

SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY



Headquarters Office,
Personnel Branch,
4TH Floor, Rail Nilayam
Secunderabad 500025.

No.SCR/P-HQ/210/EM/CSTC/Instructor/Vol.I.VI(e)

dt. 19.04.2024

All concerned

Sub: Filling up of the post of Sr.Instructor Dsl/Mech (Ex-Cadre) in Pay Matrix Level-7 / G.P.4, 600 in STC/LGD of Mechanical Department.

A Question Bank for filling up of the post of Sr.Instructor Dsl/Mech (Ex-Cadre) in Pay Matrix Level-7 / G.P.4, 600 in STC/LGD of Mechanical Department is enclosed.

The Questions are only indicative in nature.

Actual question paper may contain questions not only from Question Bank but also covering from the Syllabus.

The Candidates may note this point.

Encl: As Above.

(S.N.Had)
SPO/M&EL

For Pr.Cheif Personnel Officer



SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY
Headquarters Office
Mechanical Branch
Rail Nilayam - Secunderabad.



M.M&P/Misc/Vol V

Dt.18.04.2024

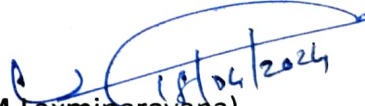
SPO/CADRE/HQ

Sub: Filling up of post of Sr.Instructor DSL/Mech (Ex-Cadre) in pay matrix level-7, at STC/LGD

Ref: Your office letter No.SCR/P-HQ/210/EM/STC/Instructor/Vol.VI(e), dated 05.03.2024

With reference to the above cited letter, question bank to fill up the vacancy of Sr.Instructor/DSL/Mech in GP 4600 level-7 of Mechanical department in STC/LGD, is prepared and enclosed herewith for further action please.

Encl: Question bank


(M.Laxminarayana)
Dy.CME/Planning

MCQ-Collected From Fields

- 1) When continuous wheel slip is experienced due to locked axle (a)
a) Fail the loco immediately b) Isolate the particular axle's TM and work further
c) Clear the section and fail the loco d) Isolate the truck
- 2) Type of Transmission system in WDG4D locomotive is (d)
a) DC – AC b) AC – DC c) DC – DC d) AC – AC
- 3) If AGFB tripped in WDP4/WDG4 locos (c)
a) Battery will discharge b) Load meter will not respond c) Both a and b
d) Engine will shut down
- 4) Oil lubricated TM gear case is provided in (d)
a) WDM 2 b) WDM 3D c) WDG 3A d) WDP 4
- 5) How to reset the VCD penalty brakes in Alco locos (c)
a) Bring TH to idle, Reverser-F/R b) Reset after 35 sec-after Extinguishing of LED
c) Both a and b d) None
- 6) In AC/DC if GFOLR trips (c)
a) Engine will shut down b) Load meter will not respond
c) Throttle will not respond d) Both 'b' and 'c'
- 7) If exciter current exceeds 285 amps (a)
a) GFOLR will trip b) GR2 will trip c) GR1 will trip d) GR will trip
- 8) In WW governor. loco if PCS is knocked out (a)
a) ERR will de-energies b) ESR will de-energies c) DMR will de-energies
d) Both A & C
- 9) In AC - DC loco if MB2 trips on run (c)
a) Batteries will get overcharge b) Batteries will get discharge
c) Engine will shut down d) BCA will show 0
- 10) LLOB is provided in----- Governor Loco (c)
a) MCBG b) GE c) Wood ward d) None
- 11) Eddy current clutch is located in (d)
a) Nose compartment b) Control compartment
c) Expresser room d) Radiator room

- 12) ERF should be put ON when (d)
a) ECC is defective b) R1 & R2 defective
c) TS-1&TS-2 Defective d) Both b and c
- 13) If radiator fan is not working during continuous hot engine alarm switch ON (a)
a) ERF b) LWS c) DMR d) TR
- 14) S21 contactor is connected between TM Nos. (a)
a) 3&6 b) 1&4 c) 2&5 d) 3&5
- 15) In WW Governor loco if tacho generator is defective (b)
a)throttle will not respond b)Load meter will not respond
c)Both a and b d)Engine will shut down
- 16) During M.U. operation if trailing loco GR-1 trips on run, (c)
the indication in leading loco
a)GR-1 knob projects out b)Bell will ring along with white bulb glowing
c)Load meter will overshoot with alarm bell ringing d)Engine will shut down
- 17) Continuous working in restricted zone will cause (b)
a) continuous wheel slip b) Power ground
c) Hot engine alarm d) Engine shut down
- 18) In Medha Microprocessor version III loco Low hauling power will be experienced when (c)
a) TE limit switch is enabled. b) Rectifier fuse blown out
c) Both a & b. d) Power setter switch enabled.
- 19) In Medha microprocessor loco when one TM is isolated, loco will (a)
a) start with Series parallel combination b) start with Parallel combination
c) start with Parallel with shunt combination d) Loco will not move
- 20) In Medha version 3 loco, traction motors are isolated through (a)
a) DID panel b)MCOS c)Toggle switch d)By packing reverser bits
- 21) In Medha microprocessor loco if TM No. 4 & 5 are isolated loco will start with (b)
a)Series parallel combination b) Parallel combination
c)series parallel with shunt combination d)Parallel with shunt combination
- 22) In GE Microprocessor Loco load meter will not respond if (c)
a) GFB trips b)ECB trips. c) Both a & b d) CEB trips.

- 23) In GE microprocessor loco during cranking ECS should be kept in (c)
a) Isolate b)Run c) Start d) Idle
- 24) In Medha microprocessor loco when traction motor No.5 is isolated (c)
a)S1 will not pick up b)S21 will not pick up c)S31 will not pick up d)P31 will not pick up
- 25) In GE microprocessor loco if GFB trips on run (b)
a)Throttle will not respond b) Load meter will not respond
c)Both a and b d)Engine will shut down.
- 26) If MPCB breaker trips DID will become blank in (c)
a) GE microprocessor loco b) Siemens microprocessor loco
c) Medha microprocessor loco d) GM loco
- 27) In GE microprocessor locos to build up F.O.P (a)
a) EST should be moved to prime position b)ECS should be moved to prime position
c)Both a and b d)EST should be moved to start position
- 28) In GE microprocessor loco during false locked axle indication (d)
a) Switch On LACS switch. B) Switch On SCO switch.
c) Isolate defective TM. d) Both a & b.
- 29) In GE microprocessor loco throttle will not respond if (a)
a)ERS breaker trips b)GFB trips c)MCB trips d)MFPB-1 trips.
- 30) In GE microprocessor loco during level - 1 fault is experienced (d)
a) Bring throttle to idle. b) Toggle DAS switch.
c) Press reset key. d) Both a & c
- 31) In GE microprocessor loco when automatic fault is experienced (a)
a) Bring throttle to idle. b)Toggle DAS switch.
c) Press Reset key. d) Both b & c.
- 32) In Medha Microprocessor loco if TM2 & 5 are isolated loco will start with (a)
a) Series-parallel combination b) Parallel combination
c) Parallel with shunt combination d) Series-parallel with shunt combination
- 33) Engine should not be cranked if it is shut down for more than (c)
a) 24 hrs. b) 36 hrs. c) 48 hrs. d) 32 hrs.

- 34) If MCBG power breaker is in OFF position during cranking engine will (b)
a) not Crank b) not Fire c) not Hold d) a and b
- 35) In WDG4 loco LLOB is located in (a)
a) Accessories room b) Compressor room c) Engine power take off end d) ECC3
- 36) In WDP4/WDG4 if GR (power) trips continuously three times within 10 minutes (a)
a) Truck isolation is to be done b) Defective TM is to be isolated
c) Defective speed sensor is to be isolated d) Fail the Loco
- 37) In WDP4/WDG4 loco if LLOB is in tripped position during cranking engine will (d)
a) Crank b) Not Fire c) Not hold d) Not crank
- 38) In WDP4/WDG4 loco defective speed sensor should be isolated if (a)
a) False locked axle indication is experienced
b) GR trips more than 3 times within 10 minutes
c) Any one TM is defective
d) Crow bar fires
- 39) In WDP4/WDG4 banker loco working CS, L/T switch should be kept in (c)
a) Lead b) Trail c) HLPR d) Test
- 40) In WDG 4 if false locked wheel indication is experienced (a)
a) Isolate defective sensor b) Isolate defective truck
c) Isolate defective TM d) Fail the loco
- 41) In WDP4/WDG4 dead loco for quick release of loco brakes open one side (d)
a) MR equalizing cock b) BC equalizing cock
c) BP equalizing pipe d) Both a & b
- 42) In WDP4/WDG4 loco when PCS is knocked out (a)
a) MAB breaker should be recycled b) TCC breaker should be recycled
c) Air drier breaker d) Both a and b
- 43) In WDP4 /WDG4 loco before conducting air brake self test (a)
a) Recycle MAB b) Recycle TCC1 and TCC2
c) Recycle Air drier breaker. d) Both a & b
- 44) In WDP4/WDG4 loco engine should not be cranked when (b)
a) Low water button is tripped b) crank case pressure button is tripped
c) LLOB is in tripped d) OSTA is tripped

- 45) In WDP4/WDG4 loco load meter will not respond if (c)
a) GFB trips b) AGFB trips c) Both a & b d) MAB trips
- 46) In WDP4/WDG4 when continuous wheel slip is experienced due to locked axle (c)
a) Isolate the defective TM b) Isolate the defective speed sensor
c) Fail the loco immediately d) Isolate the defective truck
- 47) Location of Battery Knife Switch in WDG4 Loco is (d)
a) Nose Compartment b) In Accessories room
c) In LP's cab d) Loco Left Side Foot Plate
- 48) In WDP4/WDG4 loco while conducting air brake self test in (c)
working control stand
a) Auto Brake handle should be kept in RUN b) Direct Brake should be kept in Full Application
c) Both a and b d) LT switch in Trail
- 49) In WDP4/WDG4 loco while conducting BP leakage test L/T switch should be kept in (c)
a) Lead position b) Trail position c) Test position d) Helper
- 50) In Alco loco fuel pump motor is located in (c)
a) Nose compartment b) Radiator room c) Compressor room d) Engine room
- 51) Throttle will not respond if (d)
a) MB2 trips b) MB1 trips c) AGFB trips d) MCB trips
- 52) LWS emergency switch should be switched 'ON' if (b)
a) "Water level is less than 1 inch b) "Float is punctured
c) Continuous hot engine alarm d) Both a and b
- 53) Dynamic brakes should not be used when (d)
a) FPC is packed b) Working with manual transition
c) GF emergency switch is put 'ON' d) GFC is packed
- 54) In single BKT/Rev Loco during DB which power contactors will not pick up ? (d)
a) P2 & P22 b) S21 & S31 c) S1, S21 & S31 d) Both a and b
- 55) In Alco locomotive DB should not be used when (d)
a) BKBL failed b) Any TM isolated c) GF emergency switch is 'ON' d) Both a and b
- 56) Dynamic brake will not work if (b)
a) GF emergency switch is put ON b) TM is isolated
c) Working with manual transition d) LWS emergency switch is put ON

- 57) In GE governor loco during cranking if MUSDR is in stop position engine will (d)
a)Crank b)Not fire c)Not hold d)Not crank
- 58) In WW governor loco not provided with MUSDR relay during cranking if MUSDR is in STOP position during cranking engine will (b)
a)Crank b)Not fire c)Not hold d)Not crank
- 59) In AC/DC loco during cranking, engine will not crank if (c)
a)GR trips b)GR1 trips c)GR2 trips d)GFOLR trips
- 60) In AC/DC loco if CK1 and CK2 are welded (c)
a)Battery ammeter will show discharge b)Load meter will not respond
c)Both a & b d)Battery ammeter will show overcharge
- 61) In AC /DC loco engine will not crank if (b)
a) TDR is energized b) CKR1 is not energized
c)CKR2 is not energized d)Both b and c
- 62) ERF should be switched ON when (c)
a)R1 and R2 contactors not picking up b)ECC coil is open circuit
c)Both a and d d)TS1 & TS2 defective
- 63) In AC/DC loco if cranking contactors gets welded (a)
a)Batteries will get discharge b)Batteries will get overcharge
c)Engine will get shut down d)Batteries will neither charge nor discharge
- 64) In AC/DC loco if TDR is in energized condition (b)
a)Throttle will not respond b)Batteries will discharge
c)Both a and b d)Engine will get shut down
- 65) In AC/DC loco if CK3 gets welded (d)
a) Load meter will not respond b)Batteries will get discharged
c)TH will not respond d)Both a and b
- 66) In AC/DC loco load meter will not respond if (c)
a)CK1 & CK2 are welded b)CK3 welded c)Both a and b d)GFC is welded
- 67) Bogie configuration of WDG4 Locomotive is (a)
a) CO-CO b) Bo1 Bo 1 c)BO-BO d)BU-BU
- 68) Axle Load of WDG4 Locomotive is (a)
a) 20.5 T b)22.5T c)25T d)19.5T

- 69) Axle Load of WDP4 Locomotive is (d)
a) 20.5 T b)22.5T c)25T d)19.5T
- 70) In WDG4 loco Hand brake is applied on Wheel Nos. (c)
a) L4,L5 b)L2,R2 c) R4,R5 d)R2,R3
- 71) Traction Motor gear ratio for GT46MAC is (c)
a)17:77 b)18:90 c)17:90
d)16:90
- 72) How many kinds of Brakes are provided on Diesel locomotive? (a)
a) 5 b) 10 c) 11 d) 9
- 73) "_____ is the main power supply of CCB for the CCB system." (b)
a) DCU b)VCU c)PCU d)DVR
- 74) In WDG4 loco max. Brake cylinder pressure is ___Kg/Cm2 during backup system(a)
a)3.8 b)3.2 c)2.2 d)5
- 75) The EM2000 reads main reservoir air pressure from _____ transducer. (d)
a)BPT b)BCT c)ERT d)MRPT
- 76) De-Energizing of MV-CC means (c)
a) Unloading/unloading of compressor b) Unloading of compressor
c>Loading of compressor d) Tripping of Micro Air breaker
- 77) Loading and unloading of compressor is controlled by _____ in WDG4/P4(a)
a)MVCC b)EPG c) RGCP d)None of the above
- 78) MR1 & MR2 are equipped bottom mounted automatic drain blow down valve. These are used to remove condensate from the main reservoirs. The valves are normally air actuated, and gets operated each time the _____ (a)
a)the compressor is unloading. b)When penalty brake applied c)the
compressor is loading. d)Micro Air breaker trips
- 79) After cranking, allow a minimum of _____ minutes for starter motor cooling before attempting another engine start. (c)
a)20 b)10 c)2 d)5
- 80) Do not crank engine for more than _____ with starting motors in HHP (d)
a) 30seconds b) 1minutes c) 10seconds d) 20 seconds

- 81) The dN value represents _____ (d)
a)The amount of speed b)The amount of load c)The amount of torque
d)the amount of wheel slip the system will permit
- 82) 8th notch speed of WDP4 Engine _____ RPM (c)
a)1050 b)1000 c)954 d)915
- 83) FTTM driven with _____ (c)
a) Electric motor. b)Belts. c) Gear d)Hydraulic pressure
- 84) Gear ratio of WDP1 is: _____ (a)
a)18:65 b)17:77 c)18:90 d)22:80
- 85) How many No. of batteries in WDP4 Locomotive _____ (b)
a)8 b)10 c)4 d)6
- 86) HP of WDP1 is: _____ (d)
a) 1400 b)1800 c)2400 d)2300
- 87) Low idle RPM of WDP4 engine is _____ (b)
a) 210 b)200 c)220 d)215
- 88) Maximum continuous current of Traction Alternator is _____ Amperes (b)
a)1200 b)1250 c)1150 d)1050
- 89) Maximum continuous speed of WDP4 class Loco motive is _____ kmph (c)
a)140 b)150 c)160 d)180
- 90) Maximum rectified output voltage of Auxiliary Alternator is _____ volts (a)
A) 74 b)75 c)72 d)70
- 91) Maximum rectified output voltage of Companion Alternator is _____ volts (b)
a) 250 b)230 c)200 d)110
- 92) Maximum rectified output voltage of Traction Alternator is _____ volts (d)
a)2400 b)2500 c)2700 d)2600
- 93) Minimum continuous speed at Maximum tractive effort of WDP4 Locomotive is _____ kmph (d)
a)15.5 b)20 c)10.0 d)22.5
- 94) HP of WDP4 Loco motive is _____ HP (a)
a)4500 b)3900 c)3950 d)3939

- 95) Normal idle RPM of WDP4 Engine is _____ (b)
a)290 b)269 c)250 d)296
- 96) To isolate TM 1 _____ power contactor to be isolated (b)
a)P-1 b)P-2 c)P-22 d)P-21
- 97) To isolate TM 2 _____ power contactor to be isolated (d)
a)P-1 b)P-2 c)P-22 d)P-32
- 98) To isolate TM 4 _____ power contactor to be isolated (c)
a)P-22 b)P-31 c)P-1 d)P-2
- 99) To isolate TM 5 _____ power contactor to be isolated (b)
a)P-22 b)P-31 c)P-21 d)P-22
- 100) To isolate TM 6 _____ power contactor to be isolated (a)
a)P-21 b)P-31 c)P-22 d)P-32
- 101) To isolate TM3 _____ power contactor to be isolated (a)
a)P-22 b)P-32 c)P-21 d)P-31
- 102) WDP1 loco transmission is _____ (b)
a) DC b)Electrical c)Mechanical d)Both B&C
- 103) WDP4 OSTA tripping rpm is: (c)
a) 1155 ± 20 b) 1125 ± 20 c) 1045 ± 20 d) 1100 ± 20
- 104) One of the following is the equipment in Nose compartment (c)
a)MR1 b)MR2 c)Control air pressure reservoir d)All the above
- 105) "D" solenoid in the Governor is also called _____ (a)
a) Shutdown solenoid b) Cranking solenoid c)Tripping solenoid d)Safety solenoid
- 106) _____ circuit breaker establishes local control with power from Locomotive battery or Auxiliary generator to operate heavy duty switch gear, magnet valves, contactor, blower and miscellaneous relays (d)
a)AGFB b)MCB c)GF d) Local control
- 107) Aux. Gen. F.B. breaker protects the _____ (c)
a)Aux Gen Field b)Input of Comp.Alternator
c)traction alternator field firing control circuit (FCD). d)Traction Alt. output

- 108) In WDG4 looc, Current rating of Starting fuse _____ (d)
a)600 amps b)1000 amps c)500 amps d)800 amps
- 109) How many position does PRIME/START switch has _____ (a)
a)3 b)2 c)1 d)4
- 110) if the LR % is _____, EM2000 is reducing power output because the engine's capabilities are less than the load being requested. (b)
a)less than 200 b)less than 100 c)More than 100 d)less than 500
- 111) If the TM temperature is greater than _____°C the inverter will de-rate to keep the traction motor temperature in control (a)
a)200 b)100 c)95 d)92
- 112) LOCAL CONTROL circuit breaker establishes local (vs. train lined) control with power from the locomotive battery or auxiliary generator to operate heavy duty switchgear, magnet valves, contactors, blowers, and miscellaneous relays. (a)
a)Relay b)Magnetic valves c)contactors d)All of the above
- 113) Maximum starting effort of WDG4 is _____ (b)
a)120T b) 54T c)22T d)44T B
- 114) Purpose of BWR (brake warning relay) is to (a)
a)To cut out Dynamic brake in case of Over current
b)Protect Dynamic brake grid
c)Ensure working of Dyn braking
d)All the above
- 115) Purpose of TEL (Tractive effort limit)Relay in WDG4 Locos is (d)
a)To limit tractive effort to 200KN or 20T b)To limit tractive effort to 250KN or 25T
c)To limit tractive effort to 150KN or 15T d)To limit tractive effort to 294KN or 29.4T
- 116) Shutting down of all diesel engines in a consist is accomplished ___ relay(c)
a)DMR b)GCR c)SDR d)FLR
- 117) Stepping down of 74 VDC input from the PRG 300 to +/- 15 VDC and distributes the power to the PDPs (Power distribution panels) and the computer display screen is done by (d)
a)PSM 310 b)PSM 330 c)PSM 300 d)PSM 320

- 118) Stepping down of 74 VDC input from the PRG 300 to +5 VDC and distributes the power to the computer chassis is done by (c)
 a)To step down ac to DC b)PSM 310 c)PSM 300 d)PSM 320
- 119) Stepping down of 74VDC from the PRG 300 to +/- 12 VDC and distributes the power to the computer chassis is done by ____ (a)
 a)PSM 310 b)PSM 330 c)PSM 300 d)PSM 320
- 120) TCC1 COMPUTER breaker provides power and protection to (b)
 a)GTO1 b)The No.1 bogie traction inverter (TCC1)computer and associated circuits
 c)TM1 d)DCL
- 121) The function of DC link capacitor is (d)
 a)Convert AC to DC b)Convert DC to AC
 c)To act as AC link voltage d)To act as buffer to DC link voltage
- 122) The functioning of VCU is _____ (b)
 a)to reduces 73.5 V DC to filtered 25 V DC to CRU b)to reduces 73.5 V DC to filtered 24 V DC to CRU
 c)to reduces 72 V DC to filtered 25 V DC to CRU d)to reduces 110 V DC to filtered 25 V DC to CRU
- 123) The main functions of EM2000 computer is (d)
 a) Logic b) Excitation c) Display d)All of the above
- 124) The part of the ground relay system and connected to the companion alternator output, as well as the AC input to FCF (Firing Control Feedback) module is protected by__(a)
 a)AC control b) Companion Alternator output c)Fan circuits d)Radar circuits
- 125) The purpose of DVR(Digital Voltage Regulator) is (d)
 a)To regulates Companion alternator output
 b)To regulates Main Generator
 c)None of the above
 d)To Regulates auxiliary generator output by controlling auxiliary generator field current
- 126) The purpose of Ground relay is to protect when _____ (b)
 a)A failed group of rectifying diodes b)Development of a Main Gen positive or negative high voltage path to ground
 c)A & B d)TM Low current
- 127) In WDG4 loco Tractive effort is transferred from to TM to wheel is through ____ (d)
 a)Load pads b)side bearers c)coil springs d)Traction rods

- 128) "Whenever DC link exceeds 3600volts, the ____ trips, which fires a hard crow bar (b)
a) Hard Crowbar b)AC control TCC Break Over Diode (BOD)
c)Local control breaker d)GR
- 129) Whenever DC link voltage exceeds 3200 volts ,the TCC fires a ____crow bar (c)
a)Hard Crowbar b)Sneaky crow bar c)Soft Crowbar d)GR
- 130) Which module provides an interface for communication between EM2000 locomotive computer, and the SIBAS traction inverter computers (a)
a)COM b)FCF c)PSM d)ADA
- 131) Which module converts analog input signals (Pressure, Temperature, Voltage, Current, Speed) into digital signals for the computer and converts digital computer output signals into analog signals. (c)
a)DIO b)FCF c)ADA d)FCD
- 132) In WDM2 locomotives, during cranking, if Normally Closed Interlock of SAR is not getting closed , the result will be _____ (c)
a)Throttle will not respond b)Load meter will not respond
c)Engine will crank and fire but not hold d)Engine will not fire
- 133) How Crank case vacuum is maintained in WDG4/WDP4 engines ? (c)
a)Blower b)Crank case exhauster c) Eductor d)No vacuum creation
- 134) Fuel pump motor is not working though the all circuit breakers are switched ON, the immediate reason could be _____ (d)
a)ERF not closed b)R1 and R2 not picked up
c)GFC not picked up d)FPC not picked up
- 135) What is the Fuel oil tank capacity in WDP4D locomotive in litres. (b)
a)6000 b)5000 c)3000 d)5500
- 136) How many Power Contactors are available in WDG4 Locomotive? (d)
a)7 b)9 c)8 d)0
- 137) WDG4 Engine idle RPM (c)
a)469 b)369 c)269 d)360
- 138) What is the maximum permissible speed of (designed for) WDG4 locomotives (b)
a)150 kmph b) 120 kmph c) 100 kmph d) 75 kmph

- 139) how many Lube oil pumps available in EMD engine? (d)
a) 5 b) 7 c) 9 d) 4
- 140) In HHP Locos lube oil filter drum is located at _____ (b)
a) Generator Room b) Equipment rake c) Engine room d) Radiator Room
- 141) LOPS setting of WDG4 loco in 8th Notch is (a)
a) 25-29 psi b) 8-12 psi c) 12-20 PSI d) 20- 30PSI
- 142) LOPS setting of WDG4 loco in idle is (b)
a) 10 - 12 PSI b) 8-12 psi c) 12-20 PSI d) 20- 30PSI
- 143) Pre lubrication is required if an engine that has been shut down for more than--- hours (a)
a) 48 b) 24 c) 12 d) 8
- 144) The purpose of Turbo lube pump in WDP4 Locomotive before cranking is (c)
a) To lubricate the Turbo b) To remove the residual heat c) To lubricate turbo bearing
d) To lubricate crank shaft
- 145) Turbo lube pump should be running for ____ minutes after engine is shutdown if engine was running at 5th notch and higher for 60 minutes prior to engine shut down. (b)
a) 15 b) 35 c) 20 d) 45
- 146) What is the Safety Device provided in the Lube oil system ? (c)
a) GFOLR b) OSTA c) LLOB d) LWS
- 147) When LLOB trips, the engine will _____ (b)
a) Raise b) Shutdown c) Comes to Idle d) Hunting
- 148) Electro Pneumatic Governor (EPG) is located in (d)
a) Compressor room b) Radiator room c) Nose compartment d) Rear compartment
- 149) From where the control air pressure will get air pressure (b)
a) MR2 b) MR1 c) BKTs d) J filter
- 150) Main Reservoir (compressed air pressure) Unloading will takes place at _kg /cm² (c)
a) 8 b) 9 c) 10 d) 11
- 151) MR Cooling coils in WDG4 is located at (c)
a) Under truck b) Engine block c) Radiator room d) Compressor room
- 152) MR safety valve is set at _____ Kg/Cm² pressure. (c)
a) 8 b) 9 c) 10.5 d) 9.5

- 153) The compressed air enters to MR1 tank through (c)
a)MR Safety valve b)MR2 c) Cooling Coil d)3 / 4" cutout cock
- 154) Manual sander will be working when the unit speed is up to (b)
a)30.6kmph b)19.5kmph c)30kmph d)25kmph
- 155) Manual Sanding is cutout when the locomotive is operating in power/wheel creep mode, and moving at speeds above (c)
a)30kmph b)10kmph c)19.5 km/h d)15kmph
- 156) Maximum Stall Tractive Effort of WDG4 Locomotive is (a)
a) 540KN b) 400KN c) 200KN d) 250KN
- 157) If the coolant temperature reaches ____ degree C, the locomotive will go to throttle six limit. (a)
a) 95 b) 92 c) 85 d) 100
- 158) EPD is Located at _____ (a)
a) Engine Accessories Room b) Engine room c) Radiator Room d) Equipment rake
- 159) The EM2000 will consider a temperature probe failed if it reads _____ (b)
a)less than -155° C or greater than 150° C b)less than -55° C or greater than 150° C
c)more than -55° C or greater than 150° C d)less than -55° C or greater than 250° C
- 160) In HHP loco the system maintains the coolant temperature within a predetermined range from (a)
a)79° C to 85° C b) 85 to 95° C c) 92 to 100 ° C d) 72 to 80 ° C
- 161) What is the indication for blown radiator fan fuse? (c)
a)LED b)Buzzer c)Fuse blown out Indicator will project out d)Message
- 162) Hot engine alarm (HEA) will come at ____°Cin WDG3A locos (c)
a) 60 b) 70 c) 90 d) 80
- 163) During one of the following occasions Hot engine alarm indication will get (c)
a) Continuous 8th notch working b) Excess load
c) Water pump not working d) Full water in expansion tank
- 164) LWS is connected to (b)
a) Water left side return header b) Water expansion tank
c) Water right side return header d) All the above

- 165) _____ will be switched on automatically in loco, during accidents (b)
a) Head light b) Auto flasher light c) Marker light d) Doom light
- 166) When the speedometer of a running train engine becomes defective (b)
a) Fail the locomotive b) Work the train by reducing 10% speed from Booked speed
c) Work further with 50 kmph d) Ask for the relief engine
- 167) The speed restriction that has to be observed by a LP when headlight of engine fails on BG is _____ kmph. (c)
a) 50kmph b) 30kmph c) 40kmph d) MPS
- 168) Whenever stopped on gradient for any reason it is essential to apply the _____ brakes (c) a)
SA.9 b) A.9 c) A9 & SA9 d) Hand brake
- 169) How much pressure should be ensured in the engine and BV before starting air brake train ? (c)
a) 6cm²kg, 4.9 kg/cm² b) 5.2kg/cm², 4.7 kg/cm²
c) 5kg/cm², 4.8 kg/cm² d) 4.8kg/cm², 5kg/cm²
- 170) For any reason, a train is brought to a stand, the hand brakes of Locomotive and formation shall be applied if stoppage is more than (d)
a) 5 minutes b) 10 minutes c) 20 minutes d) 15 minutes
- 171) How the notching up is to be done in Undulating terrain ? (c)
a) Repeatedly changing the notches b) without notching up
c) Constant notches to be maintained d) none of the above
- 172) The following shall not be used for extinguishing fires on electrical equipment. (c)
a) Dry chemical powder b) foam c) water d) none of these
- 173) What are the present VCD cyclic timings ? (a)
a) 60, 8 and 8 seconds b) 60, 17 and 17 seconds c) 170, 17 and 17 seconds
d) 65, 8 and 8 seconds
- 174) What combination of trains are Permitted for running long haul train? (d)
a) Empty/Empty b) loaded/Empty c) Loaded/Loaded d) All the above
- 175) What condition is to be observed in loco by LP to avoid stalling? (c)
a) COC's b) Lube oil pressure c) Load meter over shooting
d) Conjunctional brake working

- 176) What precaution should be taken for conducting Air brake self test in GM locos? (d)
 - a) Secure loco
 - b) Secure formation
 - c) Detach loco and secure
 - d) Secure both, close BP & FP COC of loco towards formation.
- 177) What should be done first for changing console in WDG 4 / WDP 4 locos ? (a)
 - a) Disable working control stand & enable non working control stand
 - b) Enable working control stand & disable non working control stand
 - c) As per convenience
 - d) None of the above
- 178) When Head light become defective speed of the train shall not exceed ____.(c)
 - a) 20Kmph
 - b) 30Kmph
 - c) 40kmph
 - d) 50kmph
- 179) While taken over charge of Loco, if Flasher light glows but does not flash/blink, what action would you take? (a)
 - a) Fail the loco
 - b) Will work to nearest shed
 - c) Inform PRC & work further.
 - d) Work normally
- 180) During engine starting if engine is cranking, Firing, Over speeding, OSTA Tripping and Engine shutting down the reason may be (b)
 - a) Main Generator failure
 - b) Taco Generator failure
 - c) Exciter Generator failure
 - d) Auxiliary Generator failure
- 181) On run if Air Flow Indicator overshoots with jerk indicates _____ (d)
 - a) Air brake failure
 - b) Loco failure
 - c) Air flow indicator defective
 - d) Train Parting
- 182) While working LE's Loco Pilot should _____ to Stop the Locomotive. (b)
 - a) apply A-9 brake
 - b) apply SA-9 and Dynamic Brakes
 - c) apply Hand brakes
 - d) close the throttle to zero.
- 183) Locomotives provided with Cast Iron brake blocks requires _____ than the Locomotives provided with Composite brake blocks (a)
 - a) More braking distance
 - b) Less braking distance
 - c) frequent change of brake blocks
 - d) BC pressure 3.8 kg/cm²
- 184) If train stopped in mid section on account of Loco Failure Loco pilot should do _____ immediately (b)

- a) Inform TLC/PCOR b) Put on Flasher Light, Apply A-9, SA-9, wooden wedges and secure formation. c) Ask for relief Loco d) Attend the Locomotive
- 185) Revised VCD cyclic timings are _____ (a)
 a) 60, 8 and 8 seconds b) 60, 17 and 17 seconds c) 170, 17 and 17 seconds
 d) 65, 8 and 8 seconds
- 186) Use of Dynamic Brake is _____ To raise the engine RPM (a)
 a) To control the train and to maintain constant speed at PSR, TSR and Loop lines
 b) To nullify the conjunctional brakes c) To stop the train d) none
- 187) While TOC of Loco, If Flasher light glows but does not blink, what action would you take. (a)
 a) Fail the loco b) Will work to nearest shed c) Change the bulb d) Work normally
- 188) After which check/restriction, non derailed vehicles of a train involved in accident be allowed for on-ward journey (b)
 a) Without check b) After certified by TXR c) With 10% less speed d) 80 KMPH
- 189) What immediate action would you take on noticing sudden drop of BP pressure/vacuum on run ? (c)
 a) Stop the train b) Contact Guard on VHF c) Switch on Flasher light
 d) Inform PRC
- 190) When Head light becomes defective speed of the train shall not exceed ? (c)
 a) 20 kmph b) 30 kmph c) 40 kmph d) 50 kmph
- 191) What should be done by LP for releasing proportional loco brakes during A9 application ? (c)
 a) Pressing BKIV foot pedal b) Application of DB c) Either A or B d) None
- 192) The lead /Trail switch position in console of WDG4/WDP4 working as MU trailing is (a)
 a) Trail b) Lead c) Both d) None
- 193) If BP & FP pipes are wrongly connected ---- will fail. (b)
 a) Loco is failed b) Formation Brakes c) Loco brakes d) All
- 194) If hot oil detector operates _____ (b)
 a) Engine comes to Idle b) Engine will Shut down c) Load meter zero
 d) No effect

- 195) Bail off is provided to release (b)
 a) Direct brake application b) Conjunctonal brake application c) Formation brakes
 d) Both B and C
- 196) If battery ammeter is showing over charging, what may be the reason? (c)
 a) BS open b) MB1 tripped c) Battery defective d) AGFB tripped
- 197) If BA shows over charging due to defective battery, the following action is to be taken? (a)
 a) BS to be open b) Shut down the engine
 c) Engine to be brought to idle d) No action required
- 198) If battery ammeter shows over charging, what may be the reason? (c)
 a) BS open b) MB1 tripped c) VRP defective d) AGFB tripped
- 199) If BA shows over charging due to defective VRP, the following action is to be taken? (a)
 a) AGFB off b) Shutdown the Engine c) Idle d) No action required
- 200) What is the purpose of VRP? (c)
 a) To safeguard battery b) To safeguard control circuit
 c) To maintain 72 V irrespective of engine speed d) To safeguard driver
- 201) If battery ammeter shows discharging, what may be the reason? (d)
 a) AGFB Tripped b) VRP Fuse Blown out c) Cards Slack(BX ,BN) d) All
- 202) If battery ammeter shows discharging what should be checked on VRP? (b)
 a) AGFB b) Fuse c) MB1 d) Battery Knife Switch
- 203) If Battery ammeter shows discharging and not rectified what is the action to be taken? (d)
 a) Work for 4 Hours b) Do not Shut down c) Do not allow for Automatic Shut Down.
 d)All of the above
- 204) What is the reason for battery ammeter showing ZERO? (a)
 a) Battery Switch Open b) AGFB Tripped c) VRP Defective
 d) AUX. GEN. Defective
- 205) If engine is not cranking what is the switches to be checked? (d)
 a) Battery Knife Switch b) Engine Control Switch c) MUSD Switch d)All

- 206) If engine is not cranking which switch is to be checked in nose compartment?(a)
a) Battery Knife Switch b) Engine Control Switch c) MUSD Switch d) Start Switch
- 207) If engine is not cranking which switch is to be checked on the front panel? (c)
a) Battery Switch b) MUSD c) ECS d) GF Switch
- 208) If engine is not cranking which contactors are to be checked? (d)
a) FPC Contactor b) CK1 Contactor c) CK2 Contactor d) All the above
- 209) If engine is not cranking which power contactor interlocks are to be checked?(a)
a) P22, S1 b) P22, S21 c) P21, S1 d) P1, S1
- 210) For engine cranking what should be MUSD & ECS position? (b)
a) RUN, RUN b) RUN, IDLE c) STOP, RUN d) STOP, IDLE
- 211) If FPC Contactor closing but engine is not cranking what may be the reason?(c)
a) MB1 Tripped/Off b) MB2 Tripped/Off c) FPB Tripped/Off
d) MFPB1 & MFPB2 Tripped/Off
- 212) If engine is cranking but not firing what may be the reason? (d)
a) OPS1 Stuck up b) LWS Operated c) OSTA Tripped d) All the above
- 213) If engine is cranking but not firing with indication what may be the reason?(a)
a) LWS Operated b) OSTA Tripped c) SAR Defective d) All the above
- 214) If engine is cranking but not firing while starting what may be the reason? (d)
a) FPM not working b) Fuel Booster Pump defective c) Love joy coupling defective
d) All the above
- 215) What is the reason if engine is cranking but not firing? (d)
a) Governor booster pump defective b) Love joy coupling defective
c) No Governor oil in tank d) All the above
- 216) What is the reason if engine is cranking, firing but not holding? (d)
a) SAR Interlock defective b) OPS Defective c) Lube oil system defective (Below 1.6Kg/Cm
d) All the above
- 217) What is the reason if engine shutdown automatically on run? (d)
a) MB2 Tripped b) MFPB1 & MFPB2 Tripped c) FPB Tripped
d) All the above

- 218) Which breaker is to be checked if engine shutdown on run? (c)
a) MB1 b) MCB1 & MCB2 Tripped c) FPB Tripped d) All the above
- 219) What should be checked if engine shutdown with over speed? (a)
a) OSTA b) SAR c) Governor Am phenol plug d) Fuel pump motor
- 220) What should be checked if engine shutdown on run with indication? (b)
a) OSTA b) LWS c) SAR d) Governor Am phenol plug
- 221) What is the reason if engine shutdown without any indication on run in GE Governor? (a)
a) Tacho Generator failure b) LWS c) OPS d) LLOB
- 222) What happens if Amphenol plug is slack on GE governor loco? (b)
a) Not cranking b) Not Firing c) Not Holding d) No Problem
- 223) What happens if Amphenol plug is slack on run in WW governor loco? (a)
a) Engine Idle, Load meter zero b) Only Load meter zero c) Only engine idle d) Engine shutdown
- 224) What may be the reason for throttle is not responding? (d)
a) DMR De-energized b) GR Tripping c) GFOLR Tripping d) All the above
- 225) What happens if MCB1 & MCB2 get tripped on run? (b)
a) Engine shutdown b) Engine comes to idle c) Load meter shows zero d) No Problem
- 226) When does AFL System operate? (d)
a) Fireman emergency b) ACP c) Guard application d) All the above
- 227) What is the effect of AFL operation? (d)
a) Engine comes to idle b) AFL Indication c) Buzzer d) All the above
- 228) What is the effect if A9 is applied in emergency position? (b)
a) AFL Operates b) Engine idle with full brakes c) Only loco brakes get applied d) No effect

