back panel	
	C)	SB-2	D)	B (or) C	
6.	Location of DPWCS MCB in WAG-7 locomotive at _____.				(B)
	A)	Switch Panel	B)	Cab-2 back panel	
	C)	Cab-1 back panel	D)	Relay Panel	
7.	During DPWCS working, _____ switch is provided for automatic neutral section negotiation of remote locomotive.				(B)
	A)	ZNN	B)	NSN	
	C)	ENS	D)	BLDJ	
8.	During DPWCS working, NSN switch to be operate at _____ neutral section warning board.				(B)
	A)	500	B)	250	
	C)	DJ/VCB Open	D)	DJ/VCB Close	
9.	During DPWCS working, remote locomotive A9 (E-70) position in both cab is _____.				(C)
	A)	Release	B)	Full Service	
	C)	Neutral	D)	Emergency	
10.	During DPWCS working, remote locomotive A9 (CCB.2) position in both cab is _____.				(B)
	A)	Release	B)	Full Service	
	C)	Neutral	D)	Emergency	
11.	During DPWCS working, remote locomotive mode switch (CCB.2) position in leading cab is _____.				(C)
	A)	Lead	B)	Trail	
	C)	Test	D)	HLPR	
12.	During DPWCS working, remote locomotive mode switch (CCB.2) position in trailing cab is _____.				(B)
	A)	Lead	B)	Trail	
	C)	Test	D)	HLPR	

13.	During DPWCS working, remote locomotive A9 & SA9 (WAG7) inlet & outlet and apply & supply COCs positions in both cab are _____.				(B)
	A)	Open	B)	Close	
	C)	Only A9 COCs open	D)	Only SA9 COCs open	
14.	During DPWCS working, remote locomotive MU2B (WAG-7) positions is _____.				(A)
	A)	Lead	B)	Trail	
	C)	Open	D)	Close	
15.	During DPWCS working, remote locomotive A8 COC (WAG-7) positions is _____.				(D)
	A)	Lead	B)	Trail	
	C)	Open	D)	Close	
16.	During DPWCS working, remote locomotive BV out valve COC (WAG-7) positions is _____.				(A)
	A)	Open	B)	Close	
	C)	Only BV Out Close	D)	Only BV Out Open	
17.	During DPWCS working, Lead locomotive BV out valve COC (WAG-7) positions is _____.				(B)
	A)	Open	B)	Close	
	C)	Only BV Out Close	D)	Only BV Out Open	
18.	During DPWCS working, first login and configure in _____ locomotive.				(B)
	A)	Leading	B)	Remote	
	C)	None	D)	Middle	
19.	During DPWCS working, for brake continuity test, apply A9 to _____ position.				(B)
	A)	Minimum Reduction	B)	Full Service	
	C)	Release	D)	Emergency	
20.	During DPWCS working, conditions for configuration are _____.				(D)
	A)	MR pressure available	B)	Reverser-0	
	C)	VCB –trip, Panto lower, BL off	D)	All of the above	