- 229) Which item is used to reset AFL? (a)
a) SW1 & SW2 b) SP1 & SP2 c) MCB1 & MCB2 d) MFPB1 & MFPB2
- 230) To reset only Buzzer what is the action required by the Driver? (c)
a) SW1 &SW2 b) SP1 &SP2 c) Switch On normal flasher light and SW1&SW2 Off d) All the above
- 231) To get quick charging of BP which should be operated? (b)
a) SW1 &SW2 b) SP1 & SP2 c) MCB1 & MCB2 d) MFPB1 & MFPB2
- 232) If AFL Malfunctions, what is the action to be taken? (b)
a) Tampering of pressure switches b) 171 Wire disconnection c) Pack DMR
d) Fail the loco
- 233) If AFL Malfunctions Driver must observe (a)
a) BP For 5Kg/Cm b) MR For 9.5Kg/Cm c) Control air pressure for 5Kg/CM
d) FP For 6Kg/Cm
- 234) The Procedure for isolation of AFL, when AFL is malfunctioning (d)
a) If isolation switch available switch Off b) If not disconnect 171 wire c) Pack DMR
d) All the above
- 235) What should be the control air pressure? (a)
a) 5Kg/Cm² b) 6Kg.Cm² c) 8.5Kg/Cm² d)9.5Kg/Cm²
- 236) How do you adjust control air pressure? (c)
a) A9 Feed valve b) SA9 Feed valve c) Limiting Valve d) HS4 Valve
- 237) Improper control air pressure leads to (d)
a) Power Contactors fluttering b) Flash Over c) Power Ground
d) All the above
- 238) If Head light fails what is the action to be taken by the Drivers? (b)
a) Fail the loco b) Follow G&SR Rules
c) Work with classification lights d) Work normally
- 239) If engine shuts down with hot engine alarm which safety device operates? (b)
a) ETS b) LWS c) SAR d) OPS B
- 240) If engine is running with Hot engine alarm which safety device is operated?(c)
a) LWS b) OPS c) ETS d) SAR

- 241) What is the effect of GR tripping? (d)
a) Load meter zero b) Engine comes to Idle c) GR Indication with bell
d) All the above
- 242) What is the effect of WSR? (d)
a) LM gradually drops to zero b) Sanders operate
c) Wheel slip indication with buzzer d) All the above
- 243) In AC/DC Locomotives engine is cranked by (b)
a) Main Generator b) Auxiliary & Exciter Generators c) Auxiliary Generator
d) Exciter Generator
- 244) In AC/DC Locomotives no of cranking relays and no of cranking contactors?(a)
a) 2,3 b) 3,2 c) 2,2 d) 1,2
- 245) In AC/DC Locos during cranking which relay protects Auxiliary And Exciter Generators? (c)
a) SAR b) GR c) TDR d) WSR
- 246) In place of AC Governor, which Governor is provided for compressor loading and unloading (a)
a) EPG b) GE c) Z.W d) Run-Release
- 247) What is the purpose of GFOLR in AC/DC Locomotive? (c)
a) To protect Main Generator field b) To protect Rectifier panel
c) To protect Main Generator field & rectifier panel d) To protect Auxiliary Generator
- 248) No of GR's in AC/DC locomotives (b)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 249) which circuits are protected by GR1 & GR2 after ear thing? (c)
a) Power Circuit b) Control circuit c) Power and Control circuits
d) Nothing
- 250) what are the changes in single BKT Locomotives as compare to Double BKT Loco's? (d)
a) 3BKR Relays b) P22 & P32 Contactors location interchanged
c) During DB 5 Power contactors will energise d) All the above
- 251) what is the procedure to be taken before resetting GR & GFOLR? (d)
a) ECS & Throttle Idle b) Both GF Switches Off
c) Reverser Handle neutral d) All the above

- 252) How many times resetting of GR & GFOLR will be done? (a)
a) 3 b) 6 c) Work on lower notches d) Work up to destination
- 253) which Relay can reset both On automatic and manual? (c)
a) GR1 b) GR2 c) GFOLR d) All the above
- 254) If BKT or Reverser is not operating properly what is the action to be taken?(b)
a) Fail the loco b) Operate manually with 'L' rod c) Shutdown engine
d) Engine Idle
- 255) BP pressure in Alco locomotive is _____ kg/cm² (b)
a) 3.5 b) 5 c) 6 d) 8
- 256) Main Bearing elongation is _____ (d)
a) 0.010" b) 0.020" c) 0.030" d) 0.040"
- 257) Maximum Brake cylinder pressure with A9 (c)
a) 5 kg/cm² b) 3.5 kg/cm² c) 1.8 kg/cm² d) 5.2 kg/cm²
- 258) Horse power of WDG3A loco is _____ (c)
a)2600 b) 3600 c) 3100 d) 4000
- 259) Horse power of WDG4 loco is _____ (b)
a)2600 b) 4500 c) 3100 d) 4000
- 260) Horse power of WDM2 loco is _____ (a)
a) 2600 b) 4500 c) 3100 d) 4000
- 261) Control air pressure in Alco loco _____ kg/cm² (c)
a)3.5 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
- 262) Fuel tank capacity in WDG3A loco is _____ liters. (c)
a)5000 b) 5500 c) 6000 d) 4000
- 263) Pinion to Bull gear ratio in WDM2 loco is _____ (b)
a)18:74 b) 18:65 c) 17:77 d) 17:90

- 264) Pinion to Bull gear ratio in WDG3A loco is _____ (a)
a)18:74 b) 18:65 c) 17:77 d) 17:90
- 265) Pinion to Bull gear ratio in WDP4 loco is _____ (c)
a) 18:74 b) 18:65 c) 17:77 d) 17:90
- 266) Pinion to Bull gear ratio in WDG4 loco is _____ (d)
a)18:74 b) 18:65 c) 17:77 d) 17:90
- 267) WDM3A loco is having ____ no. of brake blocks (b)
a)12 b) 24 c) 36 d) 16
- 268) Pinion to Bull gear ratio in WDM3A loco is _____ (b)
a)18:74 b) 18:65 c) 17:77 d) 17:90
- 269) In WDM3A loco FTTM is driven with _____ (b)
a)Belts b) Gear c) Hydraulic pressure d) Electric motor
- 270) In WDM3A loco RTTM is driven with _____ (a)
a)Belts b) Gear c) Hydraulic pressure d) Electric motor
- 271) Type of transmission in WDM3A loco (b)
a)DC-AC b) AC-DC c) DC-DC d) AC-AC
- 272) Type of transmission in WDG3A loco (b)
a)DC-AC b) AC-DC c) DC-DC d) AC-AC
- 273) Type of transmission in WDG4 loco (d)
a)DC-AC b) AC-DC c) DC-DC d) AC-AC
- 274) Type of transmission in WDP4 loco (d)
a)DC-AC b) AC-DC c) DC-DC d) AC-AC
- 275) In Alco loco LWS is located in _____ (c)
a) Nose Compartment b) Driven cabin c) Compressor Compartment
(d) Radiator room
- 276) No. of positions in A9 valve (d)
a)2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- 277) In Alco locomotive Battery knife switch is located in _____ (a)

- a) Nose Compartment b) Driven cabin
c) Compressor Compartment d) Radiator room
- 278) Type of engine in Alco loco (c)
a) 2 Stroke b) SI c) 4 Stroke d) None
- 279) Torque value of water jumper in Alco loco (in ft-lb) (b)
a) 50 b) 75 c) 100 d) 125
- 280) No. of positions in SA9 valve (b)
a) 5 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 281) In Alco loco fuel oil regulating valve is set at ____ kg/cm² (b)
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
- 282) In Alco loco lube oil relief valve is set at ____ kg/cm² (d)
a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d) 9
- 283) In WDG3A loco max. exhaust gas temperature is ____ °C (b)
a) 500 b) 525 c) 600 d) 625
- 284) In Alco loco compressor is cooled by _____ (c)
a) Oil b) Water c) Air d) None
- 285) VCD penalty takes place after _____ sec. (b)
a) 86 b) 76 c) 96 d) 68
391. MR safety valve is set at _____ kg/cm² (d)
a) 8 b) 8.5 c) 10 d) 10.5
- 286) In Alco loco EPG is located in _____ (c)
a) Driver cab b) Nose compartment c) Compressor compartment d) Radiator room

- 287) In AC-DC locomotives engine is cranked by (d)
a) Main Generator b) Auxiliary Generator c) Exciter Generator d) Auxiliary & Exciter Generator
- 288) In Alco Traction Motor gear case is having ____ no. of bolts (c)
a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8
- 289) To find out BP leakage in the formation _____ is provided (b)
a) BP gauge b) Air Flow Indicator c) FP gauge d) Spy glass
- 290) In Alco loco, if water level comes down below 1" from bottom of tank ____ safety device will operate (c)
a) PCS b) OSTA c) LWS d) LLOB
- 291) Wheel numbers to which brake blocks get applied when hand brake is applied in WDG3A loco (b)
a) L1, L2 b) R1, R2 c) L1, R1 d) L2, R2, 292
- 292) Dust exhaust motors are available for _____ type of filters (b)
a) Car body b) Cyclonic c) Air maize d) None
- 293) The safety device provided in brake system is _____ (b)
a) LLOB b) PCS c) LWS d) OSTA
- 294) In Alco loco Sanders are operated through ____ pressure (a)
a) MR1 b) MR2 c) FP d) None
- 295) Rectifier converts (a)
a) AC to DC b) DC to AC c) DC to DC d) AC to AC
- 296) Inverter converts (b)

a) AC to DC b) DC to AC c) DC to DC d) AC to AC

297) Idle RPM of WDG3A locomotive is (b)

a) 350 b) 400 c) 450 d) 500

298) 8th Notch RPM of WDG3A locomotive is (d)

a) 400 b) 950 c) 1000 d) 1050

299) Low Idle RPM of WDG3A locomotive is (a)

a) 350 b) 400 c) 450 d) 500

300) Fabricated bogie is available in _____ locomotive (c)

a) WDM3A b) WDG4 c) WDG3A d) WDP4

301) Type of bogie available in Alco loco locomotive (b)

a) BO-BO b) CO-CO c) BO1-1BO d) HTSC

302) Horse power of WDM3D locomotive is (c)

a) 2600 b) 3100 c) 3300 d) 4000

303) In HHP locomotive engine cylinders are cooled by (c)

a) Water b) Oil & water c) Super charged air & Water d) None

304) Type of bogie available in WDG4 locomotive is (c)

a) Tri mount b) Fabricated c) HTSC d) None

305) Number of brake cylinders in WDM3A locomotive is (b)

a) 4 b) 8 c) 10 d) 12

306) Reduction in BP pressure causes (c)

- a) Brakes release b) Brakes slow release
c) Brakes application d) MR pressure increasing
392. WDM3A loco is having ____ no. of brake blocks (b)
a) 12 b) 24 c) 36 d) 16
393. Pinion to Bull gear ratio in WDM3A loco is _____ (b)
a) 18:74 b) 18:65 c) 17:77 d) 17:90
- 307) In Alco loco fuel oil relief valve is set at ____ kg/cm² (a)
a) 5 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 308) In Alco loco fuel oil regulating valve is set at ____ kg/cm² (b)
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
- 309) VCD penalty takes place after _____ sec. (b)
a) 86 b) 76 c) 96 d) 68
- 310) MR safety valve is set at _____ kg/cm² (d)
a) 8 b) 8.5 c) 10 d) 10.5
- 311) In Alco loco EPG is located in _____ (c)
a) Driver cab b) Nose compartment
c) Compressor compartment d) Radiator room
- 312) In AC-DC locomotives engine is cranked by (d)
a) Main Generator b) Auxiliary Generator c) Exciter Generator
d) Auxiliary & Exciter Generator
- 313) In Alco Traction Motor gear case is having ____ no. of bolts (c)
a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8

- 314) To find out BP leakage in the formation _____ is provided (b)
a)BP gauge b) Air Flow Indicator c) FP gauge d) Spy glass
- 315) In Alco loco, if water level comes down below 1” from bottom of tank _____ safety device will operate (c)
a)PCS b) OSTA c) LWS d) LLOB
394. Dust exhaust motors are available for _____ type of filters (b)
a)Car body b)Cyclonic c) Air maize d) None
- 316) The safety device provided in brake system is _____ (b)
a)LLOB b) PCS c) LWS d) OSTA
- 317) In Alco loco Sanders are operated through _____ pressure (a)
a)MR1 b) MR2 c) FP d) None
- 318) Rectifier converts (a)
a)AC to DC b) DC to AC c) DC to DC d) AC to AC
- 319) Inverter converts (b)
a)AC to DC b) DC to AC c) DC to DC d) AC to AC
- 320) Idle RPM of WDG3A locomotive is (b)
a)350 b) 400 c) 450 d) 500
- 321) 8th RPM of WDG3A locomotive is (d)
a)400 b) 950 c) 1000 d) 1050
- 322) Low Idle RPM of WDG3A locomotive is (a)
a)350 b) 400 c) 450 d) 500
- 323) Fabricated bogie is available in _____ locomotive (c)

- a)WDM3A b) WDG4 c) WDG3A d) WDP4
- 324) Hot Engine Alarm will come at _____ °C in WDG3A locos (c)
- a)60 b) 70 c) 90 d) 80
- 325) Electro Pneumatic Governor is located in (a)
- a)Compressor room b) Radiator room c) Nose compartment d) none
- 327) LWS is connected to (b)
- a)Water left side return header b) Water expansion tank
c)Water right side return header d) All the above
- 328) MR pressure unloading takes place at _____ kg/cm² (a)
- a)10 b) 8 c) 12 d) 10.5
- 329) From where the control air pressure gets charged (a)
- a) MR1 b) MR2 c) FP d) BP
- 330) Fuel pump motor is not working though all circuit breakers are switched 'ON', the reason may could be _____. (d)
- a) ERF not closed b) R1 & R2 not picked up
c) GFC not picked up d) FPC not picked up
- 331) On WDG3A each truck is fitted with _____
arrangement of traction motors (d)
- a) b) LRR c) LRL d) LLL & RRR
- 332) In WDG3A loco when A9 is brought to Emergency position, action
takes place in Auto Flasher system is (a)
- a) DMR de-energize b) BKT will come to braking
c) GFOLR will trip d) Flasher light will glow

- 333) Power contactors' fluttering is due to (c)
- a) Less magnetism b) Load meter defective
c) Less control air pressure d) Weak batteries
- 334) The following may be used for fast charging of BP in WDG3A (c)
- a) Release position of A9 b) Foot pedal c) SP1 d) SW1
- 335) In WDG3A loco whenever BP drops below ____ kg/cm²
- Other than A9 operation Auto flasher will come (b)
- a) 4.2 b) 4.4 c) 4.3 d) 4.0
- 336) In Twin beam head lights ____ volts halogen lamps are used (c)
- a) 72 b) 32 c) 24 d) 20
- 337) In twin beam head light system in DC-DC converter if one unit is defective the stand by unit can be brought into function by (a)
- a) Operating change over switch on DC-DC converter
b) By changing to other control stand
c) By replacing bulb d) none
- 338) In MCBG loco Actuator/Sensor unit is located at (d)
- a) Compressor compartment b) Excitation Panel
c) LP cab d) Existing location of Governor
- 339) In MCBG loco when shut down occurs due to over speed
- initiated by MCBG, it should be acknowledged by (a)
- a) Resetting push button b) OST test key switch
c) Power switch d) GFOLR reset button
- 340) The conventional Electronic type excitation system is replaced with ____ (a)

- a) Microprocessor b) Static type c) Shunt type Self Excitation
- 341) In Alco loco SP1 is provided for (b)
- a) Over charging b) Quick charging c) resetting AFL d) resetting VCD
- 342) In Alco loco MV27 switch is provided for (a)
- a) Over charging b) Quick charging c) resetting AFL d) resetting VCD
- 343) In Wood ward governor loco LLOB tripping is set at _____ kg/cm² in Idle (a)
- a) 1.3 b) 2.5 c) 3.5 d) 5.0
- 344) In Wood ward governor loco LLOB tripping is set at _____ kg/cm² in 8th notch (c)
- a) 1.3 b) 2.5 c) 3.5 d) 5.0
- 345) Air flow indicator gives indication to LP about (b)
- a) FP leakage b) BP leakage c) MR leakage d) None
- 346) _____ safety device is provided to prevent traction motors from damages (c)
- a) ESR b) SR c) WSR d) GFOLR
- 347) L5 HP pipe line is cracked (b)
- a) Fail the loco b) Lock rack of L5 c) lock left side racks d) Ignore
- 348) When GF contactor is packed loco can be worked in _____ (c)
- a) by manual transition b) only in parallel
- c) series parallel d) normal
349. During dynamic braking _____ valve avoids loco brake to apply (c)
- a) C2 relay valve b) Additional C2 relay valve c) BKIV d) SA9
350. In IRAB1 brake system PCS2 picks & drops at (d)

- a) 4.0 & 4.5 kg/cm² b) 1.3 & 1.6 kg/cm²
c) 2.5 & 3.0 kg/cm² d) 4.0 & 2.8 kg/cm²

351. If electrolyte leaks from battery, ____ will happen (a)
a) Starting ground b) battery discharging
c) Non-explosive power ground d) engine shut down

352. When train parting on run ____ will operate to bring engine speed to Idle (a)
a) PCS2 b) P1 c) P2 d) Both b & c

353. In short hood control stand ____ duplicate breaker is provided (d)
a) MCB b) MFPB c) AGFB d) ERF

354. The safety device provided in brake system is (b)
a) LLOB b) PCS2 c) OSTA d) LWS

355. Dust exhaust motor is available for _____ (b)
a) Car body filters b) Cyclonic filters c) Air maize filters d) all of the above

356. If radiator room door remain open position ____ will be experienced (b)
a) Engine shut down b) Hot Engine c) Load meter not responding d) None

357. On run if MCB1 or MCB2 trips ____ trouble will be experienced (c)
a) Engine shut down b) Load meter not responding
c) Throttle not responding d) None of these

358. To protect power circuit from earth fault ____ relay is provided (b)
a) DMR b) GR c) ESR d) SAR

359. In WDM3A loco LLOB prevents engine damages due to lack of (b)
a) water a) cooling b) lubrication c) governor oil supply d) None of these

360. In WDG3A LWS located in _____ (b)
a) Engine room b) compressor room c) Radiator room d) Generator room

361. In WDM3A axle boxes are lubricated by ____ (c)
a) Lube oil b) Cardium compound c) soft grease d) hard grease

362. Malfunctioning of LWS leads engine to _____ (c)
a) Idle RPM b) 4th notch RPM c) Shut down d) None of these

363. Position of EPG switch on control stand in rear loco of MU is set ____ (c)
a) Neutral b) ON c) OFF d) Close

373. If emergency applied _____ operates and engine comes to Idle (c)
a) AFL b) VCD c) PCS2 d) P1
374. If water temperature raises to 90°C ____ will operate (a)
a) ETS b) OPS c) LLOB d) OSTA
375. If LWS operates engine comes to (b)
a) Idle b) Shutdown c) 4th notch RPM d) None
376. EPG will maintain MR pressure between ____ kg/cm² to ____ kg/cm² (c)
a) 5 , 10 b) 10, 12 c) 8, 10 d) 10, 10.5
377. If ETS is operated, engine RPM will _____ (c)
a) Increase b) decrease c) not be effected d) None
378. If LWS is operated _____ indication is displayed (c)
a) Wheel slip b) PCS c) Hot engine d) none
379. In WDG3A loco FTTM blower cools ____ traction motors (a)
a) 1,2,3 b) 4,5,6 c) 1,3,5 d) 2,4,6
380. In WDG3A loco RTTM blower cools ____ traction motors (b)
a) 1,2,3 b) 4,5,6 c) 1,3,5 d) 2,4,6
381. Horse Power of WDM3D is (b)
a) 3100 b) 3300 c) 2600 d) 4000
382. In WDM3A radiator fan rotates at ____ different speeds (a)
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
383. Air dryer is provided between (b)
a) MR Cooling coil & MR1 b) MR1 & MR2
c) Compressor & MR cooling coil d) Inter cooler & After cooler
384. Gear case of Alco locomotive is lubricated by (d)
a) Lube oil b) soft grease c) hard grease d) Cardium compound
385. Number of transitions in AC-DC locomotive (a)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
386. ____ type of fire extinguisher is provided in DE locomotives (b)
a) Foam b) DCP c) water d) CO2
387. ECC (Eddy Current Clutch) is located in (b)
a) Compressor room b) Radiator room

- c) Engine room d) Generator room

388. LLOB is provided in ____ governor (a)
a) Woodward b) GE c) MCBG d) EP

389. If OSTA trips, engine will come to (b)
a) Idle b) Shut down c) 2nd notch RPM d) none

390. If ECC is short circuited ____ breaker will trip (a)
a) FPB b) MFPB c) MCB d) MPCB

391. If there is no control air pressure ____ will not pick up (d)
a) Power contactors b) Breaking contactors
c) Reverser contactors d) all of the above

392. Sanders test on WDG3A to be conducted by keeping (d)
reverser handle in ____ position
a) Neutral b) Forward c) Reverse d) 'b' or 'c'

393. In AC-DC loco if CK3 N/C interlock is defective (a)
____ contactor will not pick up
a) GF b) FPC c) CK1 d) CK2

394. Starting ground occurs due to earth fault in ____ circuit (a)
a) Control b) power c) both a & b d) None
c) Radiator room d) under truck

395. In WDM3A fuel pump motor is located in (a)
a) Compressor room b) Engine room
c) Radiator room d) under truck

396. If MCBG power breaker is tripped on run engine will (a)
a) Shut down b) come to Idle c) none

397. In Alco loco BKBL is located in (c)
a) Engine room b) Compressor room
c) Nose compartment d) Radiator room

398. BKBL gets current from (c)
a) Battery b) Auxiliary generator
c) Current developed by TM during DB d) Main generator

399. If battery ammeter is showing over charging, the reason is (c)

- a) BS open b) MB1 tripped c) Battery defective d) AGFB tripped
400. If BA shows over charging due to defective battery (a)
a)BS to be open b) shut down the engine
c)Engine to brought to Idle d) No action required
401. For cranking the engine what should be MUSD & ECS position (b)
a) RUN,RUN b) RUN, IDLE c) STOP, RUN d) STOP, IDLE
402. If battery ammeter shows discharging and not rectified, what is the action to be taken? (d)

a) Work for 4 hours b) Do not shut down
c) Do not allow for automatic shut down c) All of the above
403. If engine is not cranking ____ switch is to checked in nose compartment (a)
a)Battery knife b) Engine control c) MUSD d) Start
404. If engine is not cranking ____ contactor to be checked (d)
a) FPC b) CK1 c) CK2 d) all the above
405. If FPC contactor closing but engine is not cranking ____ may be the reason (c)
a)MB1 tripped/Off b) MB2 tripped/Off
c)FPB tripped/Off d) MFPB1 & MFPB2 tripped/Off
406. What is the reason if engine shut down automatically on run (d)
a) MB2 tripped b) MFPB1 & MFPB2 tripped
c) FPB tripped d) all the above
407. What happens if MCB1 & MCB2 tripped on run (b)
a) Engine shut down b) engine comes to Idle
c)Load meter shows zero d) No problem
408. When does AFL operate? (d)
a) Fireman Emergency b) ACP c) Guard application d) all the above
409. What is the effect of AFL operation (d)
a) Engine comes to Idle b) AFL indication c) Buzzer d) all the above
410. What is the effect if A9 is applied in emergency position? (b)
a) AFL operates b) Engine Idle with full brakes
c)Only loco brakes get applied d) No effect
411. Horse Power of WDG4 locomotive (d)

- a) 3000 HP b) 4000 HP c) 3500 HP d) 4500 HP
412. Type of diesel engine in WDG4 locomotive (b)
a) 4 stroke b) 2 stroke c) 3 stroke d) SI
413. Pinion to Bull gear ratio in WDG4 locomotive (d)
a) 18:65 b) 17:77 c) 18:74 d) 17:90
414. Pinion to Bull gear ratio in WDP4 locomotive (b)
a) 18:65 b) 17:77 c) 18:74 d) 17:90
415. Maximum speed of WDG4 locomotive (a)
a) 100 b) 150 c) 160 d) 180
416. Maximum speed of WDP4 locomotive (c)
a) 120 b) 150 c) 160 d) 180
417. Transmission in WDG4 locomotive is (b)
a) DC-DC b) AC-AC c) DC-AC d) AC-DC
418. Fuel tank capacity in WDG4 locomotive (c)
a) 4000 b) 5000 c) 6000 d) 7000
419. Type of diesel engine fitted WDG4 locomotive (c)
a) Alco-251 b) GT46PAC c) 710G3B d) GT46MAC
420. Number of power contactors in HHP locomotive (a)
a) 0 b) 6 c) 9 d) 10
421. Number of cylinders in WDG4 locomotive (b)
a) 12 b) 16 c) 18 d) 20
422. Type of traction motors in HHP locomotive (a)
a) AC motors b) DC motors c) both A & B d) None
423. _____ type of speedometer is available in HHP locomotive (b)
a) Mechanical b) Radar sensor c) Electrical d) Electronic
424. In WDG4 locomotive hot oil detector is set at _____ °C (b)
a) 100 b) 126 c) 150 d) 180
425. Blended brake is available in _____ locomotive (b)
a) WDG4 b) WDP4 c) WDG3A d) WDM3A
426. Full RPM of WDG4 locomotive (c)
a) 1000 b) 1050 c) 954 d) 1100

427. Idle RPM of WDG4 locomotive (b)
a)200 b) 269 c) 350 d) 400
428. Low Idle RPM of WDG4 locomotive (a)
a) 200 b) 269 c) 350 d) 400
429. Minimum continuous speed of WDG4 locomotive (in Kmph) (b)
a)21.5 b) 22.5 c) 20.5 d) 23.5
430. Type of bogie in WDG4 locomotive (b)
a)Single suspension b) Double suspension c) Triple suspension
d)None
431. In HHP loco fuel oil system which type of injectors are provided (a)
a) Unit Injectors b) Injector with HP line c) Injector with cam d)None
432. Type of bogie used in HHP locomotive (c)
a) Fabricated b) Cast steel c) HTSC d) None
433. Type of Air brake system in HHP locomotive (c)
a)28LAV1 b) 28LV1 c) CCB-Knorr d) None
434. In HHP locomotive if water pressure is less (c)
a) LLOB trips b) Low water pressure button will trip
c) Both a & b d) None
435. In HHP locomotive, while conducting Air brake self test working control stand L/T switch should be kept in _____ position (c)
a) Test b) HLPR c) Lead d) Trail
436. In HHP locomotive, while conducting BP leakage test L/T switch should be kept in _____ position (a)
a) Test b) HLPR c) Lead d) Trail
437. In WDG4 banker loco working control stand Auto brake handle should be kept in _____ position (c)
a) Release b) Run c) FS d) Emergency
438. In WDG4 banker loco working control stand L/T switch should be kept in _____ position (c)
a) Lead b) Trail c) HLPR d) Test
439. In HHP locomotive, oil visibility in bypass sight glass indicates (b)

- a) Primary filter choked b) Spin on filter choked
c) Lube oil filter choked d) Lube oil strainer choked
440. In HHP loco, choking of fuel oil primary filter is indicated by (a)
a) Filter condition gauge b) oil visibility in bypass sight glass
c) Both A & B d) None
441. In WDG4 MU trailing loco, L/T switches in both control stand should be kept in (d)
a) Test b) HLPR c) Lead d) Trail
442. Oil lubricated TM gear case is provided in (c)
a) WDM2 b) WDM3A c) WDG4 d) WDG3A
443. Loco model of WDG4 (b)
a) GT46PAC b) GT46MAC c) Both A & B d) None
444. Loco model of WDP4 (a)
a) GT46PAC b) GT46MAC c) Both A & B d) None
445. Number of batteries in WDG4 loco (c)
a) 02 b) 10 c) 08 d) 6
446. Number of batteries in WDP4 loco (b)
a) 02 b) 10 c) 08 d) 6
447. Number of axles in WDP4 loco (b)
a) 04 b) 06 c) 08 d) 10
448. Number of positions in Direct Brake of WDG4 loco (a)
a) 02 b) 04 c) 05 d) 06
449. In WDG4 loco exhaust gas temperature reaches up to (a)
a) 538°C b) 438°C c) 338°C d) None
450. Number of radiator fans in HHP locomotive (a)
a) 02 b) 01 c) 03 d) 04
451. Number of water pumps in HHP locomotive (a)
a) 02 b) 01 c) 03 d) 04
452. Number of brake blocks in HHP locomotive (c)
a) 08 b) 10 c) 12 d) 24
453. Brake cylinder pressure in HHP locomotive (in Kg/cm²) (b)

- a) 5.0 b) 5.2 c) 3.5 d) 3.0
454. In HHP locomotive hand brake applies on wheels (a)
a) R4,R5 b) R4,L4 c) R4,R6 d) L4,L5
455. Diameter of new wheel in HHP locomotive (in mm) (b)
a) 1090 b) 1092 c) 1080 d) 1100
456. To check engine sump oil level, engine should be in ____ condition (b)
a) Shut down b) Idle c) 4th Notch d) 2nd Nothch
457. Number of after coolers in HHP locomotive (a)
a) 02 b) 01 c) 03 d) 04
458. Number of water expansion tanks in HHP locomotive (b)
a) 02 b) 01 c) 03 d) 04
459. Which type of Traction Motors fitted in HHP locomotive (a)
a) 3-Phase AC Motors b) DC Series Motors c) Both A & B d) None
460. Which type of Main Generator fitted in HHP locomotive (b)
a) DC Generator b) 3 Phase Alternator c) Both A & B d) None
461. Function of Traction Inverters in HHP locomotive (a)
a) To control 3-Phase AC Motors b) To control 3 phase Alternator
b) Both A & B d) None
462. No. of Traction Inverters in HHP loco (In Medha make Traction system) (a)
a) 6 b) 5 c) 4 d) 3
463. No. of Traction Inverters in HHP loco (In EMD/Siemens Traction system) (b)
a) 6 b) 2 c) 4 d) 3
464. Current rating of Head Light circuit breaker in HHP locomotive (d)
a) 10 AMP b) 15 AMP c) 20 AMP d) 35 AMP
465. Number of DC link switch gears in HHP loco (a)
a) 6 b) 5 c) 4 d) 3
466. In HHP loco, During DB TCC converts (b)
a) DC into 3 Phase AC b) 3 Phase into DC c) Both A & B d) None
467. In HHP loco, ECC-2 is located in (b)
a) Driver Cab b) Under Truck c) Near Compressor Room d) None
468. In HHP loco, STA, ST contactors are located in (b)

- a) ECC-1 b) ECC-2 c) ECC-3 d) ECC-4
469. In HHP loco, ECC-1 is located in (a)
a) Driver Cab b) Under Truck c) Near Compressor Room d) None
470. In HHP loco, ECC-3 is located in (c)
a) Driver Cab b) Under Truck c) Near Compressor Room d) None
471. In HHP loco, Power contactors are replaced with (d)
a) FS contactors b) only relays c) BKT/REV d) DC Link
472. In HHP loco, if LLOB is in tripped position during cranking engine will (d)
a) Crank b) not Fire c) not Hold d) not Crank
473. In WDG4 loco, location of Battery Knife Switch is (b)
a) In Accessories room b) On foot plate c) Driver cab d) ECC-3
474. In HHP loco, if AGFB tripped (c)
a) Battery will discharge b) Load meter will not respond
c) Both a & b d) Engine will shut down
475. Model of Main Generator assembly in WDG4 loco (a)
a) TA17-CA6B b) 5A-8147 c) Both A & B d) None
476. Model of Aux Generator assembly in WDG4 loco (b)
a) TA17-CA6B b) 5A-8147 c) Both A & B d) None
477. Model of Traction Motor in WDG4 loco (c)
a) TA17-CA6B b) 5A-8147 c) TB26221 d) None
478. Speed of Traction Motor in WDG4 loco in RPM (a)
a) 3220 b) 2000 c) 954 d) 1000
479. In WDG4 loco Traction Motor is (a)
a) Force air ventilated cooled b) oil cooled
c) Water cooled d) None
480. Total no. of Batteries in WDG4 loco (c)
a) 01 b) 02 c) 08 d) None
481. Total no. of Cells of batteries in WDG4 loco (a)
a) 32 b) 50 c) 64 d) None
482. Total no. of Cells of batteries in WDP4 loco (b)
a) 32 b) 50 c) 64 d) None

483. Total no. of Batteries in WDP4 loco (a)
a) 10 b) 02 c) 08 d) None
484. In HHP loco engine starting switch is located in (a)
a) ECP b) Engine room
c) Control stand d) None
485. No. of Grid blower motors in WDG4 loco (b)
a) 04 b) 02 c) 03 d) None
486. In WDG4 loco Brake warning indication indicates (b)
a) Excessive Main Alternator current b) Excessive current in DB
c) Excessive Air Braking d) None
487. In WDG4 loco Battery charger rectifies AC to DC of (a)
a) Aux Generator output b) Companion Alternator output
c) Main Alternator output d) none
488. In WDG4 loco, if on run GR trips then the engine ... (b)
a) Will shut down b) comes to Idle
c) No effect on engine d) No effect on loco
489. In WDG4 loco the companion Alternator runs at the same speed as (a)
a) Engine RPM b) Aux Gen RPM c) Turbo RPM d) Loco RPM
490. In WDG4 loco, Radiator fan controlled by (a)
a) EM2000 b) TCC c) Both A & B d) None
491. In WDG4 loco HP input to Traction motors is (b)
a) 4000 b) 3726 c) 3100 d) 3900
492. In WDG4 loco compressor is cooled by (d)
a) Nature b) Air c) Oil d) Water
493. In WDG4 loco turbo is cooled by (c)
a) Nature b) Air c) Oil d) Water
494. In WDG4 loco power contactors are replaced with (d)
a) FS contactors b) relays c) BKT/REV d) DC Link
495. In WDG4 (ECS) isolation switch is having ____ no. of positions (b)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

496. While on run if airflow indicator shoots up with jerk, it indicates (b)
a) AFI defect b) parting taken place c) spring broken d) moisture in air
497. For quick charging of BP in WDG4 loco, _____ is used. (d)
a) SP1/SP2 b) SW1/SW2 c) Foot pedal d) Auto Brake Release
498. _____ brake available only in WDP4. (c)
a) Computer brake b) Vigilance brake c) Blended brake d) Tread brake
499. Blended Brake is a mixture of (b)
a) Vacuum + Air b) Formation + Dynamic + Loco
c) Formation + Loco d) Dynamic + Loco
500. In WDP4 loco when loco is moving in opposite direction to the reverser position _____ will happen soon the speed increases to 5 kmph. (a)
a) Dynamic brake comes into action b) Alerter will come into function
c) Power ground will take place d) loco will shut down
501. When wheel is floated speed is restricted to _____ kmph. (b)
a) 25 b) 30 c) 35 d) 40
502. Excess brake cylinder pressure can cause (c)
a) Quick speed dropping b) Train brakes not required
c) Wheel skidding d) Dynamic brake not necessary
503. In fuel oil system _____ type of filters are used (d)
a) Socks type b) Foam type c) Mesh type d) Paper type
504. While EOT (Engine on Train) L/T switch should be in _____ position (d)
a) Lead b) Trail c) Helper d) Test
505. Bail off ring is operated to nullify _____ brake (d)
a) Loco b) Formation c) blended d) conjunction
506. In HHP loco Dead engine coc is located in (c)
a) Control stand b) under truck c) Brake bay rack d) compressor room
507. In HHP loco conjunction brake pressure is _____ kg/cm² (b)
a) 3.5 b) 1.8 c) 5.0 d) 5.2
508. In WDG4/WDP4 loco Radar magnet valve is located in (c)
a) Nose compartment b) Compressor compartment
c) Clean air compartment d) Radiator compartment
509. In HHP loco MVCC is connected in _____ line (b)
a) MR2 b) MR1 c) BP d) FP
510. MREQ pressure is charged from (a)

- a) MR1 b) MR2 c) control air d) FP
511. Sanders are operated from (a)
- a) MR1 b) MR2 c) MREQ d) BCEQ
512. Horns are operated from (a)
- a) MR1 b) MR2 c) MREQ d) BCEQ
513. Sanders are operated from (a)
- a) MR1 b) MR2 c) MREQ d) BCEQ
514. Swept volume of one cylinder in WDG4/WDP4 loco (in cu. Inch) (b)
- a) 657b) 710 c) 954 d)1000
515. No. of engine cylinders in HHP loco (c)
- a) 8 b) 12 c) 16 d) 20
516. In WDG4/WDP4 loco crank case vacuum is maintained by (b)
- a) CCEM b) Eductor c) Breather valve d) vacuum pump
517. In HHP loco MRPT is located in (d)
- a) Nose compartment b) ECC1
- c) ECC2 d) ECC3
518. In HHP loco MVCC is located in (b)
- a) Nose compartment b) Compressor room
- c) Radiator room d) Under Truck
519. Main components of CCB 1.5 brake system are (d)
- a) BVC b) VCU & CRU c) PCU & KE valve d) all of the above
520. Total no. of keys in EM2000 display panel are (d)
- a) 8 b) 10 c) 12 d) 16
521. No. of radiator fans in WDG4 loco (b)
- a) 01 b) 02 c) 03 d) 4
522. No. of grid blower motors in WDG4 loco (b)
- a) 01 b) 02 c) 03 d) 4
523. When computer controlled breaker is recycled the disabled speed sensor (d)
- a) Remained disabled b) gets enabled but not to be disabled again
- c) Remained disabled but to be enabled d) get enabled & has to be disabled
524. Break warning indication (b)
- a) Excessive main alternator current
- b) Excessive breaking current in DB
- c) Excessive air braking
- d) None
525. When reverser is thrown in forward direction sanders of (d)
- a)No 3 & 6 only work b) all sanders work
- c) Sanders work irrespective of reverser
- d) No 1 & 4 only work
526. Battery charger rectifies AC to DC of (a)

- a) Aux. generator output b) companion alternator output
c) Main alternator output d) None
527. BP continuity not getting to train from a working WDG4 loco (d)
a) Additional BP coc closed in train end
b) BP angle coc defective c) in train end no BP pressure in loco
d) All the above
528. On run GR trips, then the engine (b)
a) Will shut down b) comes to Idle c) no effect on engine d) no effect on loco
529. Type of lubrication system used in diesel loco (b)
a) Splash lubrication b) Force feed lubrication
c) Force feed & splash d) Capillary lubrication
530. To check lube oil level in engine sump, engine should be in (c)
a) Shut down b) 4th notch c) Idle d) 2nd notch
531. Each traction motor is provided with (b)
a) One speed sensor b) one speed sensor & one temperature sensor
c) One temperature sensor d) Two speed sensors
532. Diameter of new wheel in WDG4 loco (in mm) (b)
a) 1090 b) 1092 c) 1100 d) 1080
533. When there is communication link failure and micro air breaker (b)
is active, the loco will work
a) as lead in b) only in trail mode c) in both modes d) in Helper mode
534. To recover PCS, it is compulsory to keep (d)
a) Both throttle handle in Idle b) any one throttle handle in idle
c) Leading c/s throttle handle in idle
d) Leading throttle handle in idle & reverser in Neutral
535. The companion alternator runs at the same speed as Engine rpm (a)
a) Engine rpm b) Aux gen rpm c) Turbo rpm d) loco rpm
536. MR pressure dropping on run due to (d)
a) Air dryer defective b) Auto drain vale malfunctioning
c) BC pipe damaged d) all the above
537. In WDG4/WDP4 locos Hand brake applies on wheels (a)
a) R4, R5 b) R4, L4 c) R5, R6 d) L4, L5
538. Brake cylinder pressure (in kg/cm²) in WDG4/WDP4 loco (a)
a) 5.2 b) 4.8 c) 3.8 d) 3.5
539. MR pressure not building up due to (d)
a) MREq coc in open condition
b) EBT valve defective
c) Defective MVCC
d) All the above
540. Type of bogie in WDG4 locomotive (b)

- a) BO-BO b) CO-CO c) BO1-1BO d) fabricated
541. LCC, ECP, Event recorder are located in (c)
a) ECC3 b) ECC2 c) ECC1 d) None
542. In CCB 1.5 fault code will be displayed in (c)
a)VCU b) PCU c) CRU d) BVC
543. In computer controlled brake system, operation of bail off ring will nullify (d)
a) Loco brake b) Formation brake c) Dynamic brake d) Conjunction brake
544. In HHP loco MU STOP button is located in (b)
a) ECC1 b) Control console 2 c) ECC2 d) ECC3
545. In HHP loco Control & FP switch is located in (b)
a) ECC1 b) Control console 2 c) ECC2 d) ECC3
546. In HHP loco driver back up valve is located in (c)
a) Nose compartment b) Compressor compartment
c) Driver cabin d) Radiator room
547. In HHP loco braking contactors are located in (c)
a) ECC3 b) ECC2 c) ECC1 d) None
548. In HHP loco baggie type fiber glass filters are located in (c)
a) Compressor compartment b) Radiator compartment
c) Clean air compartment d) Equipment rack
549. In HHP loco IPR (Inverter Protection Resistor) is located in (c)
a) Compressor compartment b) Radiator compartment
c) Clean air compartment d) Equipment rack
550. In HHP loco, dust bin blower motor is located in (c)
a) Compressor compartment b) Radiator compartment
c) Clean air compartment d) Equipment rack
551. To reset VCD Reverser should be in ____ position (d)
a) Neutral b) Forward c) Reverse d) b or c
552. Purpose of APU is to save (a)
a) Fuel b) Lube oil c) crew d) all of the above
553. If battery ammeter is showing over charging, what may be the reason? (c)
a) BS open b) MB1 tripped c) Battery defective d) AGFB tripped
554. If BA shows over charging due to defective battery, the following action is to be taken? (a)
a) BS to be open b) Shut down the engine
c) Engine to be brought to idle d) No action required

555. If battery ammeter shows over charging, what may be the reason? (c)
a) BS open b) MB1 tripped c) VRP defective d) AGFB tripped
556. If BA shows over charging due to defective VRP,
the following action is to be taken? (a)
a)AGFB off b) Shutdown the Engine c) Idle d) No action required
557. What is the purpose of VRP? (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
558. If battery ammeter shows discharging, what may be the reason? (d)
a) AGFB Tripped b) VRP Fuse Blow out c) Cards Slack(BX,BN) d) All the above
559. If battery ammeter shows discharging what should be checked on VRP? (b)
a) AGFB b) Fuse c) MB1 d) Battery Knife Switch
560. If BA ammeter shows discharging and not rectified what is the action to be taken?(d)
a)Work for 4 Hours b) Do not Shut down
c)Do not allow for Automatic Shut Down d) All of the above
561. What is the reason for battery ammeter showing ZERO? (a)
a) Battery Switch Open b) AGFB Tripped c) VRP Defective d) Aux. Gen. defective
562. If engine is not cranking what is the switches to be checked? (d)
a) Battery Knife Switch b) Engine Control Switch
c) MUSD Switch d) All the above
563. In Alco loco If engine is not cranking which switch is to be checked in nose
compartment? (a)
a) Battery Knife Switch b) Engine Control Switch
c) MUSD Switch d) Start Switch
564. If engine is not cranking which switch is to be checked on the front panel? (c)
a) Battery Switch b) MUSD c) ECS d) G.F.Switch
565. If engine is not cranking which contactors are to be checked? (d)
a) FPC Contactor b) CK1 Contactor c) CK2 Contactor d) All the above

566. If engine is not cranking which power contactor interlocks are to be checked? (a)
a) P22, S1 b) P22, S21 c) P21, S1 d) P1, S1
567. For engine cranking what should be MUSD & ECS position? (b)
a) RUN, RUN b) RUN, IDLE c) STOP, RUN d) STOP, IDLE
568. If FPC Contactor closing but engine is not cranking what may be the reason? (c)
a) MB1 Tripped/Off b) MB2 Tripped/Off
c) FPB Tripped/Off d) MFPB1 & MFPB2 Tripped/Off
569. If engine is cranking but not firing what may be the reason? (d)
a) OPS1 Stuck up b) LWS Operated c) OSTA Tripped d) All the above
570. If engine is cranking but not firing with indication what may be the reason? (a)
a) LWS Operated b) OSTA Tripped c) SAR Defective d) All the above
571. If engine is cranking but not firing while starting what may be the reason? (d)
a) FPM not working b) Fuel Booster Pump defective
c) Love joy coupling defective d) All the above
572. What is the reason if engine is cranking but not firing? (d)
a) Governor booster pump defective b) Love joy coupling defective
c) No Governor oil in tank d) All the above
573. What is the reason if engine is cranking, firing but not holding? (d)
a) SAR Inter lock defective b) OPS Defective
c) Lube oil system defective (Below 1.6Kg/Cm²) d) All the above
574. What is the reason if engine shutdown automatically on run? (d)
a) MB2 Tripped b) MFPB1 & MFPB2 Tripped c) FPB Tripped d) All the above
575. Which breaker is to be checked if engine shutdown on run? (c)
a) MB1 Tripped b) MCB1 & MCB2 Tripped c) FPB Tripped d) All the above
576. What should be checked if engine shutdown with over speed? (a)
a) OSTA b) SAR c) Governor Amphenol plug d) Fuel pump motor
577. What should be checked if engine shutdown on run with indication? (b)
a) OSTA b) LWS c) SAR d) Governor Amphenol plug
578. What happens if Amphenol plug is slack on run in WW governor loco? (a)

- a) Engine Idle, Load meter zero b) Only Load meter zero
c) Only engine idle d) Engine shutdown
579. What may be the reason for throttle is not responding? (d)
a) DMR De-energized b) GR Tripping c) GFOLR Tripping d) All the above
580. What happens if MCB1 & MCB2 get tripped on run? (b)
a) Engine shutdown b) Engine comes to idle c) Load meter shows zero d) No Problem
581. When does AFL System operate? (d)
a) Fire man emergency b) ACP c) Guard application d) All the above
582. What is the effect of AFL operation? (d)
a) Engine comes to idle b) AFL Indication c) Buzzer d) All the above
583. What is the effect if A9 is applied in emergency position? (b)
a) AFL Operates b) Engine idle with full brakes
c) Only loco brakes get applied d) No effect
584. Which item is used to reset AFL? (a)
a) SW1 & SW2 b) SP1 & SP2 c) MCB1 & MCB2 d) MFPB1 & MFPB2
585. To reset only Buzzer what is the action required by the Driver? (c)
a) SW1 & SW2 b) SP1 & SP2
c) Switch On normal flasher light and SW1 & SW2 Off d) All the above
586. To get quick charging of BP which should be operated? (b)
a) SW1 & SW2 b) SP1 & SP2 c) MCB1 & MCB2 d) MFPB1 & MFPB2
587. If AFL Malfunctions Driver must observe (a)
a) BP For 5Kg/Cm² b) MR For 9.5Kg/Cm²
c) Control air pressure for 5Kg/Cm² d) FP For 6Kg/Cm²
588. The Procedure for isolation of AFL, when AFL is malfunctioning (d)
a) If isolation switch available switch Off b) If not disconnect 171 wire
c) Pack DMR d) All the above
589. How do you adjust control air pressure? (c)
a) A9 Feed valve b) SA9 Feed valve c) N1 Reducing valve d) HS4 Valve

590. Improper control air pressure leads to (d)
a) Power Contactors fluttering b) Flash over c) Power Ground d) All the above
591. If Head light fails what is the action to be taken by the Drivers? (b)
a) Fail the loco b) Follow G&SR Rules
c) Work with classification lights d) Work normally
592. If engine shuts down with hot engine alarm which safety device operates? (b)
a) ETS b) LWS c) SAR d) OPS
593. If engine is running with Hot engine alarm which safety device is operated? (c)
a) LWS b) OPS c) ETS d) SAR
594. What is the effect of GR tripping? (d)
a) Load meter zero b) Engine comes to idle c) GR Indication with bell d) All the above
595. What is the effect of WSR? (d)
a) LM gradually drops to zero b) Sanders operate
c) Wheel slip indication with buzzer d) All the above
596. In AC/DC Locomotives engine is cranked by (b)
a) Main Generator b) Aux. & Exc. Generators
c) Auxiliary Generator d) Exciter Generator
597. In AC/DC Locomotives no of cranking relays and no of cranking contactors?(a)
a) 2, 3 b) 3, 2 c) 2, 2 d) 1, 2
598. In AC/DC Locos during cranking which relay protects Aux and Exc. Gens? (c)
a) SAR b) GR c) TDR d) WSR
599. In place of AC Governor, which Governor is provided for compressor loading and unloading (a)
a) EPG b) GE c) W.W d) Run-Release
600. What is the purpose of GFOLR in AC/DC Locomotive? (c)
a) To protect Main Generator field b) To protect Rectifier panel
c) To protect Main Generator field & rectifier panel d) To protect Auxiliary Generator
661. No of GR's in AC/DC locomotives (b)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

662. Which circuits are protected by GR1 & GR2 after earthing? (c)
 a) Power Circuit b) Control circuit c) Power and Control circuits d) Nothing
663. What are the changes in single BKT Locomotives as compare to Double BKT Loco's?(d)
 a) 3BKR Relays b) P22 & P32 Contactors location interchanged
 c) During DB 5Power contactors will energize d) All the above
664. What is the procedure for resetting GR & GFOLR? (d)
 a) ECS & Throttle Idle b) Both GF Switches Off
 c) Reverser Handle Neutral d) All the above
665. How many times resetting of GR & GFOLR can be done? (a)
 a) 3 b) 6 c) Work on lower notches d) Work up to destination
666. If BKT or Reverser is not operating properly what is the action to be taken? (b)
 a) Fail the loco b) Operate manually with 'L' rod c)Shutdown engine d) Engine Idle
667. Revised VCD cyclic timings are _____ (a)
 a) 60, 8 and 8 seconds b) 60,17 and 17seconds
 c) 170, 17 and 17seconds d) 65,8 and 8seconds
668. While working LE's Loco pilot should check and ensure ___ before starting. (c)
 a) Head light b) Flasher Light
 c) Brake Power physically and not moving of Loco up to 2nd Notch on application of SA-9
 d) Marker Lights
669. Use of Dynamic Brake is _____ (b)
 a) To raise the engine RPM
 b) To control the train and to maintain constant speed at PSR , TS Rand Loop lines
 c) To nullify the conjunctional brakes d) To stop the train
670. When Head light become defective speed of the train shall not exceed ? (c)
 a) 20kmph b) 30kmph c) 40kmph d) 50kmph
671. What should be done by LP for releasing proportional loco brakes during A9 application? (c)
 a) Pressing BKIV foot pedal b) Application of DB c) Either A or B d) None
672. The lead /Trail switch position in consol of WDG4/WDP4 working as MU (a)
 trailing is

- a) Trail b) Lead c) Both d) None

673. If WSR3 energizes both in SP and P combination (c)

- a) TM3 defective b) TM4 defective c) TM6 defective d) TM2 defective

674. If traction motor 2 is defective during SP and parallel combination (b)

- a) WSR1 will energize b) WSR2 will energize
c) WSR3 will energize d) WSR will not energize

675. When continuous wheel slip is experienced due to locked axle (a)

- a) Fail the loco immediately b) Isolate the particular axle's TM and work further
c) Clear the section and fail the loco d) Isolate the truck

676. Loco should not be moved if water level above rail is (a)

- a) 4 inches b) 3 inches c) 1 inch d) 2 inches

677. Side load pads are provided in this type of under truck (b)

- a) Tri mount bogie b) Fabricated bogie c) HTSC bogie d) both b and c

678. If FSR is not picking at 30 KMPH (b)

- a) continuous wheel slip will be experienced b) 1st transition will not pick up
c) power ground will be experienced d) 2nd transition will not pick up

679. Continuous wheel slip will be experienced during 1st transition if (c)

- a) FSR relay not energizing b) Any one FSC is welded
c) Any one FSC is not picking up d) TR relay not energizing

680. How to reset the VCD penalty brakes in Alco locos (c)

- a) Bring TH to idle b) Reset after 35secs
c) Both a and b d) Engine will get shut down

681. In AC/DC if GFOLR trips (c)

- a) Engine will shut down b) Load meter will not respond
c) Both b and d d) Throttle will not respond

682. If exciter current exceeds 285 amps (a)

- a) GFOLR will trip b) GR2 will trip c) GR1 will trip d) GR will trip

683. In WW governor loco if PCS is knocked out (d)

- a) ERR will de energize b) ESR will de energize
c) DMR will de energize d) Both a & c

684. In AC - DC loco if MB2 trips on run (c)

- a) Batteries will get over charge b) Batteries will get discharge
c) Engine will shutdown d) BCA will show 0

685. Hot engine alarm will be experienced after (d)
 a) TS1 picks up b) LLOB operates
 c) TS2 picks up d) ETS picks up
686. Eddy current clutch is located in (d)
 a) Nose compartment b) Control compartment
 c) Compressor room d) Radiator room
687. ERF should be put ON when (d)
 a) ECC is defective b) R1 & R2 defective
 c) TS-1&TS-2Defective. d) Both b and c
688. If radiator fan is not working during continuous hot engine alarm switch ON (a)
 a) ERF b) LWS c) DMR d) TR A
689. S21 contactor is connected between (a)
 a) TM Nos. 3&6 b)1&4 c) 2&5 d) 3&5
690. In WW Governor loco if tacho generator is defective (b)
 a) throttle will not respond b) Load meter will not respond
 c) Both a and b d) Engine will shutdown
691. During M.U. operation if trailing loco GR-1 trips on run, (c)
 the indication in leading loco
 a) GR-1 knob projects out b) Bell will ring along with white bulb glowing
 c) Load meter will over shoot with alarm bell ringing d) Engine will shutdown
692. Continuous working in restricted zone will cause (b)
 a) continuous wheel slip b) power ground
 c) Hot engine alarm d) Engine shutdown
693. In M.U. operation if trailing loco $\frac{3}{4}$ " coc alone kept in open position (d)
 a) BP will not destroy in any position b) BP will destroy only in emergency position
 c) Loco brakes will not apply d) BP will not create to 5 kg/cm²
694. In Medha Microprocessor ver-III loco Low hauling power will be (c)
 experienced when
 a) TE limit switch is enabled. b) Rectifier fuse blown out
 c) Both a & b. d) Power setter switch enabled
695. In Medha microprocessor loco when one TM is isolated, loco will (a)
 a) start with Series parallel combination b) start with Parallel combination
 c) start with Parallel with shunt combination d) Loco will not move

696. In Medha ver-3 loco, traction motors are isolated through (a)
a) DID panel b) MCOS c) Toggle switch d) By packing reverser bits
697. In Medha microprocessor loco if TM No. 4 & 5 are isolated loco will start with(b)
a) Series parallel combination b) Parallel combination
b) series parallel with shunt combination d) Parallel with shunt combination
698. In GE Microprocessor Loco load meter will not respond if (c)
a) GFB trips b) ECB trips. c) Both a & b d) CEB trips.
699. In GE microprocessor loco during cranking ECS should be kept in (c)
a) Isolate b) Run c) Start d) Idle
700. In Medha microprocessor loco when TM no.5 is isolated (c)
a) S1 will not pick up b) S21 will not pickup
c) S31 will not pickup d) P32 will not pickup
701. In GE microprocessor loco if GFB trips on run (b)
a) Throttle will not respond b) Load meter will not respond
b) Both a and b d) Engine will shutdown.
702. If MPCB breaker trips DID will become blank in (c)
a) GE micro processor loco b) Siemens micro processor loco
c) Medha micro processor loco d) GM loco
703. In GE microprocessor locos to build up FOP (a)
a) EST should be moved to prime position b) ECS should be moved to prime position
c) Both a and b d) EST should be moved to start position
704. In GE microprocessor loco during false locked axle indication (d)
a) Switch On LACS switch b) Switch On SCO switch.
c) Isolate defective TM. d) Both a & b.
705. In GE microprocessor loco throttle will not respond if (a)
a) ERS breaker trips b) GFB trips c) MCB trips d) MFPB-1 trips
706. In GE microprocessor loco during level - 1 fault is experienced (d)
a) Bring throttle to idle. b) Toggle DAS switch.
c) Press reset key d) Both a & c
707. In GE microprocessor loco when automatic fault is experienced (a)
a) Bring throttle to idle b) Toggle DAS switch.
c) Press Reset key d) Both b & c.
708. In Medha Microprocessor loco if TM2 & 5 are isolated loco will start with (a)
a) Series-parallel combination b) Parallel combination

- c) Parallel with shunt combination d) Series-parallel with shunt combination
709. Engine should not be cranked if it is shut down for more than (c)
 a) 24 hrs. b) 16 hrs. c) 48 hrs. d) 32 hrs.
710. If MCBG power breaker is in OFF position during cranking engine will (b)
 a) not Crank b) not Fire c) not Hold d) a and b
711. In Alco loco fuel pump motor is located in (c)
 a) Nose compartment b) Radiator room c) Compressor room d) Engine room
712. Control air pressure is adjusted by (d)
 a) A9 Feed valve b) F1 selector valve c) NS 16 governor d) Limiting valve
713. If inlet valve of HP cylinder is struck up in closed position (b)
 a) MR safety valve will blow b) Inter cooler safety valve will blow
 c) Auto drain valve will blow d) Both a and b
714. Throttle will not respond if (d)
 a) MB2 trips b) MB1 trips c) AGFB trips d) MCB trips
715. LWS emergency switch should be switched 'ON' if (b)
 a) Water level is less than 1" from bottom b) Float is punctured
 c) Continuous hot engine alarm d) Both a and b
716. Dynamic brakes should not be used when (d)
 a) FPC is packed b) Working with manual transition
 c) GF emergency switch is put 'ON' d) GFC is packed
717. In single BKT/Rev Loco during DB which power contactors will not pick up?(d)
 a) P2 & P22 b) S21 & S31 c) S1, S21 & S31 d) Both a and b
718. DB should not be used when (d)
 a) BKBL failed b) Load meter failed
 c) GF emergency switch is 'ON' d) Both a and b
719. In Alco loco Dynamic brake will not work if (b)
 a) GF emergency switch is put ON b) TM is isolated
 c) Working with manual transition d) LWS emergency switch is put ON
720. In GE governor loco during cranking if MUSD is in stop position engine will (d)
 a) Crank b) Not fire c) Not hold d) Not crank

721. In WW governor loco not provided with MUSDR relay during cranking if MUSDR is in STOP position during cranking engine will (b)
a) Crank b) Not fire c) Not hold d) Not crank
722. In AC/DC loco during cranking, engine will not crank if (c)
a) GR trips b) GR1 trips c) GR2 trips d) GFOLR trips
723. In AC/DC loco if CK1 and CK2 are welded (c)
a) Battery ammeter will show discharge b) Load meter will not respond
c) Both a & b d) Battery ammeter will show over charge
724. In AC /DC loco engine will not crank if (b)
a) TDR is energized b) CKR1 is not energized
c) CKR2 is not energized d) Both b and c
725. ERF should be switched ON when (c)
a) R1 and R2 contactors not picking up b) ECC coil is open circuit
c) Both a and d d) TS1 & TS2 defective
726. In AC/DC loco if cranking contactors gets welded (a)
a) Batteries will get discharge b) Batteries will get overcharge
c) Engine will get shut down d) Batteries will neither charge nor discharge
727. In AC/DC loco if TDR is in energized condition (b)
a) Throttle will not respond b) Batteries will discharge
c) Both a and b d) Engine will get shut down
728. In AC/DC loco if CK3 gets welded (d)
a) Load meter will not respond b) Batteries will get discharged
c) TH will not respond d) Both a and b
729. In AC/DC loco load meter will not respond (c)
a) if CK1 & CK2 welded b) CK3 welded
c) Both a and b d) GFC is welded
730. In ALCO locos turbo super charger turbine is rotated by (c)
a) Gears b) Motor c) Exhaust gas d) Clutch
731. Main reservoir safety valve is set at _____ kg/cm² (a)
a) 10.5 b) 8 c) 9 d) 9.5
732. FTTM drives with (c)
a) Electric motor b) Belts c) Gear d) Hydraulic pressure
733. HP of WDP1 is (d)

- a) 1400 b) 1800 c) 2400 d) 2300
734. Latest modified lube oil cooler is of _____ type (b)
a) Drum b) plate c) Paper d) Roll
735. Max. continuous current of Traction Alternator is _____ Amp (b)
a) 1200 b) 1250 c) 1150 d) 1050
736. To isolate TM 1 _____ power contactor to be isolated (b)
a) P-1 b) P-2 c) P-22 d) P-21 B
737. To isolate TM 2 _____ power contactor to be isolated (d)
a) P-1 b) P-2 c) P-22 d) P-32
738. To isolate TM 4 _____ power contactor to be isolated (c)
a) P-22 b) P-31 c) P-1 d) P-2
739. To isolate TM 5 _____ power contactor to be isolated (b)
a) P-22 b) P-31 c) P-21 d) P-22
740. To isolate TM 6 _____ power contactor to be isolated (a)
a) P-21 b) P-31 c) P-22 d) P-32
741. To isolate TM3 _____ power contactor to be isolated (a)
a) P-22 b) P-32 c) P-21 d) P-31
742. In Alco loco Turbo supercharger is rotated by _____ (b)
a) Cam gear b) Exhaust gasses c) Crank shaft d) AC motor
743. WDP1 loco transmission is _____ (b)
a) DC b) Electrical c) Mechanical d) Both B&C
744. "D" solenoid in the Governor is also called _____ (a)
a) Shutdown solenoid b) Cranking solenoid c) Tripping solenoid d) Safety solenoid
745. In WDM2 locomotives, during cranking, if Normally Closed Interlock of SAR is not getting closed , the result will be _____ (c)
a) Throttle will not respond b) Load meter will not respond
b) Engine will crank and fire but not hold d) Engine will not fire
746. Fuel pump motor is not working though the all circuit breakers are switched ON, the immediate reason could be _____ (d)
a) ERF not closed b) R1 and R2 not picked up
b) GFC not picked up d) FPC not picked up

747. Pre-lubrication is required if an engine that has been shut down for more than _____ hours (a)
a) 48 b) 24 c) 12 d) 8
748. What is the Safety Device provided in the Lube oil system? (c)
a) GFOLR b) OSTA c) LLOB d) LWS
749. When LLOB trips, the engine will _____ (b)
a) Raise b) Shutdown c) Comes to Idle d) Hunting
750. Electro Pneumatic Governor is located in (a)
a) Compressor room b) Radiator room
c) Nose compartment d) Rear compartment
751. From where the control air pressure will get air pressure _____ (b)
a) MR2 b) MR1 c) BKTs d) J filter
752. MR (compressed air pressure) Unloading will takes place at _____ kg /cm² (c)
a) 8 b) 9 c) 10 d) 11
753. The compressed air enters to MR1 tank through (c)
a) MR Safety valve b) MR2 c) Cooling Coil d) 3 / 4" coc
754. Hot engine alarm (HEA) will come at _____ °C in WDG3A (c)
a) 60 b) 70 c) 90 d) 80
755. During one of the following occasions Hot engine alarm indication will get (c)
a) Continuous 8th notch working b) Excess load
c) Water pump not working d) Full water in expansion tank
756. Hot engine alarm (HEA) will come at _____ °C in WDG3A (c)
a) 60 b) 70 c) 90 d) 80
757. During one of the following occasions Hot engine alarm indication will get (c)
a) Continuous 8th notch working b) Excess load
c) Water pump not working d) Full water in expansion tank
758. LWS is connected to (b)
a) Water left side return header b) Water expansion tank
c) Water right side return header d) All the above
759. _____ will be switched automatically in loco, during accidents (b)
a) Head light b) Auto flasher light c) Marker light d) Doom light

760. When the speedometer of a running train engine becomes defective (b)
 a) Fail the locomotive b) Work the train by reducing 10% speed from Booked speed
 c) Work further with 50kmph d) Ask for the relief engine
761. The speed restriction that has to be observed by a LP when headlight of engine fails on BG is _____ kmph. (c)
 a) 50kmph b) 30kmph c) 40kmph d) MPS
762. The following shall not be used for extinguishing fires on electrical equipment. (c)
 a) dry chemical powder b) foam c) water d) none of these
763. What are the present VCD cyclic timings ? (a)
 a) 60, 8 and 8 seconds b) 60, 17 and 17 seconds
 c) 170, 17 and 17 seconds d) 65, 8 and 8 seconds
764. What combination of trains are Permitted for running long haul train ? (d)
 a) Empty/Empty b) loaded/Empty c) Loaded/Loaded d) All the above
765. What condition is to be observed in loco by LP to avoid stalling? (c)
 a) COC's b) Lube oil pressure
 c) Load meter overshooting d) Conjunctional brake working
766. While taken over charge of Loco, if Flasher light glows but does not flash/blink, what action would you take? (a)
 a) Fail the loco. b) Will work to nearest shed
 c) Inform PRC & work further. d) Work normally
767. What precaution should be taken for conducting Air brake self test in GM locos? (d)
 a) Secure loco b) Secure formation
 c) Detach loco and secure d) Secure both & don't detach from formation.
768. What should be done first for changing consol in WDG 4 / WDP 4 locos ? (a)
 a) Disable working control stand & enable nonworking control stand
 b) Enable working control stand & disable nonworking control stand
 c) As per convenience
 d) None
769. Manual sander will be working when the unit speed is up to (b)
 a) 30.6kmph b) 19.5kmph c) 30kmph d) 25kmph
770. Manual Sanding is cutout when the locomotive is operating in power/wheel creep mode, and moving at speeds above (c)

a) 30kmph b) 10kmph c) 19.5 km/h d) 15kmph

771. If hot oil detector operates, _____ Engine comes to (b)
a) Idle b) Shut down c) Load meter zero d) No effect

772. Bail off is provided to release (b)
a) Direct brake application b) Conjunctional brake application
c) Formation brakes d) Both b and c

773. If AGFB tripped in WDP4/WDG4 locos (c)
a) Battery will discharge b) Load meter will not respond
c) Both a and b d) Engine will shut down

774. Oil lubricated TM gear case is provided in (d)
a) WDM 2 b) WDM 3D c) WDG 3A d) WDP 4

775. In WDG4 loco LLOB is located in (a)
a) Accessories room b) Compressor room
c) Engine power take off end d) ECC3

776. In WDP4/WDG4 if GR (power) trips continuously 3 times within 10 minutes (a)
a) Truck isolation is to be done b) Defective TM is to be isolated
c) Defective speed sensor is to be isolated d) Fail the Loco

777. In WDP4/WDG4 loco if LLOB is in tripped position during cranking engine will (d)
a) Crank b) Not Fire c) Not hold d) Not crank

778. In WDP4/WDG4 loco defective speed sensor should be isolated if (a)
a) False locked axle indication is experienced
b) GR trips more than 3 times within 10 minutes
c) Any one TM is defective
d) Crow bar fires

779. In WDP4/WDG4 banker loco working C/S, L/T switch should be kept in (c)
a) Lead b) Trail c) HLPR d) Test

780. In WDG 4 if false locked wheel indication is experienced (a)
a) Isolate defective sensor b) Isolate defective truck
c) Isolate defective TM d) Fail the loco

781. In WDP4/WDG4 Loco when lube oil temperature exceeds 124°C (d)
a) Hot oil detector operates b) LLOB operates c) OSTA trips d) Both a and b

782. In WDP4/WDG4 loco if water pressure is less (d)
a) LLOB trips b) Low water pressure button will trip
c) Crank case pressure button will trip d) Both a and b

783. In WDP4/WDG4 loco when PCS is knocked out (a)
a) MAB breaker should be recycled b) TCC breaker should be recycled
c) Air drier breaker d) Both a and b
784. In WDP4 /WDG4 loco before conducting air brake self test (a)
a) Recycle MAB b) Recycle TCC1 and TCC2 c) Recycle Air drier breaker.
D) Both a & b
785. In WDP4/WDG4 loco engine should not be cranked when (b)
a) Low water button is tripped b) crank case pressure button is tripped
c) LLOB is in tripped d) OSTA is tripped
786. In WDP4/WDG4 loco load meter will not respond if (c)
a) GFB trips b) AGFB trips c) Both a & b d) MAB trips
787. In WDP4/WDG4 when continuous wheel slip is experienced due to locked axle (c)
a) Isolate the defective TM b) Isolate the defective speed sensor
b) Fail the loco immediately d) Isolate the defective truck
788. In WDP4/WDG4 loco while conducting BP leakage test. L/T switch should (d)
be kept in
a) Lead b) Trail c) Helper d)Test
789. Location of Battery Knife Switch in WDG4 Loco is (d)
a) Nose Compartment b) In Accessories Room
c) In LP's cab d) Loco Left Side Foot Plate
790. In WDP4/WDG4 loco while conducting BP leakage test L/T switch should (c)
be kept in
a) Lead position b) Trail position c) Test position d) Helper
791. Bogie configuration of WDP4 Locomotive is (a)
a) CO-CO b) BO1 - 1BO c) BO-BO d) BU-BU
792. Axle Load of WDG4 Locomotive is (a)
a) 20.5 T b) 22.5T c) 25T d)19.5T
793. Axle Load of WDP4 Locomotive is (d)
a) 20.5 T b) 22.5T c) 25T d) 19.5T
794. HHP Loco Hand brake is applicable for Wheel No. (c)
a) L4,R4 b) L2,R2 c)R4,R5 d)R3,R4
795. Traction Motor gear ratio for MAC is (c)

- a) 17:77 b) 18:90 c) 17:90 d) 16:90
796. _____ is the main power supply of CCB for the CCB system. (b)
a) DCU b) VCU c) PCU d) DVR
797. Brake cylinder pressure maximum is _____ Kg/Cm2 during backup system (a)
a) 3.8 b) 3.2 c) 2.2 d) 5
798. CCB fault code for Brake Pipe Leakage Failure _____ (c)
a) 6A b) 6C c) 6B d) 6D C
799. Emergency brake application is accomplished by _____ valve provided at _____ the lower left of each console (a)
a) D 1 emergency valve b) Independent brake valve
c) Direct Brake valve d) companion emergency brake
800. MRPT-main reservoir pressure transducer reads pressure _____ (b)
a) Between MR1&MR2 b) MR1 pressure c) MR2 pressure d) FP pressure
801. The air brake system, trips locomotive control system whenever _____ relay initiates a safety control or emergency air brake application. (a)
a) PCR b) DMR c) WSR d) SR
802. The EM2000 reads main reservoir air pressure from _____ transducer. (d)
a) BPT b) BCT c) ERT d) MRPT
803. What is the code for Brake pipe control failure in self test ? (b)
a) 8A b) 6A c) 10A d) 22A
804. What is the code for Brake pipe leakage failure in self test? (a)
a) 6B b) 10B c) 6F d) 6S
805. What is the function of KE valve in CCB system in WDPG4 Loco motive ? (a)
a) provides pneumatic back Up b) Creation of BP
c) Creation of FP d) Emergency application
806. Why Maximum of 5.2kg/cm2 brake cylinder pressure is used in place of 3.5kg/cm2 as in conventional locos ? (c)
a) High horse power loco b) Speed is more c) A single shoe system is used
d) To have effective brake power
807. De-energising of MVCC means (c)
a) Unloading/unloading of compressor b) Unloading of compressor
c) Loading of compressor d) Tripping of Micro Air breaker
808. Loading and unloading of compressor is controlled by _____ in WDG4/P4 (a)
a) MVCC b) EPG c) RGCP d) None of the above

809. After cranking, allow a minimum of _____ minutes for starter motor cooling before attempting another engine start. (c)
 a) 20 b) 10 c) 2 d) 5
810. Do not crank engine for more than _____ with starting motors in HHP. (d)
 a) 30seconds b) 1minutes c) 10seconds d) 20 seconds
811. 8th notch engine RPM of WDP4 (c)
 a) 1050 b) 1000 c) 954 d) 915
812. Gear ratio of WDP1 is: (a)
 a) 18:65 b) 17:77 c) 8:90 d) 22:80
813. How many number of batteries are there in WDP4 Locomotive (b)
 a) 8 b) 10 c) 4 d) 6 B
814. Low idle RPM of WDP4 engine is _____ (b)
 a) 210 b) 200 c) 220 d) 215
815. Maximum rectified output voltage of Auxiliary Alternator is _____ volts (a)
 a) 74 b) 75 c) 72 d) 70
816. Maximum rectified output voltage of Companion Alternator is _____ volts (b)
 a) 250 b) 230 c) 200 d) 110
817. Maximum rectified output voltage of Traction Alternator is _____ volts (d)
 a) 2400 b) 2500 c) 2700 d) 2600
818. Minimum continuous speed at Maximum tractive effort of WDP4 Locomotive (d)
 is _____ kmph
 a) 15.5 b) 20 c) 10.0 d) 22.5
819. HP of WDP4 Loco motive is _____ HP (a)
 a) 4500 b) 3900 c) 3950 d) 3939
820. Normal idle RPM of WDP4 Engine is _____ (b)
 a) 290 b) 269 c) 250 d) 296
821. WDP4 OSTA tripping rpm is: (c)
 a) (1155 ± 20) b) (1125 ± 20) c) (1045 ± 20) d) (1100 ± 20)
822. _____ circuit breaker establishes local control with power from Locomotive battery or Auxiliary generator to operate heavy duty switch gear, magnet valves, contactor, blower and miscellaneous relays. (d)
 a) AGFB b) MCB c) GF d) Local control

823. Current rating of Starting fuse _____ (d)
a) 600 amps b) 1000 amps c) 500 amps d) 800 amps
824. How many position does PRIME/START switch has _____ (a)
a) 3 b) 2 c) 1 d) 4
825. If the LR % is _____ EM2000 is reducing power output because the engine's capabilities are less than the load being requested. (b)
a) less than 200 b) less than 100 c) 100 More than d) 100 less than 500
826. If the TM temperature is greater than _____ degree Celsius the inverter will De-rate to keep the traction motor temperature in control (a)
a) 200 b) 100 c) 95 d) 92
827. Maximum starting effort of WDG4 is _____ (b)
a) 120T b) 54T c) 22T d) 44T
828. Purpose of BWR (brake warning relay) is to (a)
a) To cut out Dynamic brake in case of Over current b) Protect Dyn grid
c) Ensure working of Dyn braking d) All the above
829. Purpose of TEL (Tractive effort limit) Relay in WDG4 Locos is (d)
a) To limit tractive effort to 200KN or 20T b) To limit tractive effort to 250KN or 25T
c) To limit tractive effort to 150KN or 15T d) To limit tractive effort to 294KN or 29.4T
830. Shutting down of all diesel engines in a consist is accomplished ____ relay (c)
a) DMR b) GCR c) SDR d) FLR
831. TCC1 COMPUTER breaker provides power and protection to (b)
a) GTO1 b) The No.1 bogie traction inverter (TCC1) computer and associated circuits
c) TM1 d) DCL
832. The functioning of VCU is _____ (b)
a) to reduces 73.5 V DC to filtered 25 V DC to CRU
b) to reduces 73.5 V DC to filtered 24 VDC to CRU
c) to reduces 72 V DC to filtered 25 V DC to CRU
d) to reduces 110 VDC to filtered 25 V DC to CRU
833. The main functions of EM2000 computer is (d)
a) Logic b) Excitation c) Display d) All of the above
834. The purpose of DVR(Digital Voltage Regulator) is (d)
a) To regulates Companion alternator output
b) To regulates Main Generator
c) To Regulates auxiliary generator output by controlling auxiliary generator field current

d) None of the above

835. The purpose of Ground relay is to protect when _____ (b)

- a) A failed group of rectifying diodes
- b) Development of a Main Gen positive or negative high voltage path to ground
- c) a & b
- d) TM Low current

836. Tractive effort is transferred from TM to wheel is through _____ (d)

- a) Load pads
- b) Side bearers
- c) coil springs
- d) Traction rods

837. Whenever DC link exceeds 3600volts,the _____ trips, which fires a Hard Crowbar. (b)

- a) AC control
- b) TCC Break Over Diode (BOD)
- c) Local control breaker
- d) GR

838. Whenever DC link voltage exceeds 3200 volts ,the TCC fires a _____ crow bar(c)

- a) Hard Crowbar
- b) Sneaky crow bar
- c) Soft Crowbar
- d) GR

839. How many Power Contactors are available in WDG4 Locomotive? (d)

- a) 7
- b) 9
- c) 8
- d) 0

840. WDG4 Engine idle RPM (c)

- a) 469
- b) 369
- c) 269
- d) 360

841. What is the maximum permissible speed of (designed for) WDG4 locomotives(b)

- a) 150kmph
- b) 120kmph
- c) 100kmph
- d) 75kmph

842. LOPS setting of WDG4 loco in 8 th Notch is (a)

- a) 25-29 psi
- b) 8-12 psi
- c) 12-20 PSI
- d) 20- 30PSI

843. LOPS setting of WDG4 loco in idle is (b)

- a) 10 - 12 PSI
- b) 8-12 psi
- c) 12-20 PSI
- d) 20- 30 PSI

844. The purpose of Turbo lube pump in WDP4 Locomotive before cranking is (c)

- a) To lubricate the Turbo
- b) To remove the residual heat
- c) To lubricate turbo Bearing
- d) To lubricate crank shaft

845. Turbo lube pump should be running for _____ minutes after engine is shutdown if engine was running at 5th notch and higher for 60minutes prior to engine shut down. (b)

- a) 15
- b) 35
- c) 20
- d) 45

846. _____ Number of brake blocks are provided on WDG4 (b)

- a) 16
- b) 12
- c) 32
- d) 22

847. Maximum Stall Tractive Effort of WDG4 Locomotive is (a)

- a) 540KN
- b) 400KN
- c) 200KN
- d) 250KN

848. How many water pumps available in EMD locomotive engine? (d)
 a) 1 b) 4 c) 3 d) 2
849. If the coolant temperature reaches _____ degree C, the locomotive will go to throttle six limit. (a)
 a) 95 b) 92 c) 85 d) 100
850. EPD is Located at _____ (a)
 a) Engine Accessories Room b) Engine room
 c) Radiator Room d) Equipment rake
851. The EM2000 will consider a temperature probe failed if it reads _____ (b)
 a) Less than -155 degrees C or greater than 150 degrees C
 b) Less than -55 degrees C or greater than 150 degrees C
 c) More than -55 degrees C or greater than 150 degrees C
 d) Less than -55 degrees C or greater than 250 degrees C
852. The system maintains the coolant temperature within a predetermined range of from (a)
 a) 79° C to 85° C b) 85 to 95 c) 92 to 100 d) 72 to 80
853. What is the indication for blown radiator fan fuse ? (c)
 a) LED b) Buzzer c) Fuse blown out Indicator will project out
 d) Message
854. What precaution should be taken for conducting Air brake self test in GM locos?(d)
 a) Secure loco b) Secure formation c) Detach loco and secure
 d) Secure both, close BP & FP COC of loco towards formation.
855. What should be done first for changing console in WDG 4 / WDP 4 locos ? (a)
 a) Disable working control stand & enable non working control stand
 b) Enable working control stand & disable non working control stand
 c) As per convenience d) None
856. AGFB Stands for (b)
 a) Auxiliary Generator Field Button b) Auxiliary Generator Field Breaker
 c) Additional Generator Field Button d) Additional Generator Field Breaker
857. BL KEY Stands for (c)
 a) Button Lever Key b) Big Lever Key
 c) Box Lever Key d) none

858. CRU Stands for (d)
 a) Control Relay Unit b) Centre Relay Unit
 c) Constant Relay Unit d) Computer Relay Unit
859. DCL Stands for (b)
 a) Direct Circuit Link b) Direct Current Link
 c) Digital Current Link d) Digital Circuit Link
860. DIO Stands for (a)
 a) Digital Input Output b) Digital Internal Output
 c) Direct Input Output d) Digital Interlock Output
861. ECC-1 Stands for (c)
 a) Electrical Control Circuit-1 b) Electrical Control Cubical-1
 c) Electrical Control Cabinet-1 d) Electronic Control Cabinet-1
862. EPU Stands for (b)
 a) Engine Performance Unit b) Engine Pick Up
 c) Engine Pressure Unit d) Electrical Pick Up
863. FP RLY Stands for (d)
 a) Fuel Pressure Relay b) Failure Protection Relay
 c) Full Pressure Relay d) Fuel Pump Relay
864. GTO Stands for (a)
 a) Gate Turn Off Thyristor b) Gate Thyristor off
 c) Gate Turn On d) Gate Thyristor On
865. IPR Stands for (d)
 a) Inverter Protection Relay b) Insulator Protective Resistor
 c) Inverter Protective Rod d) Inverter Protective Resistor
866. MMC Stands for (c)
 a) Miss Management Case b) Miscellaneous Management Control
 c) Miss Management By Crew d) Miscellaneous Management By Crew
867. WDG4D is specially designed for (a)
 a) Goods service b) Passenger service c) Mixed service d) None
868. WDG4 loco is a (a)
 a) Single cab loco b) Dual cab loco

c) Dual cab loco with disc brake d) None

869. Maximum speed of WDG4D loco is ____ KMPH (b)

a) 100 b) 105 c) 135 d) 160

870. To operate sander, air supply is received from (a)

a) MR1 b) MR2 c) BP d) FP

871. In HHP loco bail off ring is provided on (c)

a) Auto brake handle b) Driver back up valve
c) Direct brake handle d) None

872. Full form of “EMDEC” is (a)

a) Electro Motive Diesel Engine Control
b) Electro Motive Division of Engine Control
c) Electro Motive Diesel & Electric Control
d) None of the above

873. Length of WDG4D locomotive is ____ meters (a)

a) 22.98 b) 21.54 c) 21.7 d) 19.5

874. To operate MVCC, air supply is received from (a)

b) MR1 b) MR2 c) BP d) FP

875. In HHP loco mainly which governor is fitted (a)

a) Woodward governor b) MCBG c) EH governor d) None

876. HHP locomotive has a (a)

a) 2 stroke engine b) 4 stroke engine

c) Multi stroke engine

d) None of the above

877. During EPD testing at Idle engine normally shutdown in ___ sec (c)

a) 120

b) 40

c) 60

d) 30

878. EPU fitted on (b)

a) Harmonic damper

b) Starter motor bracket

c) Main alternator

d) Companion alternator

879. No. of radiators fitted in WDP4D loco is (b)

a) 1

b) 2

c) 4

d) None of the above

880. No. of starter motors fitted in WDP4D loco is (a)

a) 2

b) 1

c) 3

d) None

881. Starter motors in HHP loco are (b)

a) AC motors

b) DC series motors

c) 3 phase AC motors

d) None of the above

882. Starter motors in HHP loco are connected in (b)

a) Series

b) parallel

c) Series parallel

d) None

883. Starter motors used in HHP loco are (b)

a) 32 volts motors

b) 64 volts motors

c) 72 volts motors

d) None

884. For starting of HHP loco (b)

a) Single electric motor is used

b) Dual electric motor is used

c) Dual air starting motor is used

d) None of the above

885. Rating of starting motor fuse is (b)

a) 400 A

b) 800 A

c) 500 A

d) None

886. Use of starting fuse is (a)
a) Only during engine starting
b) Only during engine running
c) Only during engine shutdown
d) All of the above
887. In Medha control system if starting fuse is removed during running then (d)
a) Engine will shut down
b) Engine will come to Idle
c) TE will comes to zero
d) There will be no effect on engine
888. Purpose of starting fuse is (c)
a) To protect the LV (low voltage) control circuit
b) To protect the HV (High voltage) control circuit
c) To protect starter motors from current overload
d) All of the above
889. No. of teeth in starter motor pinion is (c)
a) 10 b) 15 c) 11 d) None
890. During engine starting do not hold the fuel prime/engine start switch (FP/ES) to ES position for more than ____ sec. (a)
a) 20 b) 30 c) 60 d) 80
891. Backlash to be maintained between ring gear and starter motor pinion (c)
a) 0.008”-0.016” b) 0.007”-0.025” c) 0.015”-0.040” d) 0.020”-0.030”
892. Compressor of HHP loco is (a)
a) Mechanical driven b) Electrical motor driven c) Belt driven d) None
893. Starting abutment means (a)
a) Starting motor pinion not coming out
b) Starting motor pinion not disengaging with ring gear
c) Starting motor pinion not rotating
d) All of the above

894. Starting abutment message will come on display if (a)
a) STA contactor not pick up within 0.3 sec after starting is initiated
b) STA contactor not pick up within 0.5 sec after starting is initiated
c) STA contactor not pick up within 3 sec after starting is initiated
d) None of the above
895. Which logic is implemented for starter motor drop out (d)
a) After releasing of ES switch from engine start position
b) After reaching engine speed 200 rpm
c) If engine start switch kept more than 20 sec in start position
d) All of the above
896. Starter motor will not drop (b)
a) If engine start switch kept more than 20 sec in start position
b) If STA & ST contactors tip welded
c) Until engine not crank
d) All of the above
897. Full form of STA is (b)
a) Starting contactor b) Starting Auxiliary Contactor
c) Starting Relay d) None
898. Full form of ST is (a)
a) Starting contactor b) Starting Auxiliary Contactor
c) Starting Relay d) None
899. During starting which contactor picks up first (b)
a) ST b) STA c) depends on last sequence of pickup d) None
900. Full form of SM 1&2 (c)
a) Starting motor contactor 1&2 b) Starting Module 1&2
c) Starting Motor 1&2 d) None of the above
901. Each starting motor solenoid assembly has (d)
a) a pickup coil (PU) b) a hold-in coil (HOLD)
c) a set of contacts (SM) d) all of the above
902. During pre & post lubrication (c)

- a) Only main bearing & connecting rod bearing is lubricated
 - b) Only cam shaft bearing is lubricated
 - c) Only TSC bearing & gear train is lubricated
 - d) All of the above
903. Fuel oil primary filter condition gauge having (d)
- a) Green zone
 - b) Yellow zone
 - c) Red zone
 - d) all of the above
904. Up to ____ notch HHP loco can be raised without load (b)
- a) 4th
 - b) 5th
 - c) 6th
 - d) 7th
905. In HHP loco Auxiliary generator drive gear is driven by (a)
- a) Right side cam gear
 - b) Left side cam gear
 - c) No. 2 Idler gear
 - d) No. 1 Idler gear
906. HHP locomotive is a (a)
- a) Left hand drive loco
 - b) right hand drive loco
 - b) Both hand drive loco
 - d) None of the above
907. EEC-4 is found in (d)
- a) WDP4
 - b) WDG4
 - c) WDP4B
 - d) WDG4D
908. OSTA operation of HP loco is checked in ____ schedule (b)
- a) 30 days & above
 - b) 90 days & above
 - c) 180 days & above
 - d) Yearly & above
909. EPD operation of HHP locomotive is checked in ____ schedule (a)
- a) 30 days & above
 - b) 90 days & above
 - b) 180 days & above
 - d) Yearly & above
910. Companion alternator nominal output voltage is (a)
- a) 230V AC
 - b) 315V AC
 - c) 415V AC
 - d) None
911. Number of Lube oil pumps in HHP loco (d)
- a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 4
912. Full form of BL key is (a)
- a) Button Lever key
 - b) Block Lever key
 - c) Bench Lock key
 - d) None of the above

913. In HHP loco Tractive Effort limit value is (c)
a) 200 KN b) 250 KN c) 294 KN d) None
914. Blades of Dynamic brake grids fans are made of (b)
a) Iron b) Aluminium c) Steel d) None
915. Normal LR dropping permitted up to (b)
a) 0.75 b) 0.85 c) 0.95 d) None
916. Pick up time between one radiator fan to another (b)
a) 10 sec b) 20 sec c) 30 sec d) 40 sec
917. Discharge capacity of FPM in HHP locomotive (b)
a) 5 GPM b) 7 GPM c) 10 GPM d) 12 GPM
918. Minimum engine cranking speed for starting (a)
a) 45 – 50 rpm b) 60 – 75 rpm c) 75 – 90 rpm d) 100 – 120 rpm
919. Maximum speed of WDP4 locomotive is ____ kmph (d)
a) 100 b) 105 c) 120 d) 160
920. Low Idle RPM of WDP4D locomotive is (a)
a) 200 b) 269 c) 350 d) 400
921. Delivery rate of soak back pump in HHP engine (b)
a) 27 LPM b) 57 LPM c) 75 LPM d) None
922. Weight of WDG4D locomotive is (d)
a) 126 T b) 123 T c) 121.2 T d) 130.2 T
923. Control system used in HHP locomotive is (d)
a) EMD b) Medha c) Siemens d) all of the above
924. In Medha control system during pre-lubrication TLPM run for (b)
a) 120 sec b) 900 sec c) 2100 sec d) 1000 sec
925. Gear case oil capacity of WDP4D locomotive is (b)
a) 7.5 litres b) 8.5 litres c) 9.5 litres d) 9.8 litres

926. Gear case oil capacity of WDG4D locomotive is (a)
a) 7.5 litres b) 8.5 litres c) 9.5 litres d) 9.8 litres
927. VCD cycle consists of (d)
a) T0 – Vigilance cycle
b) T1 & T2 – Warning cycle
c) T3 & T4 Penalty brake cycle & Penalty brake reset
d) All of the above
928. T0 – Vigilance cycle is called (a)
a) Vigilance cycle b) Warning cycle
b) Penalty brake cycle d) all of the above
929. T1 – Vigilance cycle is called (b)
a) Vigilance cycle b) Warning cycle
c) Penalty brake cycle d) all of the above
930. T2 – Vigilance cycle is called (c)
b) Vigilance cycle b) Warning cycle
c) Penalty brake cycle d) all of the above
931. T4 – Vigilance cycle is called (c)
c) Vigilance cycle b) Warning cycle
d) Penalty brake reset cycle d) all of the above
932. Duration of T0 cycle is (a)
a) 60 sec b) 8 ± 2 sec c) 34 ± 2 sec d) None
933. Duration of T1 cycle is (b)
a) 60 sec b) 8 ± 2 sec c) 34 ± 2 sec d) None
934. Duration of T3 cycle is (b)
a) 60 sec b) 8 ± 2 sec c) 34 ± 2 sec d) None
935. FPM of HHP locomotive is (c)
a) AC motor b) DC series motor c) 3Ø AC motor d) None
936. OSTA of HHP (4500 HP) locomotive is set at (c)
a) 1035 – 1050 rpm b) 1035 – 1075 rpm

- c) 1085 – 1100 rpm d) 1185 – 1220 rpm

937. OSTA of HHP (4000 HP) locomotive is set at (a)
a) 1035 – 1050 rpm b) 1035 – 1075 rpm
c) 1085 – 1100 rpm d) 1185 – 1220 rpm

938. In HHP loco when OSTA is set, reset handle rest at (a)
a) 11 o’ clock position b) 13 o’ clock position
c) 12 o’ clock position d) None of the above

939. POH of HHP locomotive is done after (d)
a) 8 years b) 12 years c) 15 years d) 18 years

940. In HHP loco following model Woodward governor is fitted (b)
a) PGR b) PGEV c) PGR & PGEV d) None of the above

941. Maximum tractive effort of WDP4D locomotive is (b)
a) 24 tons b) 41 tons c) 53 tons d) None of the above

942. Water temperature maintained in cooling water system of HHP locomotive is (c)
a) 64° - 90° C b) 65° - 91° C c) 79° - 85° C d) None

943. Full form of EBT is (a)
a) Electronic Blow Down Timer
b) Engine Battery Temperature
c) Electric Blowing transducer
d) None of the above

944. Capacity of water tank of HHP locomotive is ____ litres (c)
a) 275 b) 255 c) 625 d) 1045

945. Number of positions in L/T switch (c)
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

946. Full form of “EFCO” is (c)
a) Engine Fuel cut Out switch
b) Engine Fuel Conditioning Object

- c) Emergency Fuel Cut Off switch
d) None of the above
947. Control stand of HHP locomotive is called (c)
a) Control cabin b) Control desk c) Control console d) None
948. 8th notch RPM of WDP4D locomotive is (c)
a) 269 b) 904 c) 954 d) 1050
949. Advantage of installation of APU system is (d)
a) Saving fuel oil b) reduce emission
c) reduce noise pollution d) all of the above
950. Number of cells in a battery of WDP4D locomotive (b)
a) 4 b) 5 c) 8 d) 10
951. Number of cells in a battery of WDG4D locomotive (a)
a) 4 b) 5 c) 8 d) 10
952. Before re-cranking engine, wait for minimum ____ minutes
To cool starter motors (c)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
953. Hard starting may be experienced due to (d)
a) Weak battery b) Defective Starter motor
c) Less compression pressure c) Any of the above
954. Maximum speed of traction motor blower of HHP locomotive
is controlled by (a)
a) OSTA b) EPD c) LCC d) HOD
955. Maximum consumable HP of HHP compressor during
Unloading at 200 rpm is (a)
a) 2.2 HP b) 22 HP c) 23 HP d) 70 HP
956. In Siemens control system during dynamic braking, engine
raise to ____ notch rpm (b)
a) 2nd b) 4th c) 6th d) None of the above
957. Maximum tractive effort of WDG4 locomotive is ____ tons (c)

- a) 42 b) 23 c) 53 d) 39
958. Cam of HHP loco is checked in ____ schedule (a)
a) 30 days & above b) 60 days & above
c) 90 days & above d) 180 days & above
959. No. of Traction Inverters in Medha make traction system (c)
in HHP loco
a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 8
960. Type of Main Generator fitted in HHP locomotive (c)
a) DC Generator b) single phase AC alternator
c) Three phase AC alternator d) None of the above
961. Type of Traction Motors fitted in HHP locomotive (c)
a) DC series motor b) Single phase AC motor
c) Three phase AC motor d) None of the above
962. Full form of EPD is (c)
a) Engine Position Device b) Engine Parting Device
c) Engine Protection Device d) Engine Patrolling Device
963. In HHP loco Medha control system during dynamic braking, (a)
engine raise to ____ notch rpm.
a) 2nd b) 4th c) 6th d) None of the above
964. Series of WDP4D is (c)
a) 12 b) 20 c) 40 d) 70
965. WDP4D is a (b)
a) Single cab loco b) Dual cab loco
c) Dual cab loco with disc brake d) Dual cab loco with Hotel load
966. Do not switch off ____ circuit breaker immediately after (a)
Engine shut down
a) Computer & TLPM b) MAB c) Local control d) None
967. Do not crank the engine without external pre-lubrication if (c)
engine has not been cranked for more than ____ hours.
a) 24 b) 36 c) 48 d) 72

968. Don't try to raise the engine before engine coolant temperature has been reached (b)
 a) 42° b) 52 c) 62° d) 72°
969. Purging cycle of air dryer is (c)
 a) 15 ÷ 1 sec b) 30 ÷ 1 sec c) 60 ÷ 1 sec d) None
970. ECC4 located in (b)
 a) Cab 1 b) Cab 2 c) Under truck d) None
971. Gear ratio in WDG4D locomotive is (b)
 a) 17:77 b) 17:90 c) 18:65 d) 18:74
972. _____ is provided in HHP loco in place of CCEM (d)
 a) TLPM b) Scavenging pump c) Exhauster d) Ejector assembly
973. Maximum speed of WDP4d loco is ____ kmph (c)
 a) 100 b) 120 c) 135 d) 160
974. In HHP loco auxiliary generator rotate at (b)
 a) 2 times of the engine speed b) 3 times of the engine speed
 c) 5 times of the engine speed d) None of the above
975. Maximum starting tractive effort of WDG4D locomotive is (b)
 a) 400 KN b) 540 KN c) 900 KN d) None of the above
976. 4th notch engine rpm WDP4D locomotive is (c)
 a) 269 b) 486 c) 572 d) 675
- 977.. No. of EFCO switches fitted in WDP4D loco (c)
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) None of the above
978. Which type of fuel pump is fitted in HHP locomotive (c)
 a) Centrifugal type b) Reciprocating type
 c) Positive displacement type d) None of the above
979. Soak back filter is fitted (b)
 a) before soak back pump b) after soak back pump
 c) 'a' or 'b' d) None of the above
980. "TRI-NETRA" is a project related to (c)
 a) Introduction of CCTV camera in Railway platform to monitor passenger activity

- b) Introduction of CCTV camera in Diesel Loco shed to monitor workmen activity
- c) Terrain imaging for locomotive driver
- d) All of the above

981. No. of poles in HHP locomotive Traction Motor (a)
 a) 4 b) 6 c) 10 d) None of the above

982. Which of the following sensor are fitted in the traction motor? (a)
 a) Temperature sensor b) Voltage sensor
 c) Air Pressure sensor d) All of the above

983. type of transmission in WDG4D (c)
 a) DC – DC b) AC – DC c) AC – AC d) None of the above

984. Which of the following changes are done during conversion from 4000 HP to 4500 HP (d)
 a) 54" Radiator fan is introduced instead of 52" radiator fan
 b) 8th notch engine rpm is increased from 904 rpm to 954 rpm
 c) OSTA tripping rpm is increased from 1035 to 1085
 d) All of the above

985. cooling time is related to (b)
 a) Lube oil cooler b) Radiator c) Turbo super charger d) Compressor

986. In HHP locomotive speed of radiator fan should be in the range of (b)
 a) 260 – 1905 b) 1085 – 1100 c) 1035 – 1050 d) None

987. Aspirator hole is provided for (a)
 a) Draining purpose of clean air compartment
 b) Draining purpose of TCC compartment
 c) Draining purpose of compressor compartment
 d) All of the above

988. New wheel diameter of WDG4D locomotive is (c)
 a) 1092 b) 1095 mm c) 1097 d) None of the above

989. Wooden wedge is a (a)
 a) safety item b) safety device c) safety fitting d) None

990. Specific gravity of electrolyte of battery is measured by (a)
 a) Hydrometer b) Barometer c) Hygrometer d) Voltmeter

991. During Blended Braking (d)
a) Train brake is applied b) Loco brake is applied
c) Dynamic brake is applied d) All the above brakes are applied
992. Gear case joint curing time is (a)
a) 24 hours b) 36 hours c) 48 hours d) None of the above
993. Reason for OSTA tripping at lower rpm is (d)
a) Injector rack may be jam
b) Over speed mechanism may be failed
c) Engine load may be dropped due to electrical malfunction
d) All of the above
994. Reason for oil throwing from TSC chimney may be (d)
a) Damaged power assembly b) Turbo labyrinth seal failure
c) Oil separator screen missing d) All of the above
995. In HHP locomotive yaw damper is also known as (b)
a) Vertical hydraulic shock absorber b) Horizontal hydraulic shock absorber
c) Secondary rubber pad d) None of the above
996. During cranking of engine in cold condition, engine rpm not hold due to (c)
a) Improper adjustment of governor compensation needle valve
b) Worn out Teflon seal of power piston
c) Both a & b
d) None of the above
997. SFC of locomotive depends upon (d)
a) engine performance b) controlling of loco pilot
c) condition of carriage & wagon d) all of the above
998. 1st notch TE of WDP4D locomotive is (a)
a) 35 KN b) 50 KN c) 15 KN d) 25 KN
999. Weight of WDP4D locomotive is (b)
a) 126 T b) 123 T c) 121.2 T d) 117 T
1000. No. of batteries in WDP4D locomotive (c)
a) 2 b) 8 c) 10 d) None of the above
1001. type of battery used in WDP4/WDP4D locomotive is (b)
a) Lead acid battery b) Nickel cadmium (NiCd) battery
c) Nickel Metal hydride (NiMH) battery d) Lithium Ion (Li-ion) battery
1002. In HHP locomotive for quick firing of engine (c)

- a) High horse power FPM is fitted b) TLPM is fitted
c) GBPM is fitted d) None of the above
1003. Peak firing pressure of locomotive is (c)
a) 350 psi b) 1150 psi c) 1750 psi d) 3500 psi
1004. No. 1 radiator fan is called that fan which is (a)
a) nearest to compressor b) farthest from compressor
c) no. specific concept for numbering d) None of the above
1005. Coil resistance of Woodward governor solenoid should be (c)
a) $500 \Omega \pm 10\%$ at 20°C b) $600 \Omega \pm 10\%$ at 20°C
c) $700 \Omega \pm 10\%$ at 20°C d) None of the above
1006. Expected water temperature drop through radiator is (c)
a) 5.5°C b) 7.5°C c) 9.5°C d) None of the above
1007. In HHP locomotive, oil level capacity of gear case is (b)
a) Same in WDP4 & WDG4 locomotives
b) More in WDP4 loco as compared to WDG4 loco
c) More in WDG4 loco as compared to WDP4 loco
d) None of the above
1008. RPM of governor drive gear is same as (a)
a) Crank shaft rpm b) Main lube oil pump rpm
c) Water pump rpm d) None of the above
1009. No. of ETPs fitted in HHP locomotive (b)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
1010. In HHP locomotive Low lube oil shutdown is also initiated by (d)
a) HOD (Hot Oil Detector)
b) EPD low cooling water portion
c) EPD crankcase pressure portion
d) All of the above
1011. In 710 G3B engine maximum permissible temperature difference (b)
between lube oil and water is
a) 10°C b) 11.1°C c) 16°C d) None of the above
1012. Standard range of PH value of corrosion inhibitor in HHP loco coolant (b)
is in between
a) 5.5 to 7.5 b) 7.5 to 10.5 c) 9.5 to 10.5 d) 10.5 to 11.5

1013. Clearance between flywheel ring gear teeth and EPU must be a gap of (b)
a) 0.020" ± 0.005" b) 0.025" ± 0.005" c) 0.030" ± 0.005" d) 0.035" ± 0.005"
1014. Series of WDG4 is (b)
a) 20 b) 12 & 70 c) 40 d) 70
1015. What is the full of form of TELM? (a)
a) Tractive Effort Limiting Switch b) Tractive Effort Limiting motor
c) Tractive Effort Limiting mechanism d) None of the above
1016. Axle load of WDG4 Locomotive is (a)
a) 21T b) 20.5T c) 20.25T d) 19.5T
1017. How will you check the working of soak back pump? (d)
a) After engine shut down & by opening no.1 oil pan hand hole cover
b) After engine shut down & by opening no.8 oil pan hand hole cover
c) After engine shut down & by opening no.9 oil pan hand hole cover
d) After engine shut down & by opening no.16 oil pan hand hole cover
1018. No. of teeth in Accessory Drive Gear is (b)
a) 79 b) 113 c) 131 d) 69
1019. Starter motor to be remove during changing of power assembly no (c)
a) 1 & 8 b) 8 & 9 c) 8 & 16 d) None of the above
1020. How many TM blowers are fitted in HHP Locomotive (a)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
1021. Where is the battery knife switch located in HHP Locomotive? (a)
a) on left side platform near clean air compartment
b) on right side platform near clean air compartment
c) on right side platform hand brake
d) None of the above
1022. No. of teeth in Auxiliary Generator Drive Gear is (d)
a) 80 b) 37 c) 64 d) 26
1023. Don't shift the ISOLATION Switch to run position immediately after engine start, (a)
otherwise Engine will shut down due to
a) EPD low water button & LLOB operation. b) EPD crankcase button & LLOB operation
c) Only LLOB operation. d) None of the above
1024. Gear ratio (pinion Gear: Bull Gear) of WDP4D Locomotive is (b)
a) 18:65 b) 17:77 c) 17:90 d)) None of the above

1025. Gap between TM blower intake ring and blower wheel on both sides of wheel assembly i.e.MA/TM is (b)
a) 2.5 to 5 mm b) 3.5 to 5mm c) 4.5 to 5mm d) none of the above
- 1026.Driver's backup valve handle is located (b)
a)Both control console / desk b)Behind LP seat
c) Behind ALP seat d) None of the above
1027. What is the full from of RAPB? (a)
a) Restricted Air Penalty Brake Switch b) Rapid Air Penalty brake
c) Restored Air Penalty brake d) None of the above
1028. What is the full from of AEB? (b)
a) Automatic Engine Breakdown b) Automatic Emergency Bypass Brake
c) Automatic Energy Bypass switch d) None of the above
1029. What is the full from of LLOB? (a)
a) Low Lube Oil Button of Governor b) Less lube Oil Button
c) Low Lube Oil blast d) None of the above
1030. Series of WDP4B is (c)
a)12 b)20 c)40 d)7
- 1031.WDG4DD is a (c)
a)single cab loco b) Duel cab loco
c) Duel cab loco with disc brake d) Duel cab loco with Hotel load
1032. During pre-lubrication lube oil is filtered through (b)
a)Only TSC Spin on filter b)Only TSC Spin soak back filter
c)Both TSC soak back & TSC Spin on filter d) None of the above
1033. In HHP MU, loading & unloading of compressor of both loco is synchronized by (c)
a) MVCC of leading loco b) MVCC of trailing loco
c) CMPSYN d) None of the above
1034. In HHP MU (d)
a) Loading of compressor of both loco is occurred at same pressure
b) Unloading of compressor of both loco is occurred at same pressure
c) Loading & unloading of compressor of both loco is occurred at same pressure
d) Loading & unloading of compressor of both loco is occurred at different pressure
- 1035.What is the full from of ECP? (a)
a) Engine Control Panel b) Emergency Control Panel
c) Electrical Control Panel d) None of the above

1036. Which of the following NDT process is used for auxiliary generator drive shaft testing (a)
 a) ZYGLO testing b) MPT c) UST d) None of the above
1037. In which schedule height is cattle guard & rail guard is measure and recoded? (b)
 a) T-30 & above b) T-90 & above c) T-180 & above d) 3Yearly & above
1038. Which oil is filled in HHP loco gear case (a)
 a) RR460 b) SP100 c) RR606 d) SP57
1039. How many magnetic poles are in radiator fan when run in full speed? (a)
 a) 8pole b) 12pole c) 16pole d) None of the above
1040. During engine starting starter motor rotate (d)
 a) 954rpm b) 1035-1050rpm c) 1085-110rpm d) 1200-4800rpm
1041. MP.MISC-285 is related to (a)
 a) Schedule of standard examination of HHP Locomotive
 b) Reliability and quality issues of Power Assembly
 c) TSC fitment and matching procedure
 d) Commissioning Schedule of HHP Locomotive
1042. Which of the following sensor is not fitted in the traction motor? (c)
 a) Current sensor b) Speed sensor c) Air pressure sensor d) All of the above
1043. Normal horsepower of WDP4D locomotives traction motor is (a)
 a) 855hp b) 924hp c) 1025hp d) None of the above
1044. Maximum starting tractive effort of WDP4D locomotive is (a)
 a) 400kn b) 540kn c) 900km d) None of the above
1045. Which of the following component are recently fitted in HHP Locomotive (d)
 a) APU b) MCBG c) CREDI d) All of the above
1046. HVAC fitted in HHP locomotive. What is full form of HVAC? (a)
 a) Heating Ventilating and Air Conditioner b) High Voltage Air Conditioner
 c) High Voltage Alternating Current d) None of the above
1047. Epicyclic gear trains are used in HHP Locomotive TSC. Advantage of Epicyclic gear trains is to (a)
 a) Obtain high velocity ratio in comparatively lesser space
 b) Obtain the desired direction of motion of drive gear
 c) Transmit power when the distance between the two gear is large
 d) None of the above

1048. Function of EPU is to (d)
a) Measure the rpm of engine crankshaft.
b) Protect the engine crank shaft from damage due to hydraulic lock.
c) Limits the cranking speed to approximately 30rpm during the first engine crankshaft revolution.
d) All of the above
1049. During EPD testing if throttle is above third notch then shut down will occur in (d)
a) Approximately 60 seconds. b) Approximately 40 seconds.
c) Approximately 35 seconds. d) Approximately 02 seconds.
1050. Maximum speed of WDP4D Locomotive (b)
a) 105kmph b) 165kmph c) 140kmph d) 160kmph
1051. Maximum speed of WDG4 Locomotive is (a)
a) 100kmph b) 105kmph c) 135kmph d) 160kmph
1052. How many blades are in Radiator cooling fan? (b)
a) 6 b) 8 c) 10 d) None of the above
1053. Condition for radar blow down magnet valve operation is (d)
a) Diesel engine should be in running condition
b) The reverser handle should not be in neutral position
c) The LOCAL CONTROL circuit breaker should be in closed condition
d) All of the above
1054. Radar is fitted at (b)
a) Under truck at loco left side b) Under truck at loco right side
c) Under truck at engine right side d) None of the above
1055. What is the starting sequence of radiator fan? (d)
a) Both fan will pick up at slow speed with interval of 20 seconds
b) 1st fan will pick up at full speed with interval of 20 second of last
c) 2nd fan will pick up at full speed with interval of 20 second of last pick up
d) All of the above
1056. In MEDHA control system Radiator fan drop at (b)
a) Below 73°C b) Below 79°C c) Above 85°C d) 96°C
1057. How many magnetic poles are connect in radiator fan circuit when run slow speed? (c)
a) 8pole b) 12pole c) 16pole d) None of the above
1058. In WDP4DH, DH stand for ? (a)
a) Duel cab loco with Hotel load facility b) Double head loco with Hotel load facility
c) Disk brake loco with Hotel load facility d) None of the above

1059. Which type of Battery Is used in WDG4/WDG4D Locomotive (a)
a) Lead acid battery b) Nickel cadmium (NiCd) battery
c) Nickel Metal hydride (NiMH) d) Lithium ion (Li-ion) battery
1060. Auxiliary generator out put is utilised (d)
a) To excite the field of companion alternator b) For Battery charging
c) To run FPM d) All of the above
1061. Specific gravity of fully charged battery of WDG4D locomotive is (d)
a) 1.1 b) 1.15 c) 1.17 d) 1.25
1062. What is the rated capacity of battery fitted in WDG4D locomotive? (b)
a) 8V 450 Ah b) 8V 500 Ah c) 8V 155 Ah d) None of the above
1063. What is the rated capacity of battery fitted in WDP4D locomotive? (c)
a) 450 Ah b) 500 Ah c) 155 Ah d) None of the above
1064. There are how many batteries are fitted in WDG4D Locomotive? (b)
a) 2 b) 8 c) 10 d) none of the above
1065. Aux. generator drive shaft coupler is renew during (c)
a) Yearly Schedule b) 2 Yearly Schedule
c) 3 Yearly Schedule d) 6 Yearly Schedule
1066. Which solenoid valve is energizes during idle speed (d)
a) A b) A,C c) A,D d) None of the above
1067. Which solenoid valve is energizes during 1st notch ? (d)
a) Minimum flash point of RR-460 is b) A,C c) A,D d) None of the above
1068. How many poles are in main alternator (TA 17) ? (c)
a) 6pole b) 8pole c) 10pole d) 16pole
1069. In MEDHA control system hot engine alarm come at (d)
a) 73°C b) 79°C c) 85°C d) 96°C
1070. Atmospheric pressure is measured by (b)
a) Manometer b) Barometer c) Hydrometer d) Pyrometer
1071. Radiator fan rpm is measured by (a)
a) Stroboscope b) Vibration meter c) Decibel meter d) Pyrometer
1072. In MEDHA control system when turbo cool down cycle is running, radiator fan will drop at (a)
a) Below 73°C b) Below 79°C c) Above 85°C d) 96°C

1073. In HHP locomotive Blended Brake cut out switch is located in (a)
a) Engine control panel b) Nose compartment
c) ECC2 d) ECC3
1074. Engine model in HHP locomotive is (b)
a) 710G3B b) Gt46 MAC c) GT 46 PAC d) None of the above
1075. Type of Traction Motors in HHP locomotive (a)
a) 3-phase AC motors b) DC series motors c) both a & b d) None of the above
1076. In WDG4D locomotive EEC4 is located in (b)
a) Cab 1 b) Cab 2 c) Under truck d) near compressor room
1077. In WDG4/WDP4 loco while conducting BP leakage test L/T switch should be kept in (c)
a) Lead position b) Trail position c) Test position d) Helper position
1078. In WDG4 loco Battery ammeter consists of (a)
a) Green zone & Red zone b) Green zone & Yellow zone
c) Yellow zone & Red zone d) None of the above
1079. In WDG4D locomotive PERCOS is provided on (c)
a) 16 CP b) 20 CP c) ERCP d) BP CP
1080. Out of which safety device engine comes to Idle (d)
a) OST b) EPD c) HOD d) PCS
1081. In HHP locomotive governor pump is driven by (a)
a) governor drive gear b) No1 idler gear c) No 2 idler gear d) cam gear
1082. Accessory drive gear is fitted in the (a)
a) front end of the engine b) rear end of the engine
c) front & rear end of the engine d) None of the above
1083. During EPD testing at idle engine should not be shut down before (d)
a) 120 seconds b) 50 seconds c) 60 seconds d) 35 seconds
1084. TPU is fitted on (b)
a) Harmonic damper b) TSC c) Main Alternator d) Companion alternator
1085. In HHP locomotive bail off ring is used for (a)
a) VCD acknowledge b) to release train brake
c) to apply train brake d) None of the above
1086. Type of governor available in HHP locomotive (d)
a) Woodward governor b) MCBG c) EH governor d) both a & b

1087. In HHP locomotive EPD is fitted in the (c)
a) right side front end of the engine
b) right side rear end of the engine
c) left side front end of the engine
d) None of the above
1088. During EPD testing (engine running above 3rd notch) engine should be shutdown in(d)
a) 120 seconds b) 40 seconds c) 35 seconds d) immediately
1089. Weight of WDG4 locomotive is (a)
a) 126T b) 123T c) 121.2 T d) 117 T
1090. In HHP locomotive governor is fitted on (a)
a) front of the engine b) rear end of the engine
c) loco pilot cabin d) ECC-1
1091. TM blower air duct (bellow) is changed at (d)
a) 360 days schedule b) 720 days schedule
c) 3 yearly schedule d) 6 yearly schedule
1092. VCD alarm sound during (c)
a) T0 cycle b) T1 cycle c) T2 cycle d) T3 cycle
1093. In which VCD cycle, yellow flashing light will glow (d)
a) T1 cycle b) T2 cycle c) T3 cycle d) All of the above
1094. Starting fuse is located in the (a)
a) Left side of the locomotive b) Right side of the locomotive
c) Both side of the locomotive d) None of the above
1095. Length of radiator cooling fan blade is (a)
a) 52" b) 48" c) 23" d) None of the above
1096. Length of WDP4B locomotive is (b)
a) 22.98 meters b) 21.24 meters c) 21.7 meters d) None of the above
1097. Dynamic brake grid motor is a (a)
a) DC motor b) Single phase AC motor
c) Three phase AC motor d) None of the above
1098. To measure the speed of HHP locomotive ____ is used (c)
a) Axle generator b) Pulse generator c) Radar d) None of the above
1099. In HHP locomotive to create crankcase vacuum _____ fitted (a)
a) Oil separator & Eductor tube is fitted

- b) CCM
- c) Exhauster
- d) all of the above

1100. How many ETP are fitted in HHP locomotive (b)
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

1101. Low lube oil shutdown by the governor is also initiated by (d)
 a) HOD (Hot Oil Detector) b) EPD low cooling water pressure portion
 c) EPD crankcase pressure portion d) All of the above

1102. Coolant water capacity in HHP locomotive (c)
 a) 1000 b) 1100 c) 1045 d) 1145

1103. Normal TSC rpm of 4500 hp HHP Locomotive is (b)
 a) 15000-20000rpm b) 18500-21500rpm
 c) 18500-25000rpm d) 18500-20000rpm

1104. Minimum TSC rpm of 4500 hp HHP Locomotive at full load is (b)
 a) 1500rpm b) 15932rpm c) 18400rpm d) 018400prm

1105. Scavenging lube oil pump minimum pressure at 8notch is (a)
 a) 1.4kg/cm² b) 4.5kg/cm² c) 5.2kg/cm² d) 7.0kg/cm²

1106. Normal air box pressure (BAP) in HHP Locomotive at full speed & full load is (c)
 a) 1.1kg/cm²-1.75kg/cm² b) 1.5kg/cm²-1.95kg/cm²
 c) 1.4kg/cm²-1.75kg/cm² d) 1.4kg/cm²-1.50kg/cm²

1107. In HHP Locomotive normal lube oil inlet Temperature is (a)
 a) 70-90°C b) 70-80°C c) 80-90°C d) 80-99°C

1108) During 4th notch _____ solenoid will pick up (d)
 a) A b) B c) C d) A & C

1109) In HHP loco FCF2A is located in _____ Panel (c)
 a) ECC1 b) ECC2 c) ECC3 d) Breaker

1110) Type of battery used in WDP4 loco is (b)
 a) Lead acid b) Nickel Cadmium c) Lithium ion d) Any one of a,b,c

1111) Function of VRR is to control _____. (c)
 a) Main generator b) Engine RPM c) AG output d) Radiator

- 1112) GF contactor is used in _____ circuit (b)
a) AG circuit b) EG circuit c) TG output d) Radiator fan
- 1113) Loco hot engine alarm will come if engine temperature reaches ____ °C (c)
a) 68 b) 74 c) 85 d) 90
- 1114) _____ contactor is used in TCC input side (c)
a) Power b) GF c) DC link d) TCC
- 1115) In HHP loco, Radiator Fan is getting power supply from _____ (d)
a) ECC1 b) ECC2 c) TA d) CA
- 1116) _____ Contactors are available in ECC2. (b)
a) Radiator fan b) starting c) GF d) TCC
- 1117) In HHP loco pilot exciter is available in _____ machine (c)
a) Alternator b) Companion Alternator c) AG d) Radiator Fan
- 1118) Maximum HP of WDP_{4D} loco is _____. (b)
a) 2600 b) 4500 c) 2400 d) 3300
- 1119) Twin beam headlight bulb is having _____ filaments (b)
a) 4 b) 2 c) 1 d) 8
- 1120) Output of PSM 305 card is _____ Volts. (a)
a) 5 b) 10 c) 12 d) 15
- 1121) Transition picks up at _____ kmph in WDG3A loco. (a)
a) 41.5 b) 42.5 c) 46.5 d) 52
- 1122) Siemens HHP loco has _____ number of TCC. (b)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 6 d) 3
- 1123) PRS unit is available in _____ governor (c)
a) GE b) WOODWARD c) MCB d) NS16
- 1124) In HHP loco Battery Charging Assembly is located in _____ Panel (b)
a) ECC1 b) ECC2 c) ECC3 d) Breaker
- 1125) Type of battery used in WDG₄ loco is (a)
a) Lead acid b) Nickel Cadmium
c) Lithium ion d) Any one of a,b,c
- 1126) In HHP loco, Function of DVR is to control (c)
a) Main generator b) Engine RPM c) AG output d) CA output
- 1127) FCF2A contactor is used in _____ circuit (c)
a) TCC blower b) Filter blower c) Radiator fan d) FPM
- 1128) If MFPB trips on RUN engine will _____ (b)
a) Idle b) shutdown c) over shoot d) none
- 1129) In HHP loco, the normal maximum DC Link voltage is _____. (d)
a) 600 b) 2000 c) 2500 d) 2600
- 1130) In HHP loco, TCC Blower is getting power supply from _____. (d)
a) ECC1 b) ECC2 c) TA d) CA
- 1131) _____ Breaker is yellow labelled. (b)
a) Air brake b) computer c) TA d) CA

- 1132) Medha HHP loco has _____ number of Traction computers (c)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 6 d) 3
- 1133) Actuator unit is available in _____ governor (c)
a) GE b) WOODWARD c) MCBG d) NS16
- 1134) In HHP loco auxiliary output side 250 Amps breaker is located in _____ (b)
a) ECC1 b) ECC2 c) ECC3 d) Breaker Panel
- 1135) FCS contactor is used in _____ circuit (c)
a) TCC blower b) Filter blower c) Radiator fan d) FPM
- 1136) In HHP loco _____ sensor measures Turbo RPM. (a)
a) TPU b) EPU c) MPU d) BAP
- 1137) The number of IGBT modules in EMD HHP Loco is _____. (c)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 6 d) 3
- 1138) In HHP loco MRPT is available in _____ compartment. (c)
a) ECC1 b) ECC2 c) ECC3 d) Breaker Panel
- 1139) Model no. of Traction Motor Speed Sensor used in MEP.Ver.3 loco is _____ (a)
a) T.818 b) T.815 c) RDB d) ADB
- 1140) No of brush arms in 4907 TM is _____ (d)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 6 d) 4
- 1141) No. of batteries in WDP4D loco is _____ (b)
a) 8 b) 10 c) 6 d) 4
- 1142) Total HP of auxiliaries in WDG3A loco is _____ (a)
a) 207 b) 186 c) 200 d) 250
- 1143) Position of LCR in Woodward governor for maximum excitation is _____ (a)
a) 5.30 b) 6.30 c) 11 d) 3
- 1144) Power deration starts if TANGI current above _____ mA. (a)
a) 400 b) 500 c) 800 d) 700
- 1145) During 2nd notch _____ solenoid will pickup. (a)
a) A_v b) B_v c) C_v d) A_v, B_v & C_v
- 1146) Rating of starting fan fuse in HHP loco is _____ Amps (d)
a) 800 b) 400 c) 200 d) 300
- 1147) Pre lubrication will work for _____ minutes in HHP loco. (d)
a) 30 b) 20 c) 10 d) 15
- 1148) Output of HHP loco auxiliary generator is _____ (c)
a) 72 V DC b) 72 V AC c) 55 V AC d) 74 V DC
- 1149) In MEP loco _____ is used to sense power ground (c)
a) GR1 b) GR2 c) TANGI d) BANGI
- 1150) The clearance between TM commutator and brush holder is _____ (a)
a) 1.6 to 2.5mm b) 2.5 to 4.5 mm c) 1 to 2 inch d) 1 to 3 mm
- 1151) Operating air pressure of BKT/REV is (b)
a) 6 Kg / cm² b) 5 Kg / cm² c) 8 Kg/ cm² d) 10 Kg/ cm²

- 1152) In ALCO loco Wheel slip fault will be declared if difference between TM RPM (a) exceeds____,
a)15 b)125 c) 10 d) 25
- 1153) AG is controlled by _____ in EMD loco (c)
a) FCF b) PSM c) DVR d) PRG
- 1154) Blended brake is available in _____ loco (d)
a) WDM3A b)WDG3A c)WDM3D d) WDP4
- 1155) Flasher Light will work if _____ pressure switch alone drops. (a)
a) P2 b) P1 c) PCS2 d) VCD
- 1156) In AC-DC loco, CK2 is connected to _____ machine (a)
a) AG b) EG c) TG d) TA
- 1157) In AC-DC loco, CK1 is connected to _____ machine (b)
a) AG b) EG c) TG d) TA
- 1158) _____ gear is provided in Tacho generator. (a)
a) Nylon b) stainless c) cast iron d) Rubber
- 1159) In HHP loco, TPU sensor measures _____ (a)
a) Turbo RPM b) Engine RPM c) TM RPM d) CA RPM
- 1160) No. of brushes in HHP loco EMD Traction alternator is _____ (d)
a) 2 b) 4 c) 8 d) 6
- 1161) After application of A9 auto flasher will not work for _____ seconds (a)
a) 60 b) 30 c) 90 d) 10
- 1162) During continuous supply to EPG, MR pressure_____ (a)
a) drop b) buildup c) maintain normal d) leaks
- 1163) _____ Button is to be pressed to avoid conjunction brake (a)
a) Quick releaseb) VCD c) AFL Reset d) Release/Run
- 1164) _____ relay operates EPG in MEP loco (a)
a) CMR b) DCR c) MVR d) RT5X
- 1165) _____ relay operates EPG in MEP loco (c)
a) CMR b) DCR c) MVR d) RT5X
- 1166) _____ is used in between TM commutator segments (c)
a) porcelain b) copper c) Mica d) Rubber
- 1167) In MEP loco engine RPM is measured by_____ (a)
(a) ESS (b)Tacho (c) TPU sensor (d)none of above
- 1168) In Alternator R-Y-B coils are in (b)
a) Rotor b) Stator c) Armature d) None
- 1169) Short term memory will be recorded in a time interval of _____sec. (d)
a) 10 Sec b) 20 Sec c) 2 Sec d) Each Sec
- 1170) Total no. of batteries in WDG4 loco is_____ (b)
a) 10 b) 8 c) 12 d) 6

- 1171) Reverse bias in diode means connecting (b)
a) +ve to anode b) -ve to anode c) -ve to cathode d) None
- 1172) Rating of MB1 is _____ Amps (b)
a) 150 b) 200 c) 250 d) 15
- 1173) Output of headlight DC-DC converter is _____ (c)
a) 72V DC b) 72V AC c) 24V DC d) 24 V AC
- 1174) In MEDHA VER.3 WDG3A loco, LAM gets supply from _____ (c)
a) TM current b) LAM Shunt c) MEP- output d) TG
- 1175) In HHP loco _____ valve controls MR cutin/ cutout (a)
a) MVCC b) EPG c) EBT d) RT5X
- 1176) In ALCO loco, if _____ relay drops then auto flasher will work. (c)
a) DMR b) VCDR c) AFLR d) FLSHR
- 1177) The number of DC Link Breaker in Medha Loco is _____. (d)
a) 2 b) 4 c) 8 d) 6
- 1178) BKBL is getting power from _____ (d)
a) TG b) TA c) EG d) TM
- 1179) STA is available in _____ (b)
a) ECC1 b) ECC2 c) ECC3 d) Breaker Panel
- 1180) Specific gravity lead acid battery at the end of charging cycle is _____ (a)
a) 1.245 b) 1.210 c) 1.220 d) 1.200
- 1181) No of brush arms in BHEL Traction Generator is _____ (a)
a) 10 b) 6 c) 8 d) 12
- 1182) NLV of WDG_{3A} loco is _____ volt. (c)
a) 750 b) 1000 c) 1100 d) 1050
- 1183) Total HP of auxiliaries load in WDM2 loco is _____ (a)
a) 186 b) 207 c) 200 d) 250
- 1184) Position of LCR in Woodward governor for minimum excitation is _____ (b)
a) 5.30 b) 6.30 c) 11 d) 3
- 1185) Low idle RPM of 4500 HP loco is _____. (a)
a) 200 b) 260 c) 400 d) 450
- 1186) 8th notch RPM of 4500 HP loco is _____. (a)
a) 960 b) 900 c) 1000 d) 1050
- 1187) Low idle RPM of WDG_{3A} loco is _____. (a)
a) 350 b) 260 c) 400 d) 450
- 1188) 8th notch RPM of WDG_{3A} loco is _____. (a)
a) 1050 b) 900 c) 1000 d) 110
- 1189) During 8th notch _____ solenoid will pickup. (d)
a) A_V b) B_V c) A_V & B_V d) A_V, B_V & C_V
- 1190) In HHP loco if EPD is tripped engine will _____. (b)
a) shutdown without message b) shutdown with message

- c) idle with message d) idle without message
- 1191) Rating of radiator fan breaker rating in HHP loco is ____ Amps (b)
a) 800 b) 400 c) 200 d) 300
- 1192) Before cranking, Pre lubrication will work for _____ minute in ALCO loco.(d)
a) 30 b) 20 c) 60 d) 1
- 1193) In MEP loco _____ is used to sense control ground (d)
a) GR1 b) GR2 c) TANGI d) BANGI
- 1194) In HHP loco _____ relay controls auto flasher (c)
a) AFLR b) DMR c) FLSHR d) ERR
- 1195) In HHP loco _____ relay drops auto flasher will work (c)
a) AFLR b) FLSHR c) PCR d) ERR
- 1196) In HHP loco _____ controls excitation (c)
a) AFLR b) FLSHR c) SCR d) ERR
- 1197) Operating air pressure of electro pneumatic contactor is (b)
a) 6 Kg/ cm² b) 5 Kg/ cm² c) 8 Kg/ cm² d) 10 Kg/ cm²
- 1198) Battery capacity of WDP4D loco is _____ (b)
a) 500 Ah b) 150Ah c) 450 A d) 250 Ah
- 1199) For HP calculation in ALCO locos 1 HP is equal to _____ Kw (a)
a) 746 b) 735 c) 550 d) 476
- 1200) Total No. of slip rings in HHP loco main generator is (c)
a) 2 b) 8 c) 4 d) 6
- 1201) Long term memory will be recorded in a time interval of _____ sec.(b)
a) 10 Sec b) 20 Sec c) 2 Sec d) Each Sec
- 1202) In WDM2 loco, LAM gets supply from _____ (b)
a) TM current b) LAM Shunt c) MEP- output d) TG
- 1203) 253 card is called as _____ (a)
a) Oscillator b) PWM c) FG d) PWM
- 1204) HHP loco CA output is _____ (c)
a) constant DC b) constant AC c) Varying AC d) Varying DC
- 1205) Radar is fixed at an angle of _____ degrees (a)
a) 37.5 b) 90 c) 48.5 d) 26.5
- 1206) During DB _____ valve will energize to avoid conjunction brake. (c)
a) BKR b) BKT c) BKIV d) Release/Run
- 1207) Type of TM speed sensor used in MEP Ver.2 loco is _____. (b)
a) T.818 b) T.815 c) RDB d) ADB
- 1208) After shutdown, Post lubrication will work for _____ minutes in HHP loco.(d)
a) 30 b) 20 c) 10 d) 15
- 1209) In MEP loco _____ is used to measure alternator output current (a)
a) TAAI b) TA.V c) ACCR d) EXAI
- 1210) In HHP loco _____ relay controls air dryer (c)

- a) AFLR b) DMR c) DCR d) MVR

1211) DMR picks up if BP pressure is _____ kg/cm². (a)
 a) >4.2 b) >2.8 c) >4.5 d) Between 4 to 5

1212) DMR drops if BP pressure is _____ kg/cm². (b)
 a) <4.2 b) <2.8 c) >4.5 d) Between 4 to 5

1213) Wheel slip will occur if difference between TM-current exceeds_____ Amps (a)
 a) 125 b) 25 c) 15 d) 75

1214) For changing direction of rotation in Traction motor_____ is to be changed (b)
 a) incoming supply b) field supply
 c) both field & armature d) None (c)

1215) Exciter generator field is controlled through_____
 a) VRR b) AGFB c) Excitation cards d) GF

1216) In Excitation cards, _____ card controls TG voltage. (a)
 a) 292 b) 210 c) 186 d) 188

1217) Total no. of cards in Excitation Panel is _____. (b)
 a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d) 3

1218) AG output to be maintained at _____ Volts (b)
 a) 64 b) 72 c) 24 d) 110

1219) 188 card is for _____. (a)
 a) PWM b) EFT c) Oscillator d) Mixer Reference

1220) EPG is operated _____ type pressure switch. (c)
 a) RT116 b) RT200BX c) RT5BX (d)None.

1221) Function of release /Run button----- (c)
 (a) To stop auto flasher (b) To isolate conjunction brake.
 (c) Quick charging of BP. (d) To start engine.

1222) TM6 is connected to _____ grid cable (b)
 a) R1 b) R14 c) R21 d) R11

1223) If EPG COC is in closed condition MR _____ (c)
 a) will not buildup b) work normal
 c) safety valve blow d) BP pressure drop

1224) In HHP loco throttle will not respond if _____ relay not picked up. (b)
 a) DMR b) PCR c) FPR d) TLPR

1225) In ALCO loco throttle will not respond if _____ relay not picked up. (a)
 a) DMR b) PCR c) FPR d) TLPR

1226) _____ is used to control EG output in E type. (a)
 a) EFT b) ECP c) VRR d) TRP

1227) _____ is used to give supply to field in alternators (c)
 a) Commutator b) Terminal c) Slip ring d) Bolt & Nut

1228) During Battery charging electrolyte temperature should not cross_____ (c)
 a) 35°C b) 45°C c) 55°C d) 60°C

- 1229) MFPB breaker is available in _____ (c)
 a) SH control stand b) LH control stand
 c) LH & SH control stand d) ECP
- 1230) Voltage is measured using _____ (a)
 a) voltmeter b) Ammeter c) Clampmeterd) Megger
- 1231) Traction Motor is a _____ machine in ALCO loco (a)
 a) DC Series b) DC Shunt c) AC d) DC Compound
- 1232) Ohmic value of field is measured using _____ (a)
 a) Milli ohm meter b) Voltmeter c) Megger d) Ammeter
- 1233) Megger is used to measure value of _____ (c)
 a) Current b) Voltage c) Insulation d) All
- 1234) Condemn size of brush in TG is _____ mm (c)
 a) 50-55 b) 30-35 c) 22-25 d) 40-45
- 1235) No of brush Arm in TG is _____ (a)
 a) 10 b) 8 c) 12 d) 15
- 1236) Total no. of brushes in TG is _____ (b)
 a) 40 b) 60 c) 56 d) 30
- 1237) No slip rings in ALCO Traction Alternator is _____ (b)
 a) 4 b) 2 c) 1 d) No slip ring
- 1238) In ALCO loco MR pressure is to be maintained between _____ kg/cm2 (b)
 a) 9-10 b) 8-10 c) 9-11 d) at 10
- 1239) Dry run button is available in _____ (b)
 a) Breaker Panel b) MCBG Control Unit
 c) Control Stand d) Nose comp
- 1240) 24V DC / DC convertor is for _____ light (b)
 a) Doom b) Head c) classification d) Control stand
- 1241) ADA supplies current signals to _____ (b)
 a) VRP b) TRP c) EXCP d) FCP
- 1242) Battery ammeter will show 'Zero' when _____ breaker of tripped. (a)
 a) MB1 b) MB2 c) AGFP d) MFPB
- 1243) BKBL gets supply from the _____ (c)
 a) batteries b) auxiliary generator c) grids d) MG
- 1244) During D.B in engine RPM raises to _____ notch in ALCO (c)
 a) 2nd b) 3rd c) 4th d) 5th
- 1245) During DB _____ & _____ EPPC will not pick up (WDM2) (c)
 a) P1&P21 b) P2&P21 c) P2&P22 d) P1&P31
- 1246) EPPC P22 connects _____ TM in parallel (c)
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 1247) FS contactors are located at _____ (WDM2) (a)
 a) Back panel b) Control compartment

- c) control stand d) Nose compartment
- 1248) For manual transition _____ emergency switch to be ON (d)
a) GFS b) LWS c) PCS d) TR
- 1249) Which of these are not found in Medha Recording & indicating system (d)
a)Recorder b)Pulse generator c)Indicator d) Signal converter
- 1250) Pulse generator is always mounted at..... (a)
a)Loco R-1/2 Axle box cover plate b)Loco L-1/2 Axle box cover plate
c)Driven cabin d)Expansion Tank
- 1251) 187 card is available in _____ panel. (a)
a)EXCP b)ECP c)TRP d) MEP
- 1252) The total no. of carbon brushes used in Traction Alternator are (c)
a)10 b) 6 c)4 d) 8
- 1253) BX card is available in _____ panel. (d)
a)EXCP b)ECP c)TRP d) VRP
- 1254) In WDP₂ locomotive output of Traction Alternator at 400 rpm is (a)
a)120 HP b)160 HP c)140 HP d)200 HP
- 1255) The carbon brush grade used in Traction Alternator type 10102 DW is...(a)
a)HM6 b)EGO c) EG14D d) EG225
- 1256) Normal Battery charging current in WDM2 loco is _____ Amp. (a)
a)10 b)60 c)100 d)150
- 1257) The Auxiliary Machine type 3101 AY and 3101 AY1 are (a)
a)Interchangeable b) Non interchangeable
c) Fitted in WDM4 d)Fitted in WDS4
- 1258) No. of main poles in Auxiliary Generator type 3101 AY1 are (b)
a)4 pole b) 6 pole c)2 pole d)8 pole
- 1259) The direction of rotation of Auxiliary M/Cs type 3101 AY1 is (a)
a)CCW from commutator end b)CW from commutator end
c) CCW from pinion end d) CW from pinion end
- 1260) While running If FPB trips, Engine comes to _____ (a)
a)Idle b) Shutdown c) 8th notch d) 2nd Notch
- 1261) Battery is discharging, due to _____ trips. (a)
a)AGFB b)MFPB c)MCB d)MB1
- 1262) The total nos. of main pole in Auxiliary Machine type AG-51 are (d)
a)8 b)2 c)6 d)4
- 1263) The brush grade used in Auxiliary Machine type 3101 AY is (a)
a)EG 251 b)EG14D c)HM6 d)EGO
- 1264) Gear ratio of Eddy current clutch gear unit (Right angle gear box) is(a)
a)1:1.312 b)1:1.321 c)1:1.231 d)1:1.213
- 1265) The continuous rating of ECC (Eddy current clutch) is (KW, RPM)... (a)
a)60KW, 1000 rpm b)60KW, 1200 rpm

- c) 80KW, 1000 rpm d) 80KW, 1200 rpm
- 1266) The nominal air gap between inner and outer drum of ECC (Eddy current clutch) is (a)
- a) 0.8 to 1.2mm b) 1.9mm to 2 mm
c) 2mm to 3 mm d) 9mm to 4mm
- 1267) The brush grade used in Auxiliary Machine type 3101 AY is (a)
- a) EG 251 b) EG14D c) HM6 d) EGO
- 1268) Gear ratio of Eddy current clutch gear unit (Right angle gear box) is (a)
- a) 1:1.312 b) 1:1.321 c) 1:1.231 d) 1:1.213
- 1269) Grad of Carbon brush is _____ in ECC (d)
- a) EG 251 b) EG14D c) HM6 d) EGO
- 1270) Horse power Rating of WDS6 loco _____ HP. (a)
- a) 1400 b) 2600 c) 3100 d) 4000
- 1271) In ECC (Eddy current clutch), cluching of inner and outer drum is through(c)
- a) Mech. Clutch b) Electrical clutch
c) Magnetic clutch d) By pulley arrangement
- 1272) The brush grade used in Traction Generator is (a)
- a) EG 55 b) EG225 c) EG14D d) EGO
- 1273) Breaking blower (BKBL) motor have total numbers of inter poles (a)
- a) 4 b) 6 c) 8 d) 10
- 1274) TS-2 is set at temp. Degree centigrade (b)
- a) 64 °C b) 74 °C c) 90 °C d) 86 °C
- 1275) Clearance between brush holder and slip ring of Traction Alternator type 10106 AZ is (a)
- a) 2 to 3 mm
b) 3 to 4 mm
c) 4 to 5 mm
d) 1 to 2 mm
- 1276) The bearing used in rotor of Traction Alternator type 10106 AZ is (a)
- a) NU 330
b) NH 330
c) NU314
d) NH 300 EM/C4
- 1277) Gearbox oil capacity of Traction Alternator type 10106 AZ (In WDP1 loco) is (b)
- a) 1 Lts.
b) 2.6 Lts.
c) 4 Lts.
d) 5 lts.
- 1278) Total numbers of carbon brushes used in BKBL/Grid blower motors are (c)

- a) 12
- b) 24
- c) 8
- d) 6

1279) The brush grade used in T/M type 5002 AZ is..... (a)

- a) EG14D
- b) EG15D
- c) EG225
- d) EG55

1280) How many poles are in rotor winding of traction Alternator type 10106 AZ (a)

- a) 10 poles
- b) 8 poles
- c) 12 poles
- d) 6 pole

1281) The stator winding of Traction Alternator type 10106 AZ (In WDP1 loco) is connected as (c)

- a) Star connected b)Delta Connected
- b) Star connected with two parallel path per phase
- c) Delta connected with two parallel path per phase

1282) Tacho-generator have total numbers of magnetic poles

- a) 4
- b) 2
- c) 6
- d) 8

1283) The brush grade used in Traction Alternator type 10106 AZ is (c)

- a) EG15
- b) EG55
- c) HM6
- d) EGO

1284) Traction Alternator type 10106 AZ is used in which type of loco (a)

- a) WDP1
- b) WDM2
- c) WDP2
- d) WDP4

1285) Total number of brush holder assembly fitted in Traction Alternator are (a)

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) 9
- d) 2

- 1286) Traction Alternator type 10106 AZ (WDP1) is used up to (RPM, HP) (a)
a) 1000rpm, 2000 HP
b) 1000rpm, 1800HP
c) 1000rpm, 2300 HP
d) 1050 rpm, 3150 HP
- 1287) Total numbers of interlopes fitted in Traction Generator are (a)
a) 10
b) 6
c) 12
d) 8
- 1288) Tacho generator output voltage is ... (c)
a) A/C single phase
b) DC
c) A/C three phase
d) Pulsating DC
- 1289) Run out of commutator of Traction Gen. After reconditioning I (a)
a) 0.002"
b) 0.005"
c) 0.006"
d) 0.007"
- 1290) Function generator card is also known as..... (c)
a) 188 card
b) 187 card
c) 293 card
d) 254 card
- 1291) Traction motor-165 is a (a)
a) D.C. Series Motor
b) A.C. Series Motor
c) D.C. Shunt Motor
d) Induction Motor
- 1292) Main field resistance of TM-165 at 25 °C in m- ohms (c)
a. 10 m ohm
b. 6.5 m ohm
c. 20 m ohm
d. 30 m ohm

- 1293) Weight of complete TM-165 with pinion & axle caps is. (c)
- a) 3500 kg
 - b) 2800 kg
 - c) 3340 kg
 - d) 3600 kg
- 1294) Nominal new diameter of Commutator for TM-165 in mm is (a)
- a) 422 mm
 - b) 200 mm
 - c) 550 mm
 - d) 500 mm
- 1295) In bearing NU-300 EM/C4 ; C4 stands for (a)
- a) Class of Radial clearance
 - b) Bearing with extra load carrying capacity
 - c) Machined brass cage
 - d) Angle ring
- 1296) Inner diameter of bearing NH 320EM /C4 is (d)
- a) 400 mm
 - b) 200 mm
 - c) 300 mm
 - d) 100 mm
- 1297) TM-165 brush Holder assembly Spring pressure is. (b)
- a) 2 kg
 - b) 4.5 kg
 - c) 10 kg
 - d) 12 kg
- 1298) Which class of insulation is used in TM-165M (d)
- a) A
 - b) B
 - c) C
 - d) H
- 1299) How many numbers of com poles are fitted in TM-165M (a)
- a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 6
 - d) 7
- 1300) What is the condemning dia. size of comm. of Traction Motor type 165M is (c)
(diameter in mm)
- a) 420 mm
 - b) 430 mm
 - c) 390 mm

d) 500 mm

1301) 'K' value of 18 teeth Traction Motor pinion in mm is (a)

a) Max. 88.72 mm to Min.86.99 mm

b) Max. 89.74 mm to Min.87.02 mm

c) Max. 90 mm to Min.88 mm

d) Max. 84.02 mm to Min.82.02 mm

1302) Max. rpm of Traction Motor type 165M is..... (a)

a) 2275 rpm

b) 2375 rpm

c) 2175 RPM

d) 2475 RPM

1303) At which temperature Traction Motor type -165M pinion is mounted on shaft (in degree centigrade) (a)

a) 170°C above ambient temperature

b) 140°C above ambient temperature

c) 200°C above ambient temperature

d) 500°C above ambient temperature

1304) Traction Motor type -165M pinion never be heated above (c)

a) 100°C b) 150°C c) 220°C d) 300°C

1305) Which type of bearing fitted in pinion end of Traction Motor type -165 (b)

a) NU320

b) NU330

c) NU328

d) NU326

1306) Which type of bearing fitted in comm. End of Traction Motor type -165 (c)

a) NU320

b) NU330

c) NH320

d) NI350

1307) Gap between holder assembly and Comm. of Traction Motor type -165M (in mm) is (c)

a) 10mm to 11mm

b) 7mm to 8 mm

c) 1.6 mm to 2.4 mm

d) 4.5 mm to 6.5 mm

1308) New commutator diameter of Traction Motor type 7362 CGL make (in mm) is... (c)

a) 300mm

b) 490mm

c) 380mm

d) 600mm

1309) Minimum usable diameter of Comm. of Traction Motor type 7362 in mm is....

(c)

a) 400mm

b) 600mm

c) 360mm

d) 500mm

1310) What is the brush spring pressure of Traction Motor type 7362 Brush holder

(a)

a) 3.0 kg to 3.6 kg

b) 8.0 kg to 9.0 kg

c) 9.0 kg to 10.0 kg

d) 10.0 kg to 11.0 kg

1311) Reference mixer card is also known as

(b)

a) 253 card

b) 186 card

c) 188 card

d) 187 card

1312) LCR position on Idle condition in WW Gov. is at „O' clock

(c)

a) 11 Hours

b) 12 Hours

c) 17 Hours, 30 minute

d) 15 Hours

1313) LCR position of WW Governor (Clock) on full load HP is

(d)

a) 11 Hours

b) 12 Hours

c) 08 Hours

d) 15 Hours

1314) Which solenoids are operate on idle condition in WW Gov.

(d)

a) A Solenoid

b) B Solenoid

c) A Solenoid

d) None

1315) Which solenoid operated when LWS worked in WW Gov. is

(c)

a) C Solenoid

b) B Solenoid

c) D Solenoid

d) None

1316) Low lube oil shut down pressure setting in WW governor fitted locomotive. (b)

a) 2.0 Kg/cm²

b) 1.3 Kg/cm²

c) 2.5 Kg/cm²

d) 3.0 Kg/cm²

1317) On 3rd notch solenoid operated in WW governor (c)

a) D Solenoid

b) A Solenoid

c) C Solenoid

d) A-C Solenoids

1318) In WW Governor which solenoid operated on operation of Low Lube oil plunger.

(d)

a) C Solenoid

b) CD Solenoids

c) AD Solenoids

d) None

1319) Traction Motor (make-CGL-Q7362) has total numbers of interpole... (c)

a) 6

b) 10

c) 4

d) 8

1320) Current rating of MB1 circuit breaker in WDM₂ DC/DC loco is (c)

a) 100 Amp

b) 150 Amp

c) 200 Amp

d) 250 Amp

1321) Current rating of MB2 circuit breaker in WDM₂, DC/DC loco is (d)

a) 100 Amp

b) 250 Amp

c) 200 Amp

d) 150 Amp

1322) The higher temperature of the electrolyte in the battery caused life of battery to..(c)

a) Increased

b) No effect on life of battery

c) Decreased

d) Excess temp. is must for good life

1323) Blowing air pressure in TG/TA is recommended between... (b)

- a) 0.2 Kg/cm²
- b) 2 to 4 Kg/cm²
- c) 8 to 10Kg/cm²
- d) Pressure of the blowing air is not specified

1324) Which type of Traction Alternator used in WDG3A loco is (d)

- a) TG10931AZ
- b) TA10102 CW
- c) TA10102 DW
- d) TA10102 EV

1325) The function of slip rings in Traction Alternator is (b)

- a) Work as commutator
- b) Work as a current collector
- c) Work for balancing of Tr. Alt. rotor
- d) None of the above

1326) Generator field cover load relay operating current limit is.. (c)

- a) 50 Amp
- b) 100 Amp
- c) 280 Amp
- d) 400 Amp

1327) Head light bulb is rated at voltage... (b)

- a) 32 volt
- b) 24 volt
- c) 12 volt
- d) 72 Volt

1328) Which is not a safety item in a diesel locomotive? (b)

- a) Cattle Guard
- b) Dome light
- c) LWS
- d) F/Light

1329) The function of Field Control Panel in diesel Electric locomotive is. (c)

- a) To control the head light voltage
- b) To control the battery charging voltage
- c) To control the exciter output

- d) To control the Tacho Generator voltage
- 1330) The no load voltage limit of Traction Generator 10931 AZ is at.... (c)
- a) 685V
b) 800V
c) 770V
d) 1100V
- 1331) Total nos. of capacitors used in power rectifier panel of AC/DC locos are.....(a)
- a) 06
b) 08
c) 12
d) 04
- 1332) In AC/DC loco time delay relay (TDR) is provided for time delay of (c)
- a) 4 seconds
b) 8 seconds
c) 1.8 seconds
d) 12 seconds
- 1333) The main generator used on WDM₂ diesel locomotive is (b)
- a) Shunt Generator
b) Separately excited generator
c) Compound generator
d) None of the above
- 1334) If a supply of wire no.0 or 8 nos. breaks up, what will happen (b)
- a) Loco will not move to any direction
b) Loco will move only one direction
c) Loco will move in both direction
d) Loco will move in both direction
- 1335) The lubrication of roller bearings in Traction Alternator/ Traction Generator is done by (c)
- a) Through greasing externally
b) No lubrication is required
c) Through gear of Aux. Gen. Exciter & idler gear
d) Once lubrication done during overhauling is sufficient
- 1336) Ovality of Tr. Alternator slip rings is allowed upto (b)
- a) 0.010" b).002" c) .005" d) .006"
- 1337) Current rating of a single diode used in Alternator mounted power rectifier in Amps... (c)
- a) 600 amps
b) 500 amps
c) 570 amps
d) 670 amps

1338) Continuous wheel slip is due to defect in

(a)

a)WSRR

b)ACCR

c) GDR

d) LAR

- 1339) Reverse control diode fitted in diesel loco is for (b)
- Blocking the reserve flow of current to Tr. Gen.
 - Blocking the reserve flow of current to Aux. Gen.
 - Blocking the reserve flow of current to Tacho Gen.
 - Blocking the reserve flow of current to fuel motors
- 1340) Which relay has lowest value of coil resistance..... (b)
- ERR
 - GR
 - ERR
 - ESR-1
- 1341) On which type of loco thyrite resistor is fitted (b)
- WDM₂
 - WDM_{3A}
 - WDS₆
 - YDM₄
- 1342) Welding of FS contactor tips will give the indication of (c)
- Ground relay operating
 - EP contactor fluctuating
 - Wheel slip on Ist notch onwards
 - GF not picking up
- 1343) If the reference voltage is more than 24.4 volts, the defects in (a)
- LCP
 - SP
 - GCR
 - Pilot valve
- 1344) In MU operation both the loco can be shut down through... (c)
- Stop Button
 - OST
 - MUSD
 - Lube oil plunger
- 1345) The combination of Tr. Motors across WSR-1 in parallel is (a)
- 1,5
 - 2,4
 - 3,4
 - 2,3
- 1346) The combination of Tr. Motors across WSR-3 in parallel is (d)
- 3,6
 - 2,5
 - 3,4
 - 4,6
- 1347) No load voltage is checked on wire No. (b)
- 34G-36
 - 34-36
 - GK-2-GA
 - E-36
- 1348) GCR resistance is a part of (a)
- ECP
 - VRP
 - TRP
 - EXCP
- 1349) Reverser Contactor used on diesel loco is (a)

- a) To change the direction of field
- b) To use the Dynamic braking
- c) To pass the power supply to T/Motors
- d) None of the above

1350) MCOS is used in WDP1 loco in case of trouble (d)

- a) Power Ground
- b) Wheel Slip
- c) EP Contactor fluctuates
- d) Power ground or wheel slip operates

1351) During DB traction motors are cooled by _____ (d)

- a) FTTM BLOWER b) RTTM BLOWER
- c) BKBL d) FTTM & RTTM BLOWERS

1352) No of crowbars fitted in WDG3A Locos (d)

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 1 d) 0

1353) Engine speed signal is given by _____ in E type excitation loco (b)

- a) ADA b) TACHO GEN c) AUX.GEN d) EX.GEN

1354) Total no traction motors in 4000 HP WDP4 Locos (a)

- a) 4 b) 6 c) 2 d) 8

1355) Pinion to bull gear ratio in WDG4 Loco is (b)

- a) 17: 77 b) 17:90 c) 18:77 d) 18: 90

1356) Pinion to bull gear ratio in WDP4 Loco is (a)

- a) 17: 77 b) 17:90 c) 18:77 d) 18: 90

1357) In WDM2 LOCO MB2 trips, engine comes to -----

(b)

- a) Idle b) shut down c) isolate d) none

1358) _____ No. of power contactor in WDS6 loco. (a)

- a) 9 b) 6 c) 3 d) 12

1359) 24V DC / DC convertor is for _____ light

(b)

- a) Doom b) Head c) classification d) Control stand

1360) 2nd transition take place from _____ combination (WDM2) (c)

- a) sp to p b) sp to sp + shunt
- c) sp + shunt to p d) p to p + shunt

1361) 2nd transition takes place at _____ KMPH (WDM2) (d)

- a) 30 b) 60 c) 80 d) 48

1362) 3 field loco has _____ No. of operating coils in WSR (WDS6) (b)

- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

1363) 492, 493 cards available in _____ panel (c)

- a) TRP b) VRP c) EXCP d) FCP

1364) ABC relay is available in _____ loco. (d)

- a) WDM3D MEDHA b) WDM2 c) WDS6 d) WDM3D GETS

- 1365) ADA is a _____ phase AC machine (a)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) NONE
- 1366) ADA supplies current signals to _____ (b)
a) VRP b) TRP c) EXCP d) FCP
- 1367) AGFB trips _____ lamp glow (c)
a) ESLP b) CSLP c) BDIL d) OVER LOAD
- 1368) Alternator has _____ No. of slip rings (b)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 1369) At 80 KMPH WDM2 loco _____ transition will pick up (d)
a) sp to p b) sp to sp + shunt c) sp + shunt to p d) p to p + shunt
- 1370) Aux. Gen. Voltage of WDM3A loco is _____ (c)
a) 68 b) 70 c) 72 ± 1 V d) 72 ± 1 A
- 1371) AV, BV, CV solenoids energise in _____ notch (d)
a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 8
- 1372) Battery ammeter will show 'O' when _____ breaker of tripped. (a)
a) MB1 b) MB2 c) AGFP d) MFPB
- 1373) Battery capacity is _____ AH (WDM2) (b)
a) 290 b) 500 c) 450 d) 600
- 1374) Battery charging current can be noted in _____ WDM3D (GE) (a)
a) BCA b) DID c) DU d) NONE
- 1375) BDIL glowing indicates batteries _____ (c)
a) over charging b) no charging c) discharging d) none
- 1376) Before checking battery charging _____ & _____ to be ensured (b)
a) BS & MB1 b) BS & MB2 c) MB1 & AGFP d) MB2 & MFB
- 1377) Before switching ON GF emergency switch _____ to be ensured (c)
a) FPC b) FSC c) CK1 & CK2 d) R1 & R2
- 1378) BKBL gets supply from the _____ (c)
a) batteries b) auxiliary generator c) grids d) MG
- 1379) BL box is available in _____ loco (d)
a) WDM2 b) WDM3D c) WDS6 d) WDP3A
- 1380) BS is located in _____ in WDM3A (b)
a) Control compartment b) nose compartment
c) gen. room d) under truck

MCQ on WDG4G Loco

- 1. Origin of GE Locomotive is in _____(Country).**
 - (a) China
 - (b) USA**
 - (c) India
 - (d) France
- 2. Production unit Of GE locomotive in India is located at _____.**
 - (a) ROZA (UP)
 - (b) MORHOWRA (BIHAR)**
 - (c) GANDHIDHAM (GUJ)
 - (d) None of these
- 3. Maintenance Shed of GE locomotive in India is located at _____.**
 - (a) ROZA (UP)
 - (b) MORHOWRA (BIHAR)
 - (c) GANDHIDHAM (GUJ)
 - (d) A & B**
- 4. Gross HP of WDG4G GE locomotive is _____.**
 - (a) 4500**
 - (b) 6000
 - (c) 3300 KW
 - (d) 4261
- 5. Traction HP of WDG4G GE locomotive is _____.**
 - (a) 4500
 - (b) 6000
 - (c) 3300 KW
 - (d) 4261**

6. Gross HP WDG6G GE locomotive is_____.

- (a) 4500
- (b) 6000**
- (c) 3300 KW
- (d) 4261

7. Minimum TE of WDG4G GE locomotive is_____KN.

- (a) 132
- (b) 544
- (c) 272
- (d) 67**

8. Gear Ratio of WDG4G GE locomotive is_____.

- (a) 16:1
- (b) 13:1
- (c) 16.5:1
- (d) 16.8:1**

9. OSTA trips at_____RPM in WDG4G GE locomotive.

- (a) 1085-1100
- (b) 1150
- (c) 1200
- (d) None of the above**

10. Engine will run at_____RPM on 8th notch in WDG4G GE locomotive.

- (a) 1085
- (b) 550
- (c) 1050**
- (d) None of the above

11. Maximum TE of WDG4G GE locomotive is_____KN.

- (a) 132

(b) 544

(c) 272

(d) 67

12. Maximum BE of WDG4G GE locomotive is _____KN.

(a) 132

(b) 544

(c) 272

(d) 67

13. Maximum Continuous TE of WDG4G GE locomotive is _____KN.

(a) 132

(b) 544

(c) 405

(d) 67

14. _____Types of TMs are used in WDG4G GE locomotive.

(a) 3ø AC Induction Motor

(b) Series Motors

(c) Series Parallel Motors

(d) Compound Motors

15. _____Types of Inverters are used in WDG4G GE locomotive.

(a) GTO

(b) IGBT

(c) Both

(d) None of these

16. _____Nos. of Inverters is used in WDG4G GE locomotive.

(a) Six

(b) Seven

(c) Two

(d) Three

17. _____type of Bogie is used in WDG4G GE locomotive.

(a) Trimount

(b) HTSC

(c) ATHS

(d) High Adhesion Fabricated

18. Loco Pilot will experience a _____at 100 KMPH speed.

(a) Over Speed Penalty

(b) Emergency Brake Valve Penalty

(c) Power Up Penalty

(d) None of these

19. Loco Pilot will experience a _____If both the EC switch will be at OFF.

(a) Over Speed Penalty

(b) Emergency Brake Valve Penalty

(c) Power Up Penalty

(d) None of these

20. Hand Brakes apply on Wheel No. _____in GE Locomotive

(a) 1, 5, 8, 12

(b) 2, 4, 6, 8

(c) 1, 3, 9, 11

(d) None of these

21. Parking Brakes apply on Wheel No. _____in front bogie of GE Locomotive

(a) 1, 5,

(b) 2, 4,

(c) 1, 3,

(d) None of these

22. Parking Brakes apply on Wheel No. _____in Rear bogie of GE Locomotive

(a) 11, 12

(b) 8, 12

(c) 9, 11

(d) None of these

23. Loco Model of WDG4G GE locomotive is_____.

(a) GE ES43 AC mi

(b) US ES43 AC MI

(c) GT46MAC

(d) 251B

24. mi stands for_____ in Loco Model of WDG4G GE locomotive.

(a) Mutual Induction

(b) Mutual Inverter

(c) Induction Motor

(d) None of the above

25. Engine Model of WDG4G GE locomotive is_____.

(a) GEVO-12

(b) GE-251

(c) 710G3B

(d) None of the above

26. _____type of Governor is being used in WDG4G GE locomotive.

(a) GE Governor

(b) Woodward

(c) Hydraulic

(d) None of the above

27. _____type of fuel injection is being used in WDG4G GE locomotive.

(a) Electronic

(b) Mechanical

- (c) Hydraulic
- (d) None of the above

28. _____ litres is the danger mark of fuel in WDG4G GE locomotive.

- (a) 1050
- (b) 1500
- (c) 1000**
- (d) None of the above

29. _____ is the danger mark of Lube Oil in new type of dipstick of WDG4G GE locomotive.

- (a) Min
- (b) Add**
- (c) Low
- (d) None of the above

30. _____ is the Wheel Arrangement in WDG4G GE locomotive.

- (a) BO-BO
- (b) BO-1-1-BO
- (c) CO-CO**
- (d) None of the above

31. Demarcation of sides of Loco is _____ in WDG4G GE locomotive.

- (a) A and B**
- (b) Right and Left
- (c) ALP and LP
- (d) None of the above

32. How many TBUs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR**
- (d) None of the above

33. How many cylinders are there in Engine left side of WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) **SIX**
- (b) EIGHT
- (c) FOUR
- (d) None of the above

34. How many Brake blocks are there in loco left side of WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) **SIX**
- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR
- (d) None of the above

35. How many Centrifugal Filters are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) SIX
- (b) THREE
- (c) **TWO**
- (d) None of the above

36. How many Fire Extinguishers are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) SIX
- (b) **THREE**
- (c) TWO
- (d) None of the above

37. How many brake application positions are there in EBV of WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) SIX
- (b) **THREE**
- (c) TWO
- (d) None of the above

38. Name the Brake System used in WDG4G GE locomotive.

- (a) CCB

- (b) IRAB
- (c) NYAB

(d) **FB**

39. How many PB Manual Releasing Spindles are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) SIX

(b) **FOUR**

(c) TWO

(d) None of the above

40. How many RADARs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) SIX

(b) THREE

(c) TWO

(d) **None of the above**

41. How many BL Keys are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) SIX

(b) THREE

(c) TWO

(d) **None of the above**

42. How many EC Switches are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) SIX

(b) THREE

(c) **TWO**

(d) None of the above

43. How many GF CBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) SIX

(b) THREE

(c) TWO

(d) None of the above

44. How many GF CBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) SIX

(b) ONE

(c) TWO

(d) None of the above

45. How many DBR CBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) SIX

(b) THREE

(c) TWO

(d) None of the above

46. How many CONT CBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) SIX

(b) THREE

(c) TWO

(d) None of the above

47. How many MUSDs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) SIX

(b) THREE

(c) TWO

(d) None of the above

48. How many STOP PBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) SIX

(b) THREE

(c) TWO

(d) None of the above

49. How many STOP PBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) SIX
- (b) THREE
- (c) FIVE
- (d) None of the above

50. How many Parking Brake Apply PBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) FIVE
- (d) None of the above

51. How many Parking Brake Release PBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) FIVE
- (d) None of the above

52. How many Blended Brake TS are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) ONE
- (d) None of the above

53. How many Auto Emergency Brake TS are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) ONE
- (d) None of the above

54. How many Event Recorder TS are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE

- (c) ONE
- (d) None of the above

55. How many TE Limit TS are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) ONE
- (d) None of the above

56. How many start PBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) ONE
- (d) None of the above

57. How many Auto Start Override PBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) ONE
- (d) None of the above

58. How many DBR CBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) ONE
- (d) None of the above

59. How many BCCB s are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) ONE
- (d) None of the above

- 60. How many MTB CBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?**
- (a) TWO
 - (b) THREE
 - (c) ONE**
 - (d) None of the above
- 61. How many Air Brake CBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?**
- (a) TWO**
 - (b) THREE
 - (c) ONE
 - (d) None of the above
- 62. How many APU CBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?**
- (a) TWO
 - (b) THREE
 - (c) ONE**
 - (d) None of the above
- 63. How many AIR DRYER CBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?**
- (a) TWO
 - (b) THREE
 - (c) ONE**
 - (d) None of the above
- 64. How many HOT PLATE CBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?**
- (a) TWO**
 - (b) THREE
 - (c) ONE
 - (d) None of the above
- 65. How many SANDER MVs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?**
- (a) TWO

(b) THREE

(c) ONE

(d) None of the above

66. How many SANDER MVs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) TWO

(b) THREE

(c) FOUR

(d) None of the above

67. How many SANDER MV COC are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) TWO

(b) THREE

(c) FOUR

(d) None of the above

68. How many HORN MVs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) TWO

(b) THREE

(c) FOUR

(d) None of the above

69. How many HORN COCs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) TWO

(b) THREE

(c) FOUR

(d) None of the above

70. How many SAND boxes are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) TWO

(b) THREE

(c) FOUR

(d) None of the above

71. Capacity of fuel tank is_____litres in WDG4G GE locomotive.

(a) 8000

(b) 6750

(c) 6000

(d) None of the above

72. How many fuel tank drain cocks are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

(a) TWO

(b) THREE

(c) FOUR

(d) None of the above

73. Capacity of crank case sump is_____litres in WDG4G GE locomotive.

(a) 1030

(b) 1249

(c) 950

(d) None of the above

74. Coolant Capacity is_____litres in WDG4G GE locomotive.

(a) 1030

(b) 1249

(c) 45

(d) None of the above

75. Capacity of Toilet water tank is_____litres in WDG4G GE locomotive.

(a) 100

(b) 67

(c) 45

(d) None of the above

76. Capacity of compressor oil is_____litres in WDG4G GE locomotive.

- (a) 45
- (b) 21
- (c) 26
- (d) None of the above

77. Green mark below Red mark shows_____level of compressor oil.

- (a) Danger
- (b) Low
- (c) Add
- (d) None of the above

78. Green mark below Red mark shows_____level of compressor oil.

- (a) Danger
- (b) Low
- (c) Add
- (d) Full

79. Red mark below yellow mark shows_____level of compressor oil.

- (a) Overfilled
- (b) Full
- (c) Add
- (d) None of the above

80. Red mark below yellow mark shows_____level of compressor oil.

- (a) Overfilled
- (b) Low
- (c) Add
- (d) None of the above

81. Red mark above Green mark shows_____level of compressor oil.

- (a) Over filled
- (b) Low

- (c) Add
- (d) None of the above

82. How many compressor drain cocks are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR
- (d) None of the above

83. How many Toilet tank top up nozzles are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR
- (d) None of the above

84. How many Display CBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR
- (d) None of the above

85. How many Display CBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) EIGHT
- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR
- (d) None of the above

86. How many Display CBs are there in Cab#1 of WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR
- (d) None of the above

87. How many Display CBs are there in Cab#2 of WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) **FOUR**
- (d) None of the above

88. How many Display CBs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR
- (d) **None of the above**

89. How many Relays are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR
- (d) **None of the above**

90. How many Relays are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) **FIFTEEN**
- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR
- (d) None of the above

91. How many Total Gauges are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) **FOUR**
- (d) None of the above

92. How many batteries are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) **TWO**

- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR
- (d) None of the above

93. How many Cells are there in a battery of WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) 10
- (b) 12
- (c) 18
- (d) None of the above

94. How many cells are there in a battery of WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) 10
- (b) 12
- (c) 16
- (d) None of the above

95. How many PBTs are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR
- (d) None of the above

96. How many Vertical Dampers are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) TWO
- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR
- (d) None of the above

97. How many total vertical dampers are there in WDG4G GE locomotive?

- (a) EIGHT
- (b) THREE
- (c) FOUR

(d) None of the above

98. MRSV will blow, if MR pressure exceed than_____.

(a) 10 kg/cm²

(b) 10.5 kg/cm²

(c) 9.5 kg/cm²

(d) None of the above

99. Full name of MTB is_____.

(a) Main Terminal Board

(b) Main Task Breaker

(c) Multi Task Breaker

(d) None of the above

100. Full name of BCCB is_____.

(a) Brake Cylinder Circuit Breaker

(b) Battery Charging & Computer Circuit Breaker

(c) Battery & Computer Breaker

(d) None of the above

101. Full name of MTB is_____.

(a) Main Tenance Breaker

(b) Main Traction Breaker

(c) Multi Task Board

(d) None of the above

102. Full name of LCCB is_____.

(a) Local Control Circuit Breaker

(b) Local Computer Circuit Breaker

(c) Locomotive Computer Circuit Breaker

(d) None of the above

103. Full name of ABCB is_____.

- (a) Air Brake Circuit Breaker
- (b) Air Box Circuit Breaker
- (c) Air Bag Circuit Breaker
- (d) None of the above

104. Full name of CIO is_____.

- (a) Computer Input Output
- (b) Consolidated In and Out
- (c) Consolidated Input Output
- (d) None of the above

105. Full name of MBD is_____.

- (a) Main Battery Breaker
- (b) Multi Battery Breaker
- (c) Maintenance Battery Disconnect
- (d) None of the above

106. Full name of AXB is_____.

- (a) Auxiliary Breaker
- (b) Auxiliary Blower
- (c) Auxiliary Blower Breaker
- (d) None of the above

107. Full name of CA is_____.

- (a) Computer Access Area
- (b) Control Area
- (c) Computer Control Area
- (d) None of the above

108. Full name of ABM is_____.

- (a) Auxiliary Blower Motor
- (b) Auxiliary Blower Machine

- (c) Auxiliary Blower Breaker
- (d) None of the above

109. Full name of CDM is_____.

- (a) Compressor Drive Motor Breaker
- (b) Compressor Drive Motor Blower
- (c) Compressor Drive Motor
- (d) None of the above

110. Full name of CDC is_____.

- (a) Compressor Drive Computer
- (b) Compressor Drive Contactor
- (c) Compressor Drive Circuit Breaker
- (d) None of the above

111. Full name of PBT is_____.

- (a) Parking Brake Transducer Breaker
- (b) Parking Brake Transducer
- (c) Parking Brake Temperature Sensor
- (d) None of the above

112. Full name of RLA is_____.

- (a) Rear Locomotive Analyzer
- (b) Radio Locomotive Analyzer
- (c) Radio Locker Area
- (d) None of the above

113. Full name of TCD is_____.

- (a) Thin Client Display
- (b) Thin Coating Display
- (c) Tough Coating Display
- (d) None of the above

114. Full name of CTS is_____.

- (a) Crank Terminal Switch
- (b) Crank Transfer Switch**
- (c) Crank Through Switch
- (d) None of the above

115. Full name of CCL is_____.

- (a) Capacitor Charge Locker
- (b) Capacitor Charge Light**
- (c) Capacitor Close Light
- (d) None of the above

116. Full name of RM&D is_____.

- (a) Remote Monitoring Display
- (b) Remote Monitoring Department
- (c) Remote Monitoring & Diagnostics**
- (d) None of the above

117. CA-1 is located at_____in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Radiator Cab
- (b) Engine Cab
- (c) Operator Cab**
- (d) None of the above

118. CA-2 is located at_____in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Auxiliary Cab, A side**
- (b) Engine Cab, ELS
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

119. CA-3 is located at_____in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Auxiliary Cab, A side**

- (b) Engine Cab, ELS
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

120. CA-4 is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Auxiliary Cab, A side
- (b) Auxiliary Cab, B side**
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

121. CA-5 is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Auxiliary Cab, A side
- (b) Auxiliary Cab, B side**
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

122. CA-6 is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Auxiliary Cab, A side
- (b) Engine Cab, ELS
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above**

123. CA-7 is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Auxiliary Cab, A side
- (b) Engine Cab, ELS
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above**

124. CA-8 is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Auxiliary Cab, A side
- (b) Engine Cab, ELS
- (c) Blower Cab, A side

(d) None of the above

125. CA-9 is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) Auxiliary Cab, A side

(b) Radiator Cab, B side

(c) Blower Cab, A side

(d) None of the above

126. CA-10 is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) Auxiliary Cab, A side

(b) Engine Cab, ELS

(c) Blower Cab, A side

(d) None of the above

127. CA-11 is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) Auxiliary Cab, A side

(b) Engine Cab, ELS

(c) Blower Cab, A side

(d) None of the above

128. CA-12 is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) Auxiliary Cab, A side

(b) Radiator Cab, A side

(c) Blower Cab, A side

(d) None of the above

129. BKS is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) Operator Cab in EC-1 panel

(b) Engine Cab, B-side

(c) Radiator Cab, A-side

(d) None of the above

130. AXB is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) Auxiliary Cab, A side

(b) Engine Cab, ELS

(c) Blower Cab, A side

(d) None of the above

131. MBD is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) Auxiliary Cab, A side

(b) Engine Cab, ELS

(c) Blower Cab, A side

(d) None of the above

132. CCL is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) Auxiliary Cab, A side

(b) Engine Cab, ELS

(c) Blower Cab, A side

(d) Auxiliary Cab, Both side

133. DBG Motors are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) Auxiliary Cab, A side

(b) Engine Cab, ELS

(c) Blower Cab, A side

(d) None of the above

134. Load Box Barrier is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) Auxiliary Cab, A side

(b) Auxiliary Cab, B-side

(c) Blower Cab, A side

(d) None of the above

135. DB Grids are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) Auxiliary Cab, A side

(b) Auxiliary Cab, B side

- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

136. ABM is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Auxiliary Cab
- (b) Engine Cab
- (c) **Blower Cab**
- (d) None of the above

137. Auxiliary Alternator is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Auxiliary Cab
- (b) Engine Cab
- (c) Blower Cab
- (d) None of the above

138. Lube Oil Pump is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) **Engine Cab, ERS**
- (b) Engine Cab, ELS
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

139. Water Oil Pump is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab, ERS
- (b) **Engine Cab, ELS**
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

140. Fuel Oil Pump is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab, ERS
- (b) **Engine Cab, ELS**
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

141. Centrifugal Filters are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) **Engine Cab, ERS**

- (b) Engine Cab, ELS
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

142. Turbo Charger is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab, ERS
- (b) Engine Cab, ELS
- (c) Engine Cab, Center
- (d) None of the above

143. Lube Oil checking point is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab, ERS, ALT End
- (b) Engine Cab, ELS, TSC End
- (c) Engine Cab, ERS, TSC End
- (d) B & C

144. Water Glow Rod is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab, Both side
- (b) Blower Cab, A side
- (c) Radiator Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

145. Baggie Filter are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab, Both side
- (b) Blower Cab, A side
- (c) Radiator Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

146. Traction Motor Blower is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab, ERS
- (b) Radiator Cab, B side
- (c) Radiator Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

147. Exhauster Blower is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab, ERS
- (b) Radiator Cab, B side
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

148. A2A charge Coolers are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab
- (b) Radiator Cab
- (c) Blower Cab
- (d) None of the above

149. Compressor Drive Motor unit is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab, ERS
- (b) Radiator Cab, B side
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

150. Compressor Drive Contactors are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab, ERS
- (b) Radiator Cab, B side
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

151. Compressor Drive Contactors are located in _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) CA-12

(b) CA-9

(c) CA-5

(d) None of the above

152. Exhauster Blower Motor Breaker is located in _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) CA-12

(b) CA-9

(c) CA-5

(d) None of the above

153. FC-1, FC-2 are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) Engine Cab, ERS

(b) Radiator Cab, B side

(c) Blower Cab, A side

(d) None of the above

154. Fan Contactors are located in _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) CA-12

(b) CA-9

(c) CA-5

(d) None of the above

155. Fan Contactors are the contactors for controlling of _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) A2A Fan

(b) Radiator Fan

(c) Both A & B

(d) None of the above

156. Lube Oil Cooler is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

(a) Engine Cab, ERS

(b) Radiator Cab, B side

- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

157. Pre Lube Oil Pump is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab, ERS
- (b) Radiator Cab, B side**
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above

158. APU is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab
- (b) Radiator Cab**
- (c) Blower Cab
- (d) None of the above

159. EC-2 is located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab, ERS
- (b) Radiator Cab, B side
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above**

160. Air bellows are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab, ERS
- (b) Radiator Cab, B side
- (c) Blower Cab, A side
- (d) None of the above**

161. Air bellows are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab
- (b) Radiator Cab
- (c) Under frame**
- (d) None of the above

162. Drag Links are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab
- (b) Radiator Cab
- (c) Under frame
- (d) None of the above

163. Drag Bars are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Engine Cab
- (b) Radiator Cab
- (c) Under frame
- (d) None of the above

164. Bogie Isolating COCs are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Under frame, both side
- (b) Under frame, B-side
- (c) Under frame, A-side
- (d) None of the above

165. PB Isolating COCs are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Under frame, both side
- (b) Under frame, B-side
- (c) Under frame, A-side
- (d) None of the above

166. BP additional COCs are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Under frame, both side
- (b) Under frame, B-side
- (c) Under frame, A-side
- (d) None of the above

167. FP additional COCs are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Under frame, both side

- (b) Under frame, B-side
- (c) Under frame, A-side
- (d) None of the above

168. MREQ COCs are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Under frame, both side
- (b) Under frame, B-side
- (c) Under frame, A-side
- (d) None of the above

169. BCEQ COCs are located at _____ in WDG4G locomotive.

- (a) Under frame, both side
- (b) Under frame, B-side
- (c) Under frame, A-side
- (d) None of the above

170. How many MREQ COCs are available in WDG4G locomotive?

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) None of the above

171. How many BCEQ COCs are available in WDG4G locomotive?

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) None of the above

172. To check the brake power of WDG4G loco, how many notches should be advanced?

- (a) 2
- (b) 1
- (c) 3

(d) None of the above

173. During cranking MUSD should be kept at _____ in WDG4G loco.

(a) STOP

(b) ENABLE

(c) RUN

(d) None of the above

174. During cranking EC Switch in working cab should be kept at _____ in WDG4G loco.

(a) RUN

(b) OFF

(c) ISOLATE

(d) None of the above

175. During cranking EC Switch in NON working cab should be kept at _____ in WDG4G loco.

(a) RUN

(b) OFF

(c) ISOLATE

(d) None of the above

176. During running, EC Switch in working cab should be kept at _____ in WDG4G loco.

(a) RUN

(b) OFF

(c) ISOLATE

(d) None of the above

177. During running, EC Switch in Non working cab should be kept at _____ in WDG4G loco.

(a) RUN

(b) OFF

(c) ISOLATE

(d) None of the above

178. To recover the Alerter Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at _____ position.

(a) **FULL SERVICE**

(b) EMERGENCY

(c) MINIMUM

(d) None of the above

179. To recover the over Speed Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at _____ position.

(a) **FULL SERVICE**

(b) EMERGENCY

(c) MINIMUM

(d) None of the above

180. To recover the Power up Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at _____ position.

(a) **FULL SERVICE**

(b) EMERGENCY

(c) MINIMUM

(d) None of the above

181. To recover the Console Change Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at _____ position.

(a) **FULL SERVICE**

(b) EMERGENCY

(c) MINIMUM

(d) None of the above

182. To recover the Train line Emergency Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at _____ position.

(a) FULL SERVICE

(b) **EMERGENCY**

- (c) MINIMUM
- (d) None of the above

183. To recover the Guard Valve Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at _____ position.

- (a) FULL SERVICE
- (b) EMERGENCY
- (c) MINIMUM
- (d) None of the above

184. To recover the ACP Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at _____ position.

- (a) FULL SERVICE
- (b) EMERGENCY
- (c) MINIMUM
- (d) None of the above

185. To recover the Train line Emergency Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at EMERGENCY position for _____ sec.

- (a) 10
- (b) 60
- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

186. To recover the Guard Valve Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at EMERGENCY position for _____ sec.

- (a) 10
- (b) 60
- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

187. To recover the ACP Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at EMERGENCY position for _____ sec.

- (a) 10
- (b) 60

- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

188. To recover the ALP Emergency Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at EMERGENCY position for_____sec.

- (a) 10
- (b) 60
- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

189. To recover the Auto Handle Emergency Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at EMERGENCY position for_____sec.

- (a) 10
- (b) 60
- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

190. To recover the Alerter Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at EMERGENCY position for_____sec.

- (a) 10
- (b) 60
- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

191. To recover the Power up Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at EMERGENCY position for_____sec.

- (a) 10
- (b) 60
- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

192. To recover the Console Change Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at EMERGENCY position for_____sec.

- (a) 10

- (b) 60
- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

193. To recover the Over speed Penalty, Auto Handle should be kept at EMERGENCY position for_____sec.

- (a) 10
- (b) 60
- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

194. During recovery of Alerter Penalty, a reversing counter of_____sec. displayed on TCD.

- (a) 10
- (b) 60
- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

195. During recovery of Alerter Penalty, a reversing counter of_____sec. Interval displayed on TCD.

- (a) 20
- (b) 60
- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

196. During recovery of Power Up Penalty, a reversing counter of_____sec. displayed on TCD.

- (a) 10
- (b) 60
- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

197. During recovery of Over Speed Penalty, a reversing counter of_____sec. displayed on TCD.

- (a) 10
- (b) 60
- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

198. During recovery of Train Line Emergency Penalty, a reversing counter of _____sec. interval displayed on TCD.

- (a) 10
- (b) 60
- (c) 34
- (d) None of the above

MCQs on Rajbhasha:

1. What does the term "Rajbhasha" refer to in India?

- a) Official language of the state
- b) Language spoken by the rulers
- c) Language of the government
- d) Royal language of the country

2. Which language is designated as the "Rajbhasha" of India in the Constitution?

- a) Hindi
- b) English
- c) Sanskrit
- d) Bengali

3. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the provisions related to the official language of the Union?

- a) Article 342
- b) Article 343
- c) Article 344
- d) Article 345

4. When was Hindi adopted as the official language of India?

- a) 1947
- b) 1950
- c) 1956
- d) 1965

5. Who is responsible for the implementation of the Official Language Policy in India?

- a) Ministry of Culture
- b) Ministry of Home Affairs
- c) Ministry of Human Resource Development
- d) Ministry of Home Affairs

6. Which committee recommended the adoption of Hindi as the official language of India?

- a) B. N. Rau Committee
- b) Dhar Commission
- c) Khosla Commission
- d) Fazal Ali Commission

7. In which script is Hindi written according to the Constitution of India?

- a) Devanagari
- b) Roman
- c) Bengali
- d) Urdu

8. Which organization is responsible for the promotion and development of Hindi language and literature?

- a) Sahitya Akademi
- b) Hindi Akademi
- c) Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad
- d) Kendriya Hindi Sansthan

9. What is the significance of Hindi as the Rajbhasha of India?

- a) It represents the cultural identity of the nation.
- b) It is the most widely spoken language in India.
- c) It was chosen for its simplicity and ease of learning.
- d) All of the above.

10. Which year was declared as the "Year of Rajbhasha" to promote the use of Hindi in government offices and institutions?

- a) 1950
- b) 1965
- c) 1975
- d) 1985

11. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the provisions for the promotion of Hindi?

- a) Article 343
- b) Article 344
- c) Article 351
- d) Article 356

12. The National Language Promotion Department was established in which year to implement policies related to Hindi?

- a) 1947
- b) 1950
- c) 1963
- d) 1976

13. Which of the following is NOT one of the states where Hindi is an official language?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Bihar
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Rajasthan

14. What is the term used to refer to the process of enriching Hindi by adopting words from other languages?

- a) Samskruti
- b) Samriddhi
- c) Sanskriti
- d) Samudaya

15. Who is credited with the introduction of the term "Rajbhasha"?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

16. Which government department is responsible for conducting examinations in Hindi typewriting and stenography?

- a) Ministry of Home Affairs
- b) Ministry of Education
- c) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions
- d) Ministry of Culture

17. The Government of India has designated which day as "Hindi Divas" to commemorate the adoption of Hindi as the official language?

- a) September 14th
- b) September 15th
- c) September 16th
- d) September 17th

18. Which commission recommended the establishment of Hindi as the sole official language of the Union?

- a) B. N. Rau Commission
- b) Dhar Commission
- c) Khosla Commission
- d) Fazal Ali Commission

19. What is the term used to refer to the process of simplifying and standardizing Hindi for official use?

- a) Hindi Suddhikaran
- b) Hindi Vikas
- c) Hindi Prachar
- d) Hindi Sabhya

20. Which organization is responsible for the propagation of Hindi abroad?

- a) Kendriya Hindi Sansthan
- b) Central Hindi Directorate
- c) National Hindi Institute
- d) Hindi Promotion Council

Here are the keys for the questions:

1. c) Language of the government
2. a) Hindi
3. b) Article 343
4. b) 1950
5. b) Ministry of Home Affairs
6. a) B. N. Rau Committee
7. a) Devanagari
8. d) Kendriya Hindi Sansthan
9. d) All of the above.
10. b) 1965
11. c) Article 351
12. c) 1963
13. a) Maharashtra
14. c) Sanskriti
15. d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
16. c) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions
17. b) September 14th
18. d) Fazal Ali Commission
19. a) Hindi Suddhikaran
20. b) Central Hindi Directorate

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS FOR OPERATING DEPARTMENT

01. Authorised officer for South Central Railway is: []
A) PCOM B) PCE C) PCCM D) PCSO
02. calling-on signal may be provided below any stop signal, except []
A) FSS B) LSS C) Starter D) home
03. Life of a detonator can be extended for -----no. of years after the expiry of normal life []
A) 4 B) 3 C) 5 D) 2
04. Paper Line Clear Ticket for Up trains is: []
A) T/B.1425 B) T/D.1425 C) T/C.1425 D) T/A.1425
05. Fog Signal Post is erected at a distance of -----meters in rear of First stop signal []
A) 270 B) 180 C) 120 D) 250
06. Whose specific orders should be obtained for Running of goods train without Guard? []
A) Sr.DOM B) CPTM C) Sr.DCM D) PCOM
07. The fixed stop signal of a station controlling the entry of trains into the next block section is []
A) LSS(Last Stop Signal) B) FSS(First Stop Signal) C) Starter D) IBS(Intermediate Block Signal)
08. Authority to proceed for material train returning to originating station []
A) T/A 462 B) T/465 C) T/462 D) T/A 465
09. The line ordinarily used for running trains through and between stations []
A) Goods line B) Loop line C) Siding line D) Main line
10. When was South Central Railway formed? []
A) 02.10.1966 B) 16.04.1956 C) 12.10.1965 D) 01.04.2003
11. Repeating signal is a []
A) Reception signal B) Other signal C) Subsidiary signal D) Dispatch signal
12. Authority to dispatch Motor trolley ----- []
A) T/A 1525 B) T/1525 C) T/1708 D) T/1425
13. The Speed Restriction of Motor trolley while running over points and crossings is : []
A) 20 Km/h B) 30 Km/h C) 10 Km/h D) 15 Km/h
14. The maximum no. of men that may be carried on a Motor trolley shall not exceed on B.G []
A) 5 B) 10 C) 8 D) 15
15. Engine shall be stopped at a distance of ----- while performing coaching shunting. []
A) 20 m B) 10 m C) 15 m D) 12 m
16. Shunting with man power is called as ----- []
A) Flat shunting B) Hand shunting C) Fly shunting D) Loose shunting
17. What is the Speed restriction to be followed while hand shunting is performed? []
A) 5 Km/h B) 8 Km/h C) 10 Km/h D) 15 Km/h
18. Gate signal is identified with ----- []
A) P marker B) G marker C) R marker D) S marker
19. When rail breakage is upto 30 mm First train to observe Speed Restriction is ----- []
A) 5 Km/h B) 8 Km/h C) 10 Km/h D) 15 Km/h

20. When rail breakage is upto 30 mm Subsequent trains to observe Speed Restriction is ---- []
 A) 5 Kmph B) 8 Kmph C) 10 Kmph D) 15 Kmph
21. South Central Railway is divided into -----no.of divisions []
 A) 5 B) 6 C) 3 D) 4
22. Head quarters of South western Railway----- []
 A) Bangalore B) Hubli C) Bilaspur D) Belgaum
23. Expand CRS: []
 A) Commissioner Rolling Stock B) Chief Railway Secretary
 C) Commissioner of Railway Safety D) Chief Railway Superintendent
24. Headquarters of RDSO----- []
 A) Lucknow B) New Delhi C) Mumbai D) Hyderabad
25. Distance between two rails in a standard gauge (B.G) []
 A) 1676 m B) 1.676 cm C) 1.676 mm D) 1.676 m
26. General Rules are framed by []
 [A] Railway Board [B] Authorised Officer [C] General Manager [D] PCOM
27. Approved special instructions are issued or approved by []
 [A] PCOM [B] Authorised Officer [C] CRS [D] Railway Board
28. Home signal lever / switch will be normalized after passage of the []
 (A) Engine (B) Whole train (C) First vehicle (D) None of these
29. Before the arrival of the train, to avoid complaints from road users, taking off the approach Stop signals can be delayed to ensure that gate is closed only for []
 [A] 20 minutes [B] 10 minutes [C] 15 minutes [D] 30 minutes
30. A signal taken "OFF" for a train can be put back to "ON" position in emergency only to []
 (A) Obey SCOR instructions (B) Obey S M instructions (C) issue tickets (D) avert an accident
31. After putting back starter/advanced starter for a departing train, LP of the train should be advised through a []
 (A) Written memo (B) C O (C) T / 369 (3b) (D) none of above
32. The normal aspect of a fixed signal ,except Automatic Signals is []
 [A] Attention [B] caution [C] proceed [D] most restrictive
33. Even though departure signals are taken off, LP shall stop at stations where stoppages are scheduled in the []
 [A] VG [B] CTR [C] WTT [D] SOB
34. The points on single line, that must be set against the blocked line, immediately after the arrival of a train at the station []
 (A) Rear (B) Front (C) Either end (D) None of the above
35. The points on double line, that must be set against the blocked line, immediately after the arrival of a train at the station []
 (A) Rear (B) Front (C) Either end (D) None of the above
36. When all the lines at a station are blocked by passenger carrying trains and still line clear is granted for a train , the points shall be set for the line occupied by []
 (A) Main line & engine facing (B) Loop line & engine facing (C) Main line & SLR facing
 (D) Loop line & SLR facing
37. The indications that must be checked by the SM to see that the points are in working condition after the operation of every motor operated point are []

(A) " N " (B) " R " (C) Either A or B (D) None of the above

38. On Single Line , the Signal over lap shall be reckoned from []

(A) Facing points (B) Trailing points (C) Facing end points (D) Home signal

39. On Single line , MAS the Signal Over Lap shall not be less than []

(A) 100 m (B) 110 m (C) 120 m (D) 150 m

40. The signals that are prohibited to be used for shunting purposes are []

(A) Outer (B) Home (C) LSS (D) All the above

41. The provision of catch siding is compulsory , where the falling gradient towards station is steeper than []

[A] 1 in 80 [B] 1 in 100 [C] 1 in 260 [D] 1 in 400

42. The provision of slip siding is compulsory , where the falling gradient towards block section is steeper than []

[A] 1 in 80 [B] 1 in 100 [C] 1 in 260 [D] 1 in 400

43. All points shall normally be set for []

[A] Loop line [B] Turn out [C] Straight line [D] Any line

44. The notice that S M shall ensure whenever points / signals/ Block Instrument is disconnected by SI / ESM is []

A) Reconnection notice B) Disconnection notice C) Failure memo D) None of these

45. Whenever the points / signals / block instruments are disconnected, S M shall inform Cabin Man / C ASM / SWM under exchange of []

[A] Message [B] PN [C] Verbal order [D] Intimation not necessary

46. Before reconnecting the Signal gear which is disconnected, SI/ESM shall test jointly with []

[A] TI [B] S&T khalasi [C] Pointsmen [D] SM on duty

47. From the time of Disconnection to Reconnection, the trains shall be admitted by []

[A] Hand signals [B] fixed signals [C] piloting [D] none of above

48. While accepting Disconnection Notice for block instrument the SM shall endorse on the Notice that []

[A] Block Section is occupied [B] Block section is free [C] Block instrument failed
[D] None of the above

49. Whenever signal Inspector is testing the signal, the remarks shall be recorded in []

[A] TSR [B] Station Diary [C] PN exchange book [D] S & T failure register

50. Violently waving a white light horizontally across the body of a person indicates []

[A] Train parting [B] Move away from the person signalling [C] Proceed [D] Stop dead

51. Detonators are also known as []

[A] Fog signals [B] Flare signals [C] Illuminating signal [D] None of these

52. The number of detonators that are given to each fog signalmen is []

[A] 8 [B] 10 [C] 20 [D] 24

53. From FSS the FSP is located at a distance of []

(A) 180m (B) 120m (C) 400m (D) 270m

54. Nominated fog signalmen are two from each department []

(A) Engineering and S & T (B) Engineering and Operating
(C) Mechanical and Operating (D) only from Engineering

55. The Register in which fog signalmen's assurance will be taken is []

A) TSR B) Station Detonator Register C) Station diary D) SWR assurance

56. Testing of detonator shall be done by moving an empty wagon hauled by a locomotive at a speed of []
A) 11 to 13 kmph B) 15 to 20 kmph C) 8 to 11 kmph D) 12 to 15 kmph
57. No. of detonators which shall be kept in stock at a station is prescribed by []
A) DRM B) DOM C) PCOM D) DEN
58. The knowledge of staff that are required to use detonators shall be tested once in []
[A] One month [B] 2 months [C] 3 months [D] 6 months
59. TI/SM/PWI shall test detonators once in []
[A] 3 months [B] 6 months [C] 8 months [D] 12 months
60. Normal life of a detonator manufactured before 2010 is []
[A] 3 years [B] 5 years [C] 7 years [D] No limit
61. Normal life of a detonator manufactured during 2010 and thereafter is []
[A] 3 years [B] 5 years [C] 7 years [D] No limit
62. The maximum number of extensions after successful testing of a detonator is []
[A] One [B] Two [C] Three [D] Any number
63. The signals used to warn the incoming train, of an obstruction during day shall be a []
(A) Flashing Amber light (B) Red flag (C) Red light of H/S lamp (D) Red flashing H/S Lamp
64. Whenever a signal/point/block instrument is defective, SM shall make an entry in []
(A) S&T failure register (B) PN exchange register (C) relay room key register (D) crank handle register
65. Whenever a signal which is detecting a point becomes defective, these points shall be treated as []
(A) Interlocked (B) Non interlocked (C) Working (D) None of above
66. A blank signal under complete power off situation is to be treated as []
(A) Defective signal (B) Signal at off (C) No signal (D) None of the above
67. Pre-warning about a defective reception signal is not required when there is a / an []
(A) Calling on signal (B) Adv. Starter (C) Isolation (D) None of the above
68. When pre warning is given about a defective Home signal, the LP may pass such signal on receipt of []
[A] PHS at the foot of the defective signal [B] PHS at the first facing points
[C] T 369(3b)+PHS [D] PN through SPT
69. Before granting line clear, at class 'A' station, Line shall be clear up to (beyond FSS) []
A) Starter B) N L T 400 meters C) Either A or B D) None of the above
70. Advance authority to pass defective Reception signal is []
[A] T 369(3b) [B] T 369(1) [C] T/C 1425 [D] T 409
71. When a train is received on Calling ON signal, cancellation in Podanur panel takes []
[A] 120 seconds [B] 180 seconds [C] 240 seconds [D] 90 seconds
72. The axle counter shall be reset only after ensuring that the monitored portion is []
[A] Vacant [B] Occupied [C] Obstructed [D] None of the above
73. Whenever axle counters provided for loop line are to be reset, it should be done by S M on duty along with one []
A) Operating official B) S & T official C) A or B D) none of above
74. Authority to pass defective starter signal (if it is not LSS) is []
A) calling on below starter taken off B) T 369(3b)+ PHS C) A or B D) P L C T

75. The authority given to the LP, when I B distant signal fails in "OFF" position, before dispatching []
 A) P L C T B) T 369 (3b) C) P L C T + T 369 (3b) D) none of above
76. On Double line when LSS fails , Authority to proceed is []
 [A] T 369 (3b) [B] P L C T [C] T 806+PN [D] T/C 602
77. On Single line token less section, when LSS fails , Authority to proceed is []
 [A] T 369(3b) [B] T/B 602 [C] T 806+PN [D] P L C T
78. The authority required by Loco Pilot when passes starter at "ON" partly and stopped before Advanced Starter []
 (A) Memo countersigned by Guard B) T 369 (3b)+PHS
 (C) Advanced starter taken off / PLCT (D) All the above
79. Gate-cum-Distant signal shall be located in rear of the gate at a distance of not less than []
 [A] 90 m [B] 120 m [C] 180 m [D] 350 m
80. If a signal is showing white light in place of a colour light, it is treated as showing []
 (A) most restrictive aspect (B) caution (C) attention (D) Proceed
81. The signal shall be treated as defective, whenever colour light signal is flickering / bobbing and does not assume a steady aspect for at least []
 [A] 20 seconds [B] 30 seconds [C] 60 seconds [D] 120 seconds
82. The authority given to the loco pilot at station when I B S is defective []
 (A) P L C T (B) T 369 (3b) (C) Both A & B (D) none of above
83. IB signal which is interlocked with L C Gate becomes defective, SM shall []
 [A] Treat the LC gate as closed [B] Treat the LC Gate as non-interlocked
 [C] Exchange PN with the Gateman [D] Both 'B' and 'C'
84. The facility provided on I B signal post is []
 [A] Phone connecting the rear SM [B] Phone connecting the advance SM
 [C] Phone connecting the SCOR [D] Phone connecting the TPC
85. When I B S is at 'ON', the Loco Pilot shall stop in rear of the signal and contact []
 A) SM in advance B) SCOR C) SM in rear D) TPC
86. When IBS is at "ON" and the telephone is out of order, Loco Pilot after waiting for five minutes shall proceed when view is clear/not clear upto next stop signal at a speed not exceeding []
 A) 10 / 8kmph B) 25 / 10kmph C) 20 / 10kmph D)15 / 8kmph
87. The button to be operated by S M in rear , to reset Analog axle counter, if I B S fails due to improper counting []
 [A] PB-1 [B] PB-2 [C] PB-3 [D] PB-4
88. Wherever I B S is provided, LSS is interlocked with []
 (A) Axle counter (B) Block Instrument (C) IBS (D) Trailing points
89. In I B S area , the I B Signal is interlocked with []
 (A) Axle counter (B) Block Instrument (C) LSS (D) Trailing points
90. The indication that appear at SM in rear, when Loco Pilot passes I B S at 'ON' []
 [A] K1 [B] K2 [C] K3 [D] K4
91. The indication that appear , when Loco Pilot passes LSS in 'OFF' position is []
 A) K1 B) K2 C) K3 D) K4
92. When Loco Pilot passes LSS in OFF position , K2 indication will appear which will become normal by putting back []
 A) FSS knob B) LSS knob C) Gate key knob D) IBS knob

93. The indication that will appear when Loco Pilot passes IBS in "OFF" position is []
 A) K1 B) K2 C) K3 D) K4
94. When Loco Pilot passes IBS in OFF position, K3 indication will appear which will become normal, by putting back []
 A) FSS knob B) LSS knob C) Gate key knob D) IBS knob
95. The indication that appear, along with buzzer, whenever I B S or I B distant signal bulb is fused is []
 [A] K1 [B] K2 [C] K3 [D] K4
96. Over the trailed through points, under no circumstances should a train be []
 [A] move forward [B] backed [C] run with MPS [D] none of these
97. The control office should advise the standard time daily by a general call to the stations at []
 [A] 08.00 hours [B] 16.00 hours [C] 00.00 hours [D] none of these
98. All S Ms should correct the time at 16.00 hrs and make an entry in []
 (A) T S R / Station Diary (B) S&T failure register (C) Attendance register (D) PN exchange register
99. ODC shall be allowed to be attached by a train for transport only with prior sanction of []
 [A] CRS [B] Railway board [C] TXR [D] PCOM
100. During dense fog maximum speed of a train on Absolute block system shall be restricted to []
 A) 25 kmph B) 8 kmph C) 75 kmph D) 20kmph
101. Normally the speed of trains over Non-Interlocked points, turnouts and crossover shall not exceed []
 [A] 8 kmph [B] 10 kmph [C] 15 kmph [D] 30 kmph
102. The maximum speed of a train on 1 in 8 ½ turnout (symmetrical split, Thick Web switch of 52/60 kg & PSC sleepers) is restricted to []
 [A] 8 kmph [B] 10 kmph [C] 15 kmph [D] 30 kmph
103. The speed of a train on 1 in 8½ turnout (curved switch of 52/60 Kg rails) on PSC sleepers is restricted to []
 [A] 8 kmph [B] 10 kmph [C] 15 kmph [D] 30 kmph
104. Isolation is necessary, where the trains are permitted to run through the station at a speed exceeding []
 [A] 50 kmph [B] 110 kmph [C] 75 kmph [D] 15 kmph
105. Engine pushing is permitted with the prior permission of []
 (A) SM in advance (B) SM in rear (C) SM of the notice station (D) None of above
- 106 . When engine is pushing a train without Guard, the duties of Guard deploys on []
 [A] Points Man [B] ALP [C] S M [D] none of these
107. The colour of marker lights on both sides of engine exclusively deployed for shunting purpose shall be []
 [A] white [B]Red [C] amber [D] red and yellow
108. When head light is defective after putting marker lights 'on' train can go with a speed not exceeding []
 (A) 40kmph (B) Severest temporary speed restriction in the block section
 (C) A or B whichever is less (D) none of above
109. Last vehicle indicator during night shall be []
 [A] L V board of approved design [B] Retro reflective L V board
 [C] Red flashing light [D] red flag
110. Normally, Side lights shall show towards the train engine []
 (A) Red colour (B) white colour (C) green colour (D) yellow colour

111. Side lights may be dispensed with , for []
 (A) E M U (B) Goods trains (C) Express trains (D) Both A & B
112. What shall be fixed behind an assisting engine when it is attached in rear of a train []
 A) Tail board (B) Tail lamp (C) either A or B (D) Flasher Light
113. It will be the duty of the Guard to ensure that , the last vehicle in rear is affixed with []
 (A) Tail lamp (B) Tail board (C) Red flag (D) Either A or B
114. Light engines or coupled engines (in rear)shall have []
 (A) Tail board (B) Tail lamp (C) Red marker lights (D) white marker lights
115. The bell signal that SM has to give, when he observes a train passed without tail lamp/tail board (to station in rear) where B P A C is not provided []
 A) Six pause one B) Six pause two C) Six pause three D) Six pause four
116. The bell signal that SM has to give, when he observes a train passed without tail lamp/tail board (to station in advance) where BPAC is not provided []
 A) Six pause one B) Six pause two C) Six pause three D) Six pause four
117. When SM observes a train passed without tail lamp/tail board (where BPAC is not provided) shall stop all the trains proceeding on adjacent line and issue []
 (A) P L C T (B) T / 369 (3b) (C) caution order (D) verbal orders
118. Guard shall report to the Station Master of the next important station, any stoppage or other irregularities in train working and record the details in CTR and send a special report to []
 A) DOM B) DME C) DRM D) DSO
119. The full form of O T L (BV equipment) is []
 (A) Over time leave (B) One time lock (C) One time leak (D) One time lever
120. Dy. SS/TNC of the originating station shall record the intactness and availability of BV equipment in the register and obtain acknowledgement of []
 [A] Guard [B] SSE (C&W) [C] LP when without guard [D] all the above
121. Periodical replacement of Fire Extinguishers, shall be done once in []
 [A] 3 months [B] 6 month [C] 12 months [D] 3 years
122. At destination station, Guard shall obtain acknowledgement about the intactness of OTL and seal By Dy.SS or SE / JE-C&W in the []
 [A] Rough journal or VG [B] CTR [C] LTM [D] RS-5
123. In case of emergency the Assistant Loco Pilot can be authorized to drive the train up to the nearest point where he can be relieved (speed not exceeding) []
 A) 30kmph B) 40kmph C) 60kmph D) MPS
124. Maximum No. of officials / staff , including engine crew at any time on the engine (except in emergencies) []
 [A] 2 [B] 3 [C] 5 [D] 6
125. The number of persons permitted to travel in the brake-van of goods trains, including Guard, should not exceed []
 [A] 2 [B] 3 [C] 5 [D] 6
126. In an emergency , a goods train without brake van can be ordered by []
 (A) Sr .DOM (B) DOM (C) DRM (D) either A or B
127. Maximum number of coaches in addition to the officers inspection coach can be attached in rear of SLR of a Passenger / Mail & Express trains []
 [A] 1 [B] 2 [C] 3 [D] 5

128. Maximum number of bogies (or its equivalent) attached in rear of the rear brake van by a goods train is []
 [A] 1 [B] 2 [C] 3 [D] 5
129. Maximum number of damaged vehicle / engine allowed by a goods train. []
 [A] 1 [B] 2 [C] 4 [D] any number
130. Damaged vehicle/engine shall be attached to a goods train by SM, only on receipt of written advise in duplicate from []
 (A) TXR (B) SSE / loco (C) either A or B (D) none of these
131. Whenever vehicles are attached / detached on a train , at an intermediate station the entries in the VG must be made by []
 A) Guard B) Station staff C) Loco Pilot D) none of these
132. In an emergency, a goods train without Guard can be ordered by []
 [A] SM [B] Dy. CHC [C] Sr. DOM [D] DOM
133. In multi pilot system to start the train from siding the authority is []
 A) written authority issued by SM, B) written authority issued by siding authority
 C) written authority issued by pilot in-charge D) None of the above.
134. The intimation , through which Station Master advises the Loco Pilot with necessary endorsement , stating that the train is to run without Guard is []
 A) verbal orders B) train notice C) train order D) caution order
- 135 .Where IBS is provided, the SM shall not dispatch a train in rear of train running without Guard unless it reaches the []
 A) IBS B) First stop signal C) next block station D) none of these
136. In Automatic block territory, no train shall be allowed to follow a train without brake van / Guard , until it arrives complete at the next []
 A) Reporting station B) Junction station C) Automatic signal D) Gate lodge
137. Running of a goods train without Guard , is strictly prohibited during []
 [A] tempestuous weather [B] total interruption of communications [C] temporary single line working [D] all the above
138. When SM receives an advice of Hot axle on a train, it shall preferably be admitted on []
 [A] line provided with sand hump [B] loop line [C] Main line [D] none of these
139. The check that shall be conducted , while clearing stabled stock from a station / invalid BPC is []
 A) Guard and SM B) LP and SM C) Guard and LP D) SM, Guard & LP
140. The test that shall be conducted , whenever train engine is changed, is []
 A) Brake continuity B) GLP check C) brake power D) feel test
141. Time permitted for GLP check of a train consisting of 60 units is []
 [A] 20 minutes [B] 60 minutes [C] 45 minutes [D] 30 minutes
- 142 Time permitted for GLP check of a train working without Guard consisting of 60 units is []
 [A] 20 minutes [B] 60 minutes [C] 45 minutes [D] 30 minutes
143. While at station, the Loco Pilot is to obey the orders of []
 [A] G D [B] T L C [C] L I [D] S M
144. The validity of CC rake BPC is []
 A) 35 days B) 7500 KM C) A or B whichever is earlier D) none of these
145. The validity of Premium rake BPC is []
 [A] Till destination [B] 12 days [C] 30 days [D] 35 days
146. The grace period given for Premium rake BPC is []
 (A) one day (B) two days (C) three days (D) four days
147. The validity of End to end BPC is []
 (A)12+3 day (B) loading point to destination (C) TXR point to destination (D) two TXR checking points

148. S M shall arrange Pointsmen to show all right signals for a run through train from []
 [A] station side [B] off side [C] any side as per convenience [D] none of these
149. The following are exempted from exchanging 'All right' signals []
 [A] LP of DMU / EMU [B] LP of a train W/O guard [C] Guards of Super fast trains [D] none of these
150. The time allowed normally to goods trains to start , after engines have been attached is not more than []
 (A) 20 minutes (B) 30 minutes (C) 45 minutes (D) 60 minutes
151. The time allowed to goods trains to start after engines have been attached in case of formations tested by Vacuum Exhausters/Air-Compressors, shall not exceed []
 (A) 20 minutes (B) 30 minutes (C) 45 minutes (D) 60 minutes
152. Fresh B P C is required when train is stabled at a station (other than loading / unloading station) for more than []
 [A] 72 hours [B] 24 hours [C] seven days [D] four days
153. Fresh B P C is required whenever (eight-wheeler) vehicles are attached or detached, to / from a goods train by more than []
 [A] 10 [B] 4 [C] one [D] 10% of total wagons
154. The effective brake power in case of Mail/Express at the originating station shall be 100% and en route should be not less than []
 (A) 100% (B) 95% (C) 90% (D) not specified
155. When a train is held up at F S S , the Loco Pilot shall depute his Assistant Loco Pilot to go to Station , after []
 [A] 10 minutes [B] 15 minutes [C] 5 minutes [D] none of these
156. While working a passenger train , the Loco Pilot shall ensure that the passenger bogies do not over shoot []
 [A] platform [B] FSS [C] Sand hump [D] none of these
157. The whistle code, that is given by the Loco Pilot when SM / Station Staff does not exchange ' all-right' signals is []
 (A) 00 (B) 000 (C) __ __ 00 (D) 00__
158. When engine whistle fails on run, after clearing block section cautiously , L P shall []
 [A] continue with 40 kmph [B] Advise PRC/TLC and act accordingly
 [C] ask for repair or relief [D] none of these
159. Whistle code while ` *Passing Signal at ON with proper Authority* ' []
 (A) 0 - 0 (B) 0 0 - (C) _ 0 _ (D) _ 0 0
160. Engine whistle code 0 0 - indicates []
 (A) Insufficient air pressure in engine (B) Alarm chain pulled
 (C) Either A or B (D) passing signal at On with proper authority
161. Whenever train stopped without clearing fouling mark, to prevent any movement on the fouled line the Guard shall inform the SM at once by []
 (A) showing green flag (B) waving white light (C) exchange of P N (D) exhibiting stop hand signal
162. Material train shall be ordered to work with the permission of []
 [A] DRM [B] DOM [C] PCOM [D] DEN
163. To despatch a material train for working in the block section and return to the same station, authority given to the LP is []
 [A] PLCT [B] ATP W/O line clear [C] T/462 [D] T/A.462
164. The authority given to the LP of a material train for working in the block section and proceed to the next station is []
 A) T / 462 B) T/A 462 C) T / 465 D) none of these

165. The validity of a material train B P C , is []
A) 30 days B) 21 days C) 15 days D) none of these
166. The effective brake power of a material train shall be (not less than) []
[A] 100 % [B] 85% [C] 90 % [D] 95 %
167. Responsibility of stabling a material train at a station, lies with []
A) Guard B) Station Master C) SM & Guard D) Guard and PWI
168. The maximum speed of a T T M is []
A) 10kmph B) 20kmph C) 30kmph D) 40kmph
169. The maximum speed of a T T M , over points and crossing is []
A) 10kmph B) 20kmph C) 30kmph D) 40kmph
170. TTM is permitted to work in the block section only during []
A) line block B) integrated block C) shadow block D) All the above
171. When TTMs are following each other, the speed of the second TTM is restricted to []
[A] 25/10 kmph [B] 15/10 kmph [C] 15/8 kmph [D] No restriction
172. The officials to sign and issue the GWR of Non- Interlocked gates are []
(A) DOM & DEN (B) DSTE & DEN (C) DOM & DSO (D) DOM & DSTE
173. SWR diagram must be signed by []
[A] DEN & DEE [B] DSTE & DOM [C] DOM, DSTE & DEN [D] T I & SSE(SIG)
174. Appendix 'G' (rules for electrified section) of SWR must be signed by []
[A] DOM&DSTE [B] DOM & DEN [C] DOM , DSTE & DEE [D] TI& SSE(SIG)
175. SWR should be issued afresh , once in []
[A] 3 years [B] 5 years [C] one year after completion of half years [D] 10 years
176. After issue of following number of amendment slips , SWR shall be issued afresh []
[A] 3 [B] 4 [C] 5 [D] 7
177. Fresh declaration shall be obtained from a member of staff in the following case []
[A] when newly joined at station [B] Resumes duty after an absence of 15 consecutive days or more
[C] any change in the SWR [D] Any of the above
178. The following form shall not be issued in manuscript []
[A] T/D 1425 [B] T/369(3b) [C] T/462 [D] T/409
179. Written authority , to receive a train on to an obstructed line []
[A] T/511 B) pilot in memo [C] T/369(3b) [D] T/509
180. While receiving a train on to an obstructed line, Stop hand *signal* shall be exhibited from the point of obstruction at a distance of (not less than) []
(A) 45 metres (B) 20 metres (C) 120 metres (D) 180 metres
181. Written authority to start a train from a station having common starter, is []
[A] T/511 [B] pilot out memo [C] T/512 [D] T/509
182. The speed during shunting operations ,shall not exceed []
[A] 10 kmph [B] 15kmph [C] 30 kmph [D] 8 kmph
183. Slip coaches shall not be kept on a blocked line in the rear of a []
[A] passenger carrying train [B] light engine [C] shunting engine [D] stabled load

184. While performing shunting on passenger carrying trains, the shunting engine before coming on to the formation should stop before the formation at a distance of []
 [A] 45 metres [B] 20 metres [C] 15 metres [D] 10 metres
185. At a station where separate shunting staff are not employed, shunting operations shall personally be supervised by []
 [A] Points Man [B] Loco pilot [C] SM [D] Guard
186. While backing a full train from one line to another via main line, shunting supervision shall be done by []
 [A] Points Man [B] Loco pilot [C] SM [D] Guard
187. Carriages containing passengers shall not be moved for shunting purpose without the personal orders of []
 (A) SM & LP (B) GD & SM (C) GD (D) GD & LP
188. While performing shunting, the points which are not protected by signals must be locked by following methods []
 [A] clamp and padlock [B] cotter bolt and padlock [C] Either A or B [D] none of these
189. While shunting wagons containing explosives, the supervision shall be done by []
 [A] Points Man [B] Loco Pilot [C] S M [D] Guard
190. The maximum speed while shunting of wagons containing explosives and P O L products shall be []
 [A] 10 kmph [B] 15 kmph [C] 30 kmph [D] 8 kmph
191. Where shunting operations are supervised by Guard/SM, Loco Pilot shall be given []
 [A] T/A 806 [B] Written memo [C] T 806 [D] T 409
192. The gradient that is considered as steep gradient for the purpose of shunting of roller bearing vehicles []
 A) 1 in 400 [B] 1 in 600 [C] 1 in 260 [D] 1 in 150
193. Shunting of roller bearing vehicles on a steep gradient shall be done only with locomotive attached towards the []
 [A] As per convenience [B] falling gradient [C] Raising gradient [D] none of these
194. While stabling a goods train having BOX 'N' / BCN / BRH, etc. Minimum no. of vehicles hand brake to be applied (in addition to hand brakes of B/V) are []
 [A] 3 from each end [B] six wagons on either side
 [C] nine from each end [D] 10 from engine 5 from B/V
195. When the Loco Pilot of a train experiences any abnormal condition on the track, shall stop his train at []
 [A] LSS of next station [B] FSS of next station
 [C] within station section [D] next block station without clearing block section
196. When the Loco Pilot of a train experiences any abnormal condition on the track, in case of IBS / Automatic block territories, shall stop the movement of trains and inform []
 [A] Station Master [B] Loco pilots of following trains [C] Both A & B [D] None of these
197. When 'lurch' is reported and subsequently a train is sent with engineering official, caution order is given to the LP to []
 [A] stop dead and be guided by Engg. official [B] Run through
 [C] Simply proceed with 10 kmph [D] observe SR of 8 kmph
198. When 'lurch' is reported and subsequently a train is sent in the absence of engineering official, caution order is given to the LP to stop dead if considered safe, proceed at a speed of []
 [A] 10 kmph [B] 15 kmph [C] 30 kmph [D] 8 kmph
199. Rail fracture of less than 30mm, the speed of first train shall be []
 [A] 10 kmph [B] 15 kmph [C] 30 kmph [D] 8 kmph

200. Rail fracture of less than 30mm, the speed of second and subsequent trains shall be []
 [A] 10 kmph [B] 15kmph [C] 30 kmph [D] 8 kmph
201. Rail fracture of more than 30 mm or multiple fractures, track is to be certified by []
 [A] AEN [B] PWI [C]key man [D] Gang mate
202. On Double line the Authority to dispatch a goods train against the established direction of traffic for any reason (other than introduction of TSL working) is []
 [A] C L C T [B] T/J 602 [C] P L C T [D] T/369(3b)
203. During T S L working , the block instruments shall be kept and locked in []
 [A] T O L position [B] Line closed position
 [C] Line clear position [D] TOL position for wrong line trains only
204. During Temporary Single Line working, the written Authority given to Loco Pilot is []
 [A] P L C T [B] C L C T [C] T/D 602 [D] T/369(3b)
205. During T S L working, the speed of first train shall be []
 [A] 25 kmph [B] 10 [C] 15 [D] MPS
206. During T S L working the speed of second and subsequent trains shall be []
 [A] 25 kmph [B] 10 [C] 15 [D] M P S
207. During TSL working when the train is proceeding on wrong line, in addition to ATP, the train shall be despatched by issuing []
 [A] pilot out memo [B] T/369(3b) [C] T/511 [D] T/512
208. During T I C on double line authority to the Loco Pilot []
 [A] T/C 602 [B] PLCT [C] T/B 802 [D] CLCT
209. When trains are dealt on T/C 602, the time interval between two consecutive trains shall be []
 [A] 5 minutes [B] 10 minutes [C] 15 minutes [D] 30 minutes
210. During T I C on Single Line /Double line and T S L working, the signal, that cannot be taken OFF is []
 [A] LSS [B] Starter [C] reception signals [D] All the signals
211. When a Motor trolley / Tower car is sent for opening communication, it shall be accompanied by []
 [A] Engg. Official not below rank of PWI [B] Loco Pilot of any train waiting
 [C] Points Man [D] Guard or off duty SM
212. Authority for light engine, going to open communications shall be []
 [A] T/A 602 [B] T/B 602 [C] T/C 602 [D] T/D 602
213. The speed of the Light engine going for opening of communication, shall be []
 [A] 15/10 kmph [B] 10/8 kmph [C] normal speed [D] 25 kmph
214. After opening communication, the light engine shall return on []
 [A] C L C M [B] P L C T [C] T/B 602 [D] C L C T
215. Down CLCT is prepared on Form No : []
 [A] T/D 1425 [B] T/G 602 [C] T/H 602 [D] T/F 602
216. When there is an even flow of trains, enquiry and reply messages are sent through []
 [A] Loco Pilots [B] SM off duty [C] Pointsmen [D] Guard of the preceding train
217. After opening communication, the speed of the first train (waiting) shall be []
 [A] 25/10 kmph [B] 15/10 kmph [C] normal speed [D] 15/8 kmph

218. Once communication is restored, the Station Master must send a message to the SM of adjacent station in the prescribed form on []
 [A] T/E 602 [B] T/G 602 [C] T/H 602 [D] T/I 602
219. Written authority to dispatch a relief engine into an obstructed block section, is []
 [A] T/A 602 [B] T/B 602 [C] T/C 602 [D] T/D 602
220. S M shall arrange to send a competent railway servant, if a passenger / goods train does not turn up, even after the normal running time and []
 [A] 5/10 minutes [B] 10/20 minutes [C] 20/30 minutes [D] 15/25 minutes
221. If Loco Pilot enters block section without A T P and subsequently sends his Assistant Loco Pilot with a memo to SM in *rear*, that S M shall arrange to send []
 [A] P L C T [B] Caution order [C] T/A 602 [D] T/369(3b)
222. If Loco Pilot enters block section without A T P and subsequently sends his Assistant Loco Pilot with a memo to SM in *advance*, that S M shall arrange to send []
 [A] P L C T [B] Caution order [C] T/A 602 [D] T/369(3b)
223. If a train parts and the Loco Pilot decided to proceed to the station ahead, he shall, on approaching the station give the following whistle code []
 A) _ _ 0 0 [B] _ 0 _ 0 [C] _ 0 0 [D] 0 _ 0
224. During divided train working, the written authority issued by the Guard of the train, to the L P to clear the first portion, is []
 [A] T/A 602 [B] Caution order [C] T/609 [D] Written memo
225. When a goods Train runs without Guard has to be divided, the Loco Pilot shall bring first portion by preparing []
 [A] T/A 602 [B] Caution order [C] T/609 [D] Written memo
226. When a train without Guard is divided in the section, after dropping the first portion, light engine returning to pickup second portion shall proceed on authority []
 [A] T/A 602 [B] Caution order [C] T/609 [D] Written memo
227. On Absolute Block System, no train shall be allowed to leave a block station unless, the following has been received from advance Block station []
 [A] Authority to Proceed [B] line clear [C] consent [D] information
228. On Absolute block system, the adequate distance (BOL) beyond FSS on M A S for granting line clear shall not be less than []
 [A] 180 metres [B] 120 metres [C] 400 metres [D] 100 metres
229. At a class 'B' station on D/L equipped with MACLS, to grant line clear, the line must be clear up to []
 [A] S L B [B] BSLB / outermost facing points [C] Adv. starter [D] starter
230. At a class 'B' station on S / L equipped with MACLS, to grant line clear, the line must be clear up to []
 [A] S L B [B] outermost facing points [C] Opposite Adv. Starter [D] any of the above
231. At a class 'C' station, line clear shall not be given unless, the whole of the last preceding train has passed complete at least 400 metres beyond the Home signal and []
 [A] Continuing its journey [B] clears advance block section also
 [C] condition for taking home signal also fulfilled [D] all the above
232. In automatic block system the line between the block stations, when required, be divided into a series of []
 [A] Automatic block signalling sections [B] block sections
 [C] station sections [D] all the above
233. On D/L, the automatic signal shall not assume OFF position, unless the line is clear not only up to the next Automatic signal, but also for an adequate distance of (not less than) []
 [A] 180 metres [B] 120 metres [C] 400 metres [D] 100 metres

234. Automatic signal is identified by []
 [A] 'A' marker [B] Illuminated 'A' marker [C] 'C' marker [D] "AB" marker
235. Semi automatic signal when working as automatic signal is identified by []
 [A] 'A' marker board [B] illuminated 'A' marker [C] both A & B [D] none of these
236. Normal aspect of Automatic signal is []
 [A] Stop [B] Attention [C] Proceed [D] Most restrictive aspect
237. SMR/TI shall renew the competency certificates (in Automatic section) for []
 [A] S Ms [B] Guards of that station [C] SMs and points men [D] none of these
238. When Loco Pilot passes an automatic stop signal at ON, he shall observe speed restriction of []
 [A] 10 kmph when view is clear and 8 kmph in night [B] 15kmph when view is clear and 8 kmph when view is not clear
 [C] 10 kmph [D] 15 kmph when view is clear and 10 kmph in night
239. When LSS fails on single line automatic block system, Loco Pilot shall be given []
 [A] P L C T [B] P L C T + T/A 912 [C] PLCT+T/ B 912 [D] T/369(3b) +C.O
240. When LSS fails on double line automatic block system, Loco Pilot shall be given []
 [A] P L C T + CO [B] P L C T + T/A 912
 [C] T/D 912 + T/A 912 [D] T / 369(3b) + CO of 10KMPH up to next automatic stop signal
241. During prolonged failure of signals but communications are available on D/L Automatic Block System, the authority given to Loco Pilot is. []
 [A] T/ D 602 [B] T/ D 912 [C] T / C 602 [D] T / B 912
242. During prolonged failure of signals but communications are available on D/L Automatic Block System, the speed of first train shall be []
 [A] 15 kmph [B] M P S [C] 10 kmph [D] 25 kmph
243. When signals and communication fails on Double line Automatic Block System, the authority given to the Loco Pilot is []
 [A] T/ B 602 [B] T/ D 912 [C] T / C 602 [D] T / B 912
244. The time interval between two trains during signal and communication failure on DL Automatic Block System shall be []
 [A] 15 minutes or normal running time whichever is more [B] 30 minutes
 [C] 30 min+ normal running time [D] 30 minutes or normal running time whichever is more
245. Authority to dispatch Relief engine/train in obstructed automatic signalling section is []
 [A] T / A 912 [B] T / B 912 [C] T / C 912 [D] T / D 912
246. Relief loco into obstructed automatic section shall proceed with a restricted speed of []
 [A] 25kmph [B] 15 /10 kmph [C] normal speed [D] 15 / 8 kmph
247. Fixed signal which can be operated either as an Automatic or a manual signal is []
 [A] An Automatic stop signal [B] Manual stop signal in automatic territory
 [C] A Semi automatic stop signal [D] A Home signal
248. Gate signal in automatic signalling territory is distinguished by []
 A) G marker and illuminated A marker when gate is closed B) only G marker
 C) G marker and illuminated A marker when gate is open D) A marker and illuminated G marker when gate is closed
249. No person shall operate the electrical block instruments unless he holds a competency certificate issued by Principal/ZRTI which shall be valid for a period of []
 [A] 3 years [B] 5 years [C] 2 years [D] 7 years
250. Normal authority to proceed on Single Line token less sections/Double line sections []
 [A] 'OFF' position of LSS [B] PLCT [C] PLCT or token [D] Any written document signed by SM

251. At stations provided with block proven axle counter (BPAC) and functioning, The Station Master on duty shall send the "train out of block section" signal only by []
 [A] seeing clear indication of BPAC [B] getting private number from guard
 [C] getting private number from points men [D] listening to LVT buzzer
252. At stations where BPAC is not provided, the Guard of the train, after verifying the last vehicle is standing clear of the fouling mark, shall inform Station Master by []
 [A] waving arm by day [B] Exchange P N through walkie-talkie
 [C] Showing white light by night [D] none of these
253. Blocking of a portion of line for maintenance work by more than one department is called []
 [A] power block [B] integrated block [C] shadow block [D] no specific name
254. Block availed from either end of the block section, between two block stations simultaneously, is known as []
 [A] Power block [B] Integrated block [C] Shadow block [D] Double block
255. Engineering works come under Category – III (e.g ; Welding of Rail joints) requires []
 [A] only intimation to SM [B] line block [C] material block [D] Intimation not necessary
256. Engineering branch will arrange with the Operating branch for the issue of a circular notice, which shall be valid for []
 [A] one year [B] 48 hours [C] 3 months [D] six months
257. After issuing circular notice, how many days in advance, the DOM will issue an all concerned message []
 [A] one year [B] 2 days [C] 3 months [D] six months
258. Authorized engineering official to obtain blocks on the field telephone, who shall not be below the rank of []
 [A] Sr.DEN [B] PWI [C] DEN [D]AEN
259. When more than one T/CAR is programmed to go to block section and return to the same station the authorities for first T/CAR and subsequent T/CAR are []
 [A] T/1708 & Caution order [B] T/A 1708 & Caution order [C] Caution order & T/1708
 [D] Caution order & T/ A1708
260. When more than one T/CAR is programmed to go in the same block section and clear to the next station the authorities for first T/CAR and last T/CAR are []
 [A] T/1708 & Caution order [B] T/A 1708 & Caution order
 [C] Caution order & T/1708 [D] Caution order & T/ A1708
261. When more than one TTM is programmed to go in the same block section and return to the same station the authorities for first TTM and subsequent TTM are []
 [A] T/465 & Caution order [B] T/A 465 & Caution order
 [C] Caution order & T/465 [D] Caution order & T/A 465
262. When more than one TTM is programmed to go in the same block section and clear to the next station the authorities for first TTM and last TTM are []
 [A] T/465 & Caution order [B] T/A 465 & Caution order
 [C] Caution order & T/465 [D] Caution order & T/A 465
263. Authority given to the TTM to go into the section work and return to the same station during block is []
 [A] P L C T [B] Caution order [C] T/465 [D] T/A 465
264. Authority given to the TTM to go into the section work and proceed to the next station during block is []
 [A] PLCT [B] Caution order [C] T/465 [D] T/A 465
265. When material train, TTM and Tower wagon are permitted in the same block section to work, the distance to be kept between them shall be []
 [A] 100 m [B] 120 m [C] 150 m [D] 1000 m
266. No. of material trains permitted during the line block / integrated block / shadow block is / are []
 [A] 1 [B] 2 [C] 3 [D] Any number

267. During line block, to receive the units coming on right line, authority to receive the first unit []
 [A] Home Signal [B] pilot in memo [C] T/509 [D] P H S
268. During line block, to receive the units coming on right line, authority to receive the units following the first unit is []
 [A] take off Home Signal [B] pilot in memo [C] calling on signal or T/509 [D] P H S
269. During line block, the units are coming on wrong line, shall be received on []
 [A] Home Signal [B] pilot in memo [C] Calling on signal [D] P H S
270. When major work such as relaying and re-girding is in progress , a speed restriction that shall be observed on the adjoining line in double line section, is []
 [A] 30 kmph [B] 40 kmph [C] 50 kmph [D] stop dead and proceed
271. When water rises above the ballast level but below rail level, train should be allowed as per following []
 [A] Train shall not be allowed [B] Train must stop and proceed after the velocity of the water is reduced
 [C] Train must stop and be piloted by the PWI [D] Track should be walked over by two men abreast one at either end of the sleepers before the train
272. When water overflows above the rails – []
 [A] Train shall not be allowed [B] Train must stop and proceed after the velocity of the water is reduced
 [C] Train must stop and be piloted by the PWI. [D] Train must stop and be piloted by gang man
273. In track circuited areas, trolleys shall have []
 [A] Hand brakes [B] Brake power certificate [C] Insulation [D] none of these
274. In token less section, ATP for the movement of independent motor trolley is []
 [A] PLCT [B] T/465 [C] T/1525 [D] T/A 1525
275. On Double line, after the arrival of motor trolley, Station Master shall inform the Station Master of the rear station by []
 [A] Giving P N [B] Putting Block instrument from TOL to 'Line closed' position
 [C] Both 'A' and 'B' [D] none
276. When motor trolley is following a full length train or engine or another motor trolley, authority given as A T P is []
 [A] T/1525 [B] T/A 1525 [C] ATP without Line Clear [D] P L C T
277. When a Motor Trolley is following a train, it is treated as []
 [A] An Independent Train [B] Last vehicle of that train [C] first vehicle of that train [D] none of these
278. Trolley/Lorry notice []
 [A] T/1518 [B] Circular Notice [C] T/1525 [D] T/A 1525
279. During night , a lorry shall always be worked under the rules of []
 [A] Trains working [B] rail dolly working [C] Push Trolley working [D] none of these
280. Self propelled vehicle which can run on railway track as well as on road , is []
 [A] T T M [B] R R V [C] S P A R M V [D] S P A R T
281. On tracking' and `off tracking' of RRV in mid-section shall be done from []
 [A] level gradient [B] level crossings only [C] any where [D] as per discretion of In-charge JE/SE P.way
282. Neutral section lies between two consecutive []
 [A] Section insulators [B] block stations [C] sub stations [D] OHE depots
283. "Danger Zone" means the zone lying around any live equipment within a radius of []
 [A] 45 metres [B] 2 metres [C] 2.5 metres [D] 30 metres

284. Engine crew of all trains shall report any defect/irregularity noticed in the OHE to []
 [A] T P C [B] T L C [C] S C O R [D] S M
285. The competency certificate issued by DEE (Tr. D) to S M for operating the isolators (in emergency) is valid for []
 [A] 2 years [B] 3 years [C] 4 years [D] 5 years
286. Whenever a tower wagon is to be moved by a train, it should be inside the []
 [A] Train engine [B] Rear B V [C] Sixth Vehicle [D] Any where
287. The maximum speed of tower car shall be []
 [A] 40kmph [B] As stencilled on it [C] 30kmph [D] 15kmph
288. When healthy section is temporarily isolated and re-energised, if train entered faulty section, the speed of the first train by (day / night) shall be []
 [A] 25/10 kmph [B] 20/10 kmph [C] 40/40 kmph [D] 60/30 kmph
289. During power block, the trains that are allowed to run. []
 [A] diesel traction hauled [B] electric traction hauled [C] M E M U [D] no train permitted
290. The permission, the Guard of the train with the ODC receives from the authorized person, to enter (in electrified section) is []
 [A] permission from CHC [B] permission from TPC [C] Trolley / Lorry notice [D] permit to work
291. The notice stations, where divisional caution order shall be issued are specified in []
 [A] Working time table [B] rake link [C] CTR [D] Gradient chart
292. In Caution order, name of the stations concerned should be written in full, but not in []
 [A] letters [B] Codes [C] Capitals [D] Numerals
293. The caution order should have all the speed restrictions in force in []
 [A] Geological order [B] Gradient wise [C] Geographical order [D] control section wise
294. SM shall bring forward the caution orders in the caution order register (in geographical order) []
 [A] Every Shift [B] Every Monday at 00.00 hours [C] Everyday at 16.00hrs [D] Everyday 00.00 hrs
295. Record foils of the caution order shall be preserved for a period of []
 [A] 6 Months [B] 3 Months [C] 1 Year [D] 3 Years
296. Full form of T V U []
 [A] Train van unit [B] track vehicle unit [C] Train vehicle unit [D] traffic vehicle unit
297. Level crossing gates situated within outermost stop signals of a station are under the control of []
 [A] S E (S&T) [B] S E (PWAY) [C] S M [D] Gate Man
298. At engineering level crossing (interlocked) gate connected to station in advance, if the running time is less than 10 minutes, the Station Master will advise the gateman, the particulars of the train []
 [A] before granting line clear [B] after getting "train entering block section" signal
 [C] when train sighted [D] before seven minutes
299. When the signal protecting the interlocked level crossing gate becomes defective the gate treated as []
 [A] Inter locked with signal defective [B] Non inter locked
 [C] Simply issue C.O to observe gate rules [D] None of above
300. At engineering/traffic level crossing non interlocked gates , S M shall advise Gateman ,about the particulars of the train []
 [A] before granting/obtaining line clear [B] Immediately after train entering block section
 [C] before seven minutes if running time is more than 10 minutes
 [D] before seven minutes if running time is less than 10 minutes.

301. If the communication with L C Gate fails, SM shall stop all trains and issue []
 [A] special caution to be alert [B] Authority T/369(3b)
 [C] T/A 602 treating as obstruction [D] caution order to observe gate rules
302. After exchanging PN with gate man, due to change in planning, SM shall inform gate man about Cancellation of train movement supported by []
 [A] Private Number [B] written authority [C] oral advice [D] None of these
303. The register that staff should also sign, in token of having understood the train working instructions during NI working. []
 [A] Assurance Register [B] Circular notice [C] Special NI working instructions [D] none of these
304. A common N I Home signal provided for any indirect reception of trains, with only []
 [A] stop & caution aspects [B] stop & proceed aspect [C] Proceed with caution aspect [D] No aspect at all
305. During non interlocking working, all trains must be brought to a stop at the FSS and then allowed to enter (taking off signals) cautiously at speed not exceeding []
 [A] As per standard of interlocking [B] 20 kmph [C] 15 kmph [D] 30 kmph
306. During NI working, the LP shall not pass the outermost facing points even though signals are taken off unless he receives []
 [A] caution order at points [B] PHS at points [C] T/369(3b) [D] none of these
307. During NI working the SM/Guard/SWM in charge of the goomties shall be responsible for []
 [A] exchanging PHS at outermost facing point [B] correct setting, clamping and pad locking of points
 [C] allowing to take off signals when train stopped at the Home signal [D] All the above
308. Patrolling of railway line is done on following occasions. []
 [A] In the event of sudden storm or hurricane during day or night
 [B] Security patrolling during civil disorders [C] Monsoon time [D] Any one of the above.
309. Patrol charts are issued by []
 [A] PWI [B] DEN [C] SM [D] PWI & TI
310. Name of night patrolmen with arrival and departure timings shall be recorded by SM in []
 [A] Beat book [B] Train signal register [C] Station diary [D] All the above
311. If the night patrolman does not turn up even after 15 minutes beyond the schedule arrival time, SM shall stop all the trains and issue caution order restricting the speed to []
 [A] 40 kmph [B] Special Caution [C] stop dead and 10kmph [D] stop dead and 15kmph
312. Station Detonator Register contains ---- Parts []
 [A] 3 [B] 4 [C] 5 [D] 12
313. In Station Detonator Register, particulars of Fog Signalmen posted at the station from time to time shall be recorded in the []
 [A] part-I [B] part-III [C] part-II [D] part-IV
314. Maximum number of wagons containing explosives permitted by goods trains is []
 [A] Three [B] Five [C] Ten [D] any number
315. Minimum number of wagons to be given as support wagons from Loco when wagons containing explosives are attached by Goods Train are []
 [A] three [B] five [C] ten [D] one
316. Minimum number of wagons required to be given as support wagons from B V / Passenger coach / other inflammables when explosives are carried by a train []
 [A] three [B] five [C] ten [D] one
317. To attach a dead engine to a train, a certificate of 'fit to run' is required, which shall be issued by []

[A] Section Engineer [B] Power controller [C] Chief Loco Inspector [D] any one of the above

318. Escorting of dead locomotive attached to freight and passenger carrying trains is not necessary []

- A) the brakes are fully operational B) attached next to the train Engine C) both A & B
D) None of the above

319. Number of dead engines is/are permitted to attach to passenger carrying train []

- [A] any number each after six coaches [B] one [C] two [D] nil

320. Under any circumstances, no dead engine should be attached to any []

- A) Passenger Train B) CC Rake Goods Train C) Rajdhani, Shatabdi / Duranto D) Mail/Express

321. Officers inspection carriages are not to be permitted by []

- [A] Race specials [B] Postal express trains [C] Military specials [D] All the above

322. One of the following can be attached in excess of the permitted load. []

- [A] Party Coach [B] Parcel Van [C] Officer's Saloon [D] Pantry Car

323. A mail/express train shall have after loco in front and in rearmost at least one []

- [A] Brake Van [B] Anti Telescopic or Steel Bodied SLR [C] Saloon [D] Dead Loco

324. When centre S L R is provided in short trains, a maximum number of coaches permitted on either side of S L R []

- [A] Three [B] One [C] Two [D] Any number

325. At standard – I R interlocked station the maximum speed permitted for the train over main line points is []

- [A] 50 kmph [B] 75 kmph [C] 15 kmph [D] 110 kmph

326. At standard – II R interlocked station the maximum speed permitted for the train over main line points is []

- [A] 140 kmph [B] 75 kmph [C] 160 kmph [D] 110 kmph

327. At standard – III R interlocked station the maximum speed permitted for the train over M L points is []

- [A] 140 kmph [B] 75 kmph [C] 160 kmph [D] 110 kmph

328. At standard – IV R interlocked station the maximum speed permitted for the train over main line points is []

- [A] 140 kmph [B] 75 kmph [C] 160 kmph [D] 110 kmph

329. On Double line, to perform shunting beyond LSS, before giving authority, SM shall []

- [A] Block forward [B] Block back [C] obtain line block [D] none of these

330. On Double line, to perform shunting beyond LSS, authority is []

- [A] T/806 with P.N [B] shunt signal below LSS taken 'off' [C] LSS lever key [D] Any one of the above

331. On S/L token less sections, to perform shunting beyond LSS (up to opposite FSS) the authority is []

- [A] T/806 + shunt key or PN [B] shunt signal below LSS taken 'off' [C] T/806 only [D] T/806 +written memo to come back

332. On double line to perform shunting beyond Outer most facing points/BSLB authority is []

- [A] T/806 + PN [B] T/806+ shunt key [C] T/806 only [D] T/806 +written memo

333. In SWR, Working of Level Crossing Gates are given in the Appendix []

- [A] 'G' [B] 'B' [C] 'C' [D] 'A'

334. The general precautions regarding O H E (working) of a block station are given in appendix (of S W R) []

- [A] 'A' [B] 'B' [C] 'C' [D] 'G'

335. In the event of fire on any part of electrical equipment, the affected part is first to be []

- [A] extinguished by water [B] completely isolated [C] extinguished by mud [D] none of these

336. When Home signal is defective on D/L, to prevent block failure, its knob should be kept in []

- A) Normal position B) Normal / Reverse position C) Reverse position D) Any Position

337. Bell code to be given to SM in advance, whenever a Train passed without tail lamp or tail board is []
 A) 00000 B) 000000 C) 000000 – 0 D) 000000 - 00
338. Slip/Catch siding key cannot be removed when Block instrument is in this position. []
 A) TCF B) TGT C) TCF / TGT D) Line Closed
339. In Single line electrified sections , this type of block instruments are only provided. []
 A) P T J B) Kyosan C) Daido D) Any One
340. In push button token less block instrument when shunt key cannot be extracted for shunting purposes, the SM shall advise the SM at the other end []
 A) to keep block instrument in line closed position B) to extract shunt key
 C) to keep block instrument in TCF position D) none of these
341. On double line sections when a train is pushed back after entering the block section on normal ATP, the next train shall be dispatched on []
 A) Caution Order B) P L C T C) T / 369 (3b) D) Memo
342. A relief engine should be sent, if the engine or vehicles running away have not arrived even after a lapse of -----more than the running time of the slowest speed goods train. []
 A) 30 min B) 45 min C) 10 Min D) 5 Min
343. In the event of failure or suspension of Block Instrument, before signalling a train through any alternative means of communication, both SMs shall exchange messages and record in the TSR in []
 A) Black Ink B) Red Ink C) Remarks Column D) None
344. When BPAC fails, after resetting the instrument with the cooperation of SM in advance it goes to this mode []
 A) Defective B) Silent C) Preparatory D) Active
345. For issuing P L C T , all trains shall be stopped at []
 A) F S S B) Facing Points C) Starter D) Hand over on Run
346. Even if tail lamp/tail board is not found, closing block section need not be held up if provided with []
 A) Cabins B) Block Instruments C) B P A C D) Panel Board
347. During PLCT working, entries shall be made at receiving end in this register in addition to TSR []
 A) T / A 1425 B) T / B 1425 C) T / 1525 D) All the above
348. While issuing PLCT, Loco Pilot's signature is to be obtained in []
 A) column A of T / A 1425 B) column A of T / B 1425 C) column B of T/A 1425 D) column B of T / B 1425
349. Accidents are classified into how many categories []
 [A] One B) Two C) Three D) Five
350. An example of consequential accident is []
 A) Signal passing at "ON" B) Entering into B/S w/o ATP C) Fire on train D) Averted collision
351. An example of indicative accident is []
 A) Breach of block rules B) Fire on train C) Collisions D) LC gate accidents
352. Passing stop signal at Danger is this type of accident []
 A) Indicative accident B) Averted accident C) consequential train accident D) none of above
353. An accident ,shall be treated as Serious accident when it is involved in []
 A) death B) serious injury C) loss to Railway property of Rs.2 crores D) all the above

372. Heavy wind is considered dangerous for running trains if wind velocity is []

A] 60 kmph or more B] 65 kmph or more C] 50 kmph or more D] 5 cms or more

373. For the purpose of Weather Warning, South Central Railway is divided into []

A] 5 zones B] 6 zones C] 7 zones D] 4 zones

374. Ex-gratia to be paid in case of death in Train/ manned Level Crossing accident is Rs []

A] 6,000 B] 10,000 C] 25,000 D] 50,000

375. Ex-gratia to be paid in case of serious injury in a Train/manned LC gate accident is Rs. []

A] 25,00 B] 10,000 C] 25,000 D] 50,000

376. Ex-gratia to be paid in case of simple injury in a Train/manned LC gate accident is Rs. []

A] 5,000 B] 10,000 C] 25,000 D] Nil

377. The claim for compensation shall be made within the following time from the date of accident []

A] 1 year B] 2 year C] 6 months D] 3 years

378. The claim for compensation shall be made through []

A] Railways Claims Tribunal B] Civil court C] High court D] District court

379. General Rules are framed by []

[A] Railway Board [B] Authorised Officer [C] General Manager [D] PCOM

380. Approved special instructions are issued by []

[A] PCOM [B] Authorised Officer [C] CRS [D] Railway Board

381. A fixed stop signal of a station controlling the entry of trains into next block section is []

[A] FSS [B] LSS [C] Outer [D] Home

382. This includes a train, vehicle or obstacle on or fouling a line, or any condition which is dangerous to trains []

[A] shunting [B] connection [C] communication [D] Obstruction

383. Special instructions are issued by []

[A] CTM [B] PCSO [C] Authorised Officer [D] Railway Board

384. At a Block station the Station Limits are between []

[A] Two outermost signals [B] Two outer signals [C] Two FSS [D] Two LSS

385. On Double line class 'B' station Multiple Aspect Signalling, station section lies between []

(A) outermost facing points to LSS (B) BSLB to LSS (C) Either A or B (D) none of above

386. On single line 'B' class MAS station, Station section lies between []

(A) Two Advanced Starters (B) Two SLBs (C) Two outer most points (D) Any one of the above

387. The system adopted for the time being for the working of trains on any portion of a railway is known as []

[A] system of controlling [B] Direction of traffic [C] System of working [D] None of these

388. No Railway Servant directly connected with the working of trains shall take or use any alcoholic drink, sedative, narcotic or stimulant drug or preparation before the commencement of his duty within []

[A] 6 hours [B] 8 hours [C] 10 hours [D] 12 hours

389. Whenever two yellow lights are exhibited in Distant signal the Aspect is []

[A] Caution [B] Attention [C] Stop [D] Proceed

390. Whenever one yellow light is exhibited in Distant signal the Aspect is []

[A] caution [B] attention [C] proceed slow [D] proceed

391. The indication of the Distant signal in Caution Aspect is []
 (A) Stop dead (B) Proceed and be prepared to stop at the next stop signal
 (C) Proceed and be prepared to pass the next stop signal at a restrictive speed (D) proceed
392. In Double distant area, The indication of the Distant signal in Attention Aspect is []
 (A) Stop dead (B) Proceed and be prepared to stop at the next stop signal
 (C) proceed and be prepared to pass the signal at a restrictive speed (D) B or C
393. In single distant area, if Distant signal is showing proceed aspect means []
 (A) Stop dead (B) Train is admitted on to loop line (C) Train is run through via main line, block section ahead is free (D) Train is admitted on to main line, to stop at station
394. In single distant area, If distant signal is showing attention aspect it means []
 (A) Train is admitted on to loop line (B) train is run through via loop line, block section ahead is free
 (C) Train is admitted on to main line, to stop at station (D) Any of the above
395. The signal which tells about the aspect of stop signal ahead is []
 (A) Outer (B) Distant (C) Advanced starter (D) None of these
396. The normal aspect of Distant signal on Double Distant area is []
 [A] Caution [B] Attention [C] Stop [D] Proceed
397. When colour light Distant signal is combined with Gate/LSS, normal aspect of that signal is []
 [A] Stop [B] Caution [C] Attention [D] Proceed
398. The light that is displayed when colour light Calling On signal is taken 'OFF' []
 (A) miniature yellow (B) miniature red (C) green (D) yellow
399. The indication of the Calling On signal when taken 'OFF' is []
 (A) proceed and be prepared to stop at next stop signal (B) Be prepared to stop short of any obstruction
 (C) stop dead (D) proceed cautiously
400. The occasions when Calling ON signal can be used are []
A) Receiving a train on obstructed line B) when signal above is defective C) Either A or B D) none of the above
401. To take "OFF" calling ON signal, the train must come to a stop on []
 A) Axle counter B) free zone C) calling on zone D) distant signal
402. Shunt signal below stop signal, in 'ON' position will show []
 [A] Red light [B] Two white lights horizontally [C] No light [D] Yellow light
403. The Aspect of independent shunt signal at 'ON' is []
 [A] Stop [B] Caution [C] Attention [D] No light
404. The colour lights exhibited in 'OFF' position of Position light shunt signal is []
 A) Two white lights horizontally B) Two white lights diagonally C) Two green lights D) Two yellow lights
405. The authority to pass defective Independent shunt signal or shunt signal below stop signal at "ON" is []
 A) T 369(1) B) T 806 C) PLCT D) T 369(3b)+PHS
406. When a fixed signal is not in use, it shall be distinguished by []
 A) Two cross bars B) Two parallel bars C) Two horizontal bars D) One vertical bar
407. Route indicators are treated as []
 A) Permissive signals B) Stop signals C) Subsidiary signals D) Duplicate signals
408. When a signal is newly erected or shifted, caution order shall be given for a period of []
 A) 20 days B) 10 days C) 90 days D) 60 days

409. When a signal newly erected or shifted, in addition to issuing of caution order, it shall be notified in []
 A) SOB B) Station Diary C) TSR D) Sign 'ON' register
410. The marker board by which Gate signal is identified []
 A) IB B) P C) G D) A
411. The marker board for indicating the Outlying siding points is []
 [A] A [B] IB [C] S [D] G
412. The speed of a goods train while entering terminal yard is restricted to []
 [A] 8kmph [B] 10kmph [C] 15kmph [D] 20kmph
413. A signal which is taken "OFF" for a train will be put to "ON" position in emergency only to []
 A) Obey SCOR instructions B) Obey advance SM instructions C) issue tickets D) avert an accident
414. After putting back starter/advanced starter for departing train LP of the train should be advised by a []
 A) written memo B) C O C) T 369 (3b) D) none of above
415. The normal aspect of fixed signals except Automatic Signals is []
 [A] Attention [B] Caution [C] Proceed [D] most restrictive aspect
416. Even though departure signals are taken off, LP shall stop at stations where stoppages are scheduled in []
 [A] VG [B] CTR [C] WTT [D] SOB
417. The signals that are prohibited to be used for shunting purposes are []
 A) Outer B) Home C) LSS D) All the above
418. Slip siding is intended to protect []
 [A] Outlying siding [B] Block section [C] station section [D] station limits
419. Catch siding is intended to protect []
 [A] Outlying siding [B] Block section [C] station section [D] station limits
420. By waving green flag by day and white light by night up and down vertically as high and as low as possible indicates []
 A) move slowly B) move towards person signalling C) train parting D) coupling
421. Violently waving a white light horizontally across the body of a person indicates []
 [A] train parting [B] move away from the person showing [C] proceed [D] stop dead
422. Detonators are also known as []
 [A] fog signals [B] flare signals [C] illuminating signal [D] none of these
423. Normal life of a detonator manufactured during 2010 and afterwards is []
 [A] 3 years [B] 5 years [C] 7 years [D] 10 years
424. The maximum number of extensions after successful testing of the detonator is []
 [A] one [B] two [C] three [D] any number
425. The signals to be used to warn the incoming train of LP about an obstruction at night shall be a []
 A) flashing amber light B) Red flag C) Red flashing H/S lamp D) None of these
426. A blank signal under complete power off situation is to be treated as []
 A) Defective signal B) Signal at off C) no signal D) none of above
427. When home is defective and pre warning is given, the LP may pass such signal on receipt of []
 [A] PHS at the foot of the defective signal [B] PHS at the first facing points
 [C] T 369(3b)+PHS [D] PN through SPT

428. Advance authority to pass defective signal is []
 [A] T 369 (3b) [B] T 369 (1) [C] T/C 1425 [D] T 409
429. Authority to pass defective starter signal is []
 (A) T 369(3b)+ PHS B) calling on signal taken off C) either A or B (D) PLCT
430. On Double line /Single line token less section when LSS is defective Authority to proceed is []
 [A] T 369 (3b) [B] PLCT [C] T 806+PN [D] T/C 602
431. The authority required by Loco Pilot when passes starter at "ON" partly and stopped before Advanced Starter []
 A) memo countersigned by Guard B) T 369 (3b) +PHS C) ATP D) all the above
432. During day when Gate signal is at ON, the LP shall wait for []
 A) one minute B) 2 minutes C) 3 minutes D) 4 minutes
433. When Gate signal is at ON, the LP shall wait one/two minutes by day/night and gateman not available, LP may pass the gate after ensuring it is closed on the hand signals of []
 A) Gangman B) train crew C) patrolman D) PWI
434. During night when Gate signal is at ON, the LP shall wait for []
 A) one minute B) 2 minutes C) 3 minutes D) 4 minutes
435. When Gate signal is at ON, the LP shall wait one/two minutes by day/night and gateman exhibiting Proceed hand signals LP may []
 A) Stop at the gate B) Proceed at MPS C) Proceed cautiously D) none of above
436. If a signal is showing white light in place of a colour light, it is treated as signal is showing []
 A) most restrictive aspect B) caution aspect C) attention aspect D) Proceed aspect
437. The signal shall be treated as defective, whenever colour light signal is flickering / bobbing and does not assume a steady aspect at least for []
 [A] 20 sec [B] 30 sec [C] 60 sec [D] 120 sec
438. The authority given to the loco pilot when I B S is defective []
 A) PLCT B) T 369 (3b) C) Both A & B D) none of above
439. When I B S is at "ON" immediately the Loco Pilot shall stop and contact []
 A) SM of advance station B) SCOR C) SM in rear station D) TPC
440. When IBS is at "ON" and the telephone is out of order, Loco Pilot shall wait for []
 A) 2 minutes B) 3 minutes C) 4 minutes D) 5 minutes
441. When IBS is at "ON" and the telephone is out of order, Loco Pilot after waiting for five minutes shall proceed when view is clear/not clear upto FSS of next station speed of []
 A) 10/8kmph B) 25/10kmph C) 20/10kmph D) 15/8kmph
442. Over the trailed through points, under no circumstances should a train be []
 [A] move forward [B] backed [C] run with MPS [D] none of these
443. The Loco Pilot shall whistle intermittently when his engine explodes detonator and take every possible caution as necessary including []
 A) Increase of speed B) stop the train C) proceed with MPS D) reduction of speed
444. After exploding the detonator, if no obstruction found further, the Loco Pilot, can pick up normal speed after proceeding cautiously up to a distance of []
 [A] 500 meters [B] 1 KM [C] 1.5 KM [D] 2 KM
445. When the Loco Pilot notices a signal warning of an obstruction, except detonator, he shall []
 [A] proceed cautiously [B] proceed upto next station and report
 [C] stop after noticing the obstruction [D] stop immediately

446. When the Loco Pilot notices a signal warning of an obstruction and no further details are noticed, shall stop during day/night for []
 A) 1 / 2 minutes B) 2 / 3 minutes C) 3/4 minutes D) none of these
447. When the Loco Pilot notices a signal warning of an obstruction and no further details are noticed, after stopping one/ two by day/night, he shall proceed upto next block station []
 A) Cautiously B) with MPS C) 20kmph D) 30 kmph
448. In rear of FSS, the Signal warning board is located at a distance of []
 [A] 180 m [B] 400 m [C] 1000 m [D]1400 m
449. The Loco Pilot and guard will be given three L R trips before they are booked for regular working including one trip between []
 A) sunset to sunrise B) 06.00hrs to 20.00hrs C) 21.00hrs to 07.00hrs D) 20.00hrs to 06.00hrs
450. Guard shall set his watch by the station clock or the clock at the authorized place of reporting for duty and communicate the time to the LP and make entry in the []
 A) memo book B) CTR C) TSR D) defective register
451. ODC shall be allowed to be attached by a train for transport only with the prior sanction of []
 [A] CRS [B] RAILWAY BOARD [C] TXR [D] PCOM
452. The Guard shall not give the signal unless he satisfies that no person is travelling []
 [A] In any vehicle or compartment for not use of passengers [B] roof of the vehicle
 [C] A and B [D] none of the above
453. Even under normal circumstances subject to observance of permanent / temporary speed restrictions in force all Passenger carrying trains should run at []
 A) Booked speed B) M P S C) 110kmph D) 100kmph
454. How many times Time table will be changed in railways in a year []
 A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) None of the above
455. During dense fog maximum speed of a train on Absolute block system shall be restricted to []
 A) 30kmph B) 50kmph C) 75kmph D) 20kmph
456. Normally the speed of trains over Non-Interlocked points, turnouts and crossover shall not exceed []
 [A] 8 kmph [B] 10 kmph [C] 15 kmph [D] 30 kmph
457. The speed of a passenger/goods train on 1 in 8 ½ turnout (thick web switch, symmetrical layout of 52/60 kg rails) on PSC sleepers is restricted to []
 [A] 8 kmph [B] 10 kmph [C] 15 kmph [D] 30 kmph
458. Engine pushing is not permitted without the prior permission of []
 A) SM of advance station B) SM of rear station C) SM of the notice station D) none of above
459. When engine is pushing a train and Guard is travelling in brake van, which is leading, the speed shall not exceed []
 A) 25kmph B) 10kmph C) 8kmph D) walking speed
460. When engine is pushing a train and Guard is not travelling in leading vehicle, the speed shall not exceed []
 A) 25kmph B) 10kmph C) 8kmph D) walking speed
461. When the train is working without BV, while pushing back the LP has to observe the hand signals of guard and proceed with []
 A) 25kmph B) 10kmph C) 8kmph D) walking speed
462. When head light is defective after putting marker lights 'on' train can go with a restricted speed of []
 A) 40kmph B) severest speed of the section C) A or B whichever is less D) none of above
463. Last vehicle indicator during night shall be []
 [A] L V board of approved design [B] Retro reflective LV board [C] Red flashing light [D] Red flag
464. Side lights shall show towards engine in normal position []

A) Red light B) white light C) green light D) yellow light

465. Side lights shall show towards rear in normal position []

A) Red B) white C) green D) yellow

466. At night, when passenger carrying train waiting at a station for precedence, Guard shall change the side light adjacent to the line on which the following train is to be admitted, to show light towards rear is []

A) Red B) white C) green D) yellow

467. At night, when passenger carrying train waiting at a station for precedence, Guard shall change the side light adjacent to the line on which the following train is to be admitted, to show light towards engine is []

A) Red B) white C) green D) yellow

468. What shall be fixed behind an assisting engine when it is attached in rear of a train []

A) Tail board B) Tail lamp C) Either 'A' or 'B' D) Red marker lights.

469. It will be the duty of the Guard to ensure the last vehicle only in rear is affixed with []

A) Tail lamp B) Tail board C) Red flag D) Tail board / Tail lamp

470. In case of obstruction on track, during day Guard must exhibit []

A) Red flag B) flashing red light C) steady red light D) amber light

471. In case of obstruction on track, during night Guard must exhibit hand signal lamp showing []

A) Red flag B) flashing red light C) steady red light D) amber light

472. Whenever alarm chain is pulled the Guard shall record the fact in the []

A) TSR B) Station diary C) memo book D) CTR

473. Whenever alarm chain is pulled, Guard shall record the fact in CTR and submit a special report to []

A) DOM B) DME C) DRM D) DSC

474. Guard shall report to the Station Master of the next important station, any stoppage or other irregularities in train working and record the details in []

A) TSR B) Station diary C) memo book D) CTR

475. The full form of OTL of BV equipment is []

A) over time leave B) one time lock C) one time leak D) one time lever

476. SM/TNC of the originating station shall record the intactness and availability of the BV equipment in the register and obtain acknowledgement of []

[A] Guard [B] S.E (C&W) [C] LP when without guard [D] none of the above

477. At destination station, Guard shall obtain acknowledgement about the intactness of OTL and seal of Dy.SS or SE / JE-C&W in the []

[A] Rough journal/VG [B] CTR [C] LTM [D] RS-5

478. The number of persons permitted to travel in the brake-van of goods trains, in addition to the Guard, should not exceed []

[A] 2 [B] 3 [C] 5 [D] 6

479. In emergency a goods train without brake van is ordered by []

A) DOM B) Sr.DOM C) either A or B D) DRM

480. Maximum number of coaches in addition to the officers inspection coach attached in rear of SLR of Passenger or Mail & Express trains is []

[A] 2 [B] 3 [C] 5 [D] 1

481. Maximum no. of bogies or its equivalent attached in rear of brake van by a goods train is []
 [A] 2 [B] 3 [C] 5 [D] 1
482. Maximum no. of damaged vehicle / engine shall be attached behind the rear brake van of goods/mixed train []
 [A] 2 [B] 3 [C] any number if certified by SSE(C & W/LOCO) [D] 1
483. Attaching of damaged vehicle/engine must be done during []
 [A] day time [B] clear weather [C] Both A & B [D] any time
484. All irregularities in connection with the working of trains must be reported by Guard in the []
 [A] VG [B] CTR [C] LTM [D] RS-5
485. Whenever vehicles are attached/detached to a train at intermediate stations, the entries in the VG must be made by the []
 A) Guard B) Station staff C) Loco Pilot D) none of these
486. Before starting, the guard will be responsible for checking the load on the train and tally wagon numbers, booking and destination stations, type of wagons etc. with the entries on the []
 [A] VG [B] CTR [C] LTM [D] RS-6
487. Trucks loaded with girders, machinery, long timber etc. shall be inspected by Guard at stopping stations and they shall be re-secured if the []
 A) fastenings have slackened B) loads shifted C) either A or B D) none of these
488. At stations, where PA system is not provided, SM gives permission to Guard to start the train by ringing bells for Up/Dn trains is []
 A) 2 / 3 B) 3 / 2 C) 3 / 4 D) 4 / 3
489. LP /ALP and Guard must look back at the Gang Staff and Level Crossing Gates to see whether any []
 [A] Stop hand signal is exhibited [B] proceed hand signal is exhibited [C] need not see [D] none of these
490. The following are exempted from exchanging 'All right' signals []
 [A] LP of DMU / EMU [B] LP of a train W/O guard [C] Guards of A/C SLRs [D] none of these
491. The Guard shall protect in rear when a train is held up at F S S for more than []
 A) 5minutes B) 10minutes C) 15minutes D) 20minutes
492. If Guard failed to attract the attention, when notices any danger condition in the train, he may stop the train gradually by applying []
 A) vacuum/air pressure brake B) dynamic brake C) loco brake D) loco hand brake
493. The number of hand brakes of vehicles that must be applied whenever the engine is to be detached outside station limits when the gradient is not steeper than 1 in 600 is []
 A) BV+6 B) BV+12 C) BV+18 D) BV + all
494. The number of hand brakes of vehicles that must be applied whenever the engine is to be detached outside station limits when the gradient is steeper than 1 in 600 is []
 A) BV+6 B) BV+12 C) BV+18 D) BV + all
495. When working a passenger train the L P shall ensure that the passenger bogies do not over shoot the []
 A) platforms [B] starter [C] shunt signal if any [D] none of these
496. Whenever a train is stopped on a gradient for any reason like accident, loco failure, OHE supply failures etc. it is essential and important to apply the []
 A) A9 [B] SA9 [C] Both A & B [D] none of these
497. The whistle code, that is given by the LP when SM / Station Staff does not exchange 'all-right' signals is []
 A) 00 [B] 000 [C] __ __ 00 [D] 00__

498. When engine whistle fails on run, after clearing block section cautiously and []
 [A] continue with 40 kmph [B] Advise SCOR/TLC and act accordingly [C] ask for repair or relief [D] none of these
499. Engine Whistle code for Guard to Protect train in rear is []
 A) 00 B) 000 C) 0000 D) -- --
500. Engine Whistle for Guard to come to Engine is []
 A) 00 B) 000 C) 0000 D) -- -- 00
501. Whistle code while Passing Signal at 'ON' with proper Authority []
 A) 0 - 0 B) 00- C) __ 0 __ D) __00
502. Engine whistle code 0 0 - indicates []
 A) Defective signal B) A C P C) Guard to come to engine D) Passing signal at On with proper Authority
503. The Bell Code used in EMU/DMU for Zone of Speed restriction is over and to resume normal speed is []
 A) 0 pause 0 B) 00 pause 00 C) 000 pause 000 D) 000000
504. Whenever train stopped without clearing fouling mark, to prevent any movement on the fouled line the Guard shall inform the SM at once by []
 A) showing green flag B) waving white light C) exchange of PN D) exhibiting stop hand signal
505. To despatch a material train for working in the block section and return back to the same station, authority given to the LP []
 A) PLCT [B] ATP W/O line clear [C] T/462 [D] T/A 462
506. Authority given to the LP to despatch a material train for work and clear next block section []
 A) T 462 B) T/A 462 C) T 465 D) none of these
507. Dividing of material train in the block section is prohibited where the gradient is steeper than []
 A) any gradient B) 1 in 100 C) 1 in 260 D) 1 in 400
508. The validity of material train B P C is []
 A) 30 days B) 21 days C) 15 days D) none of these
509. While stabling a material train at a station, the responsibility to secure it lies with the []
 A) Guard B) Station Master C) SM & Guard D) Guard and PWI
510. The prescribed printed forms shall only be used among the following forms []
 [A] T 609 [B] T/369(3b) [C] T/462 [D] T/409
511. Written authority for Loco Pilot to receive a train on to an obstructed line []
 A) T/511 [B] pilot in memo [C] T/369(3b) [D] T/509
512. While receiving a train on an obstructed line, Stop hand signal shall be exhibited from the point of obstruction at a distance of not less than []
 [A] 45 m [B] 20 m [C] 120 m [D] 180 m
513. Written authority for Loco Pilot to receive a train on to non signalled line []
 A) T/511 [B] pilot in memo [C] T/369(3b) [D] T/509
514. Written permission to start a train from a station having common starter []
 A) T/511 [B] pilot out memo [C] T/512 [D] T/509
515. To despatch a train from non-signalled line, where tangible authority is not given as A T P, authority to be given in addition to ATP []
 A) T/511 [B] Pilot out memo [C] T/512 [D] T/509
516. As per G & S R signals used for controlling shunting operations shall be []
 A) fixed signals or hand signals or verbal orders [B] fixed and hand only

[C] Fixed signals only

[D] none of these

517. The speed during shunting operations shall not exceed []

A] 10 kmph [B] 15kmph [C] 30 kmph [D] 8 kmph

518. Except in case of doubt the shunting staff need not accompany during shunt movement of light engine/s on to a []

A] Siding [B] LP in leading cab [C] attaching to formation [D] Free line

519. Slip coaches shall not be kept on blocked line in the rear of a []

A] passenger train [B] light engine [C] shunting engine [D] stabled load

520. While performing shunting on passenger carrying trains, the shunting engine or train engine, before coming on to the formation should be stopped before the formation at a distance of []

A] 45 m [B] 20 m [C] 15 m [D] 10 m

521. At station where separate shunting staff are not employed, shunting operations shall be supervised by []

A] Pointsmen [B] Loco pilot [C] SM [D] Guard

522. While backing a full train from one line to another via main line, shunting supervision is done by []

A] Pointsmen [B] Loco pilot [C] SM [D] Guard

523. Carriages containing passengers shall not be moved for shunting purpose without the personal orders of the []

A] SM & LP [B] GD & SM [C] GD [D] GD & LP

524. While performing shunting, the points which are not protected by signals must be locked by []

A] clamp and padlock [B] cotter bolt and padlock [C] Either A or B [D] none of these

525. While shunting wagons containing explosives, the supervision shall be done by []

A] Pointsmen [B] Loco pilot [C] SM [D] Guard

526. The maximum speed while shunting of wagons containing explosives and POL products shall be []

A] 10 kmph [B] 15kmph [C] 30 kmph [D] 8 kmph

527. The gradient that is considered as steep gradient for the purpose shunting of roller bearing wagons []

A] 1 in 400 [B] 1 in 600 [C] 1 in 260 [D] 1 in 150

528. Shunting of roller bearing vehicles on a steep gradient shall be done only with locomotive attached towards the []

A] As per convenience [B] falling gradient [C] Raising gradient [D] None of these

529. When Loco Pilot of the train experienced any abnormal condition in the track, In case of IBS and automatic block territories, the LP must inform through available means []

A] Station Master [B] Loco pilot of trains already left [C] Both A and B [D] None of these

530. While stabling goods train having BOX 'N' / BCN / BRH, etc., minimum no. of vehicles hand brake to be applied from in addition to hand brakes of B/V are []

A] 3 effective wagons from each end [B] 6 effective wagons from each end
[C] 9 effective wagons from each end [D] 10 from engine 5 from B/V

531. When Loco Pilot of the train experienced any abnormal condition in the track, shall stop his train at []

A] LSS of next station [B] Home of next station
[C] within station section [D] next block station without clearing block section

532. When 'lurch' is reported and subsequently a train is sent in the absence of engineering official, caution order is given to the LP to stop dead if considered safe, proceed at a speed of []

A] 10 kmph [B] 15 kmph [C] 30 kmph [D] 8 kmph

533. Rail fracture of less than 30mm, the speed of first train shall be []
 [A] 10 kmph [B] 15kmph [C] 30 kmph [D] 8 kmph
534. Rail fracture of less than 30mm, the speed of second and subsequent trains shall be []
 [A] 10 kmph [B] 15kmph [C] 30 kmph [D] 8 kmph
535. Rail fracture of more than 30 mm or multiple fractures, to pass trains track is to be certified by []
 A] AEN [B] PWI [C] key man [D] Gang mate
536. During Temporary Single Line working, Authority given to Loco Pilot []
 [A] PLCT [B] CLCT [C] T/D 602 [D] T/369(3b)
537. During Temporary Single Line working, the speed of first train shall be []
 [A] 25 kmph [B] 10 kmph [C] 15 kmph [D] MPS
538. During Temporary Single Line working when the train is proceeding on wrong line, in addition ATP, the train shall be despatched by issuing []
 [A] pilot out memo [B] T/369(3b) [C] T/511 [D] T/512
539. During Total Interruption of Communication on double line authority to the Loco Pilot is []
 [A] T/C 602 [B] PLCT [C] T/B 802 [D] CLCT
540. During T I C on double line, the Loco Pilot to proceed with a restricted speed of []
 [A] 25/10 kmph [B] 15/8 kmph [C] 20/10 kmph [D] 15/10 kmph
541. Authority for light engine/vehicle which is going to open communications is []
 [A] T/A 602 [B] T/B 602 [C] T/C 602 [D] T/D 602
542. If it is required to dispatch a relief engine or relief train into obstructed block section, it can be dispatched by issuing []
 [A] T/A 602 [B] T/B 602 [C] T/C 602 [D] T/D 602
543. On Double line, Protection on same line in front is required when []
 [A] accident occurred [B] relief engine is asked [C] train stopped for 15 min [D] none of these
544. If the stoppage happens (more than 15 minutes) on a gradient steeper than 1 in 150 for roller bearing stock (goods train), the number of hand brakes to be applied in addition to the application of brake van hand brake []
 [A] 6 wagons from each end [B] 6 from each end and 6 in centre
 [C] 10 inside engine+5 inside B/V or one third whichever is more [D] All wagons
545. When engine disabled, LP will request the Guard to arrange for a relief engine if the LP expects that putting the engine in working order will take more than []
 [A] 5 minutes [B] 10 minutes [C] 20 minutes [D] 30 minutes
546. If Loco Pilot enters block section without authority and subsequently sends his Assistant Loco Pilot with a memo to SM in rear, that S M shall give []
 [A] PLCT [B] Caution order [C] T/A 602 [D] T/369(3b)
547. When a train parts on its journey, the tonnage of the train shall be jointly checked by []
 [A] SM&GD [B] GD&LP [C] SM, GD & TXR [D] SM, GD & LP
548. If Loco Pilot enters block section without authority and subsequently sends his ALP with a memo to SM in advance, that S M shall give []
 [A] PLCT [B] Caution order [C] T/A 602 [D] T/369(3b)
549. During divided train working, the Guard will prepare a written permission give to Loco Pilot to proceed to the next station in the form []
 [A] T/A 602 [B] Caution order [C] T/609 [D] Written memo

550. At night, during divided train working, the second portion of the train left in section shall be protected in the rear by []
 [A] Guard [B] ALP [C] both ALP and guard [D] none of these
551. The light engine which is coming on T/609 to pick up the second portion shall come with a restricted speed of []
 [A] 25kmph [B] 15/10 kmph [C] normal speed [D] 15/8 kmph
552. In case of fire accident in a passenger carrying train, the first objective to be achieved is to []
 [A] Safety of passengers [B] Extinguish fire [C] isolate fire coach [D] Switch off power supply
553. In the event of a fire on any part of the electrical equipment, the affected part is first to be completely []
 [A] isolated from power supply [B] put off fire [C] First 'A' and then 'B' [D] none of these
554. The following shall not be used for extinguishing fires on electrical equipment []
 [A] Dry chemical powder [B] sand [C] water [D] none of these
555. On D/L Automatic signal shall not assume OFF position unless the line is clear not only upto the next Automatic signal but also for an adequate distance of not less than []
 [A] 180 m [B] 120 m [C] 400 m [D] 100 m
556. All Guards, Loco Pilots, Assistant Loco Pilots, Motor men who are required to work in automatic block system shall undergo one day intensive training and a certificate shall be renewed once in []
 [A] 3 months [B] 3 years [C] 5 years [D] 6 months
557. SMR/TI shall renew the competency certificates (Automatic section) for []
 [A] SMs [B] Guards of that station [C] SMs and pointsmen [D] none of these
558. When Loco Pilot passes an automatic signal at ON, he shall observe SR of []
 [A] 8 kmph [B] 10kmph [C] 15 kmph [D] 25 kmph
559. When the train has been stopped at an Automatic stop signal, the signal that guard shall show towards the rear []
 [A] White [B] Signal warning of obstruction ahead [C] amber flasher light [D] Proceed
560. After passing an automatic signal at ON, the Loco Pilot of the following train hauled by any locomotive shall ensure that a minimum distance to be maintained between his train and preceding train is []
 [A] 120 m [B] three OHE masts [C] 150 m or two OHE masts [D] none of these
561. When LSS fails on single line automatic block system, Authority to proceed to Loco Pilot is []
 [A] PLCT [B] PLCT+T/A 912 [C] CO+T/A 912 [D] T/369(3b) +C O of 10 KMPH
562. When LSS fails on double line automatic block system, authorities to be given to LP of the train []
 [A] PLCT+ CO of 10 kmph [B] PLCT+T/A 912 [C] T/D 912+T/A 912 [D] T/369(3b)+ CO of 10 kmph
563. When a train is stopped in an automatic block signaling section on single line and train cannot proceed further, the Guard shall protect in rear duly placing detonators at []
 [A] 250m , 500m & 510m [B] 90m, 180m & 190m [C] 600m, 1200m & 1210M [D] 90m, 180m, 190m & 200m
564. During prolonged failure of signals but communications are available on D/L Automatic Block System, the authority given to Loco Pilot is []
 [A] T/ D 602 [B] T/ D 912 [C] T/ C 602 [D] T /B 912
565. When signals and communication fail on Double line Automatic Block System, the authority given to the Loco Pilot is []
 [A] T/ B 602 [B] T/ D 912 [C] T/ C 602 [D] T /B 912

566. In the automatic block system, to dispatch a relief loco/train into the occupied block section authority given as the ATP for the relief loco/ train []
 [A] T/B 602 [B] T/ C 912 [C] T /D 602 [D] T /B 912
567. Relief loco/train shall proceed with a restricted speed of []
 [A] 25kmph [B] 15/10 kmph [C] normal speed [D] 15/8 kmph
568. When 'A' marker is illuminated of Gate stop signal in Automatic signalling territory, it means []
 [A] Gate is open [B] cannot say anything [C] gate is closed [D] gate is defective
569. When Gate signal in Automatic signalling territory is at 'ON' and 'A' marker is not illuminated, LP shall follow the rules of passing []
 [A] gate rules [B] gate rules and automatic rules [C] automatic rule only [D] none of these
570. LP shall pass a Semi Automatic signal with extinguished 'A' marker at 'ON' on receipt of written authority []
 [A] T/369(3b) [B] T/A 912 [C] T/D 912 [D] T/C 912
571. The normal authority to proceed on Single Line token less /Double line sections []
 [A] 'OFF' position of LSS [B] PLCT [C] PLCT or token [D] Any written document signed by SM
572. At stations where BPAC is not provided, the Guard of the train, after verifying the last vehicle is standing clear of the fouling mark, inform Station Master by []
 [A] waving arm by day [B] P N exchange through walkie-talkie
 [C] showing white light by night [D] none of these
573. Occasions where exchange of private numbers between SM and guard is not required for ensuring complete arrival of train []
 [A] clear indication of BPAC [B] run through trains [C] end cabins are provided [D] all the above
574. During line block, to receive the units coming on right line, authority to receive the first unit []
 [A] taking 'off' signals [B] pilot in memo [C] T/509 [D] none of these
575. During line/integrated/shadow block, if the units are coming on wrong line, units shall be received on []
 [A] taking 'off' signals [B] pilot in memo [C] T/509 [D] none of these
576. From the obstruction (work spot), Engg. Stop indicator is located at []
 [A] 45 m [B] 1200 m [C] 400 m [D] 30 m
577. From the obstruction (work spot) Engg. Speed indicator is located at []
 [A] 45 m [B] 1200 m [C] 400 m [D] 30 m
578. On B.G, from the obstruction (work spot) Engg. Caution indicator is located at []
 [A] 45 m [B] 1200 m [C] 400 m [D] 30 m
579. After stopping at the stop indicator, Loco Pilot shall sign in this book and proceed with restricted speed of []
 [A] ER-7, 10 kmph [B] ER-7, 8 kmph [C] RS-6, 8 Kmph [D] Rough journal, 10 kmph
580. When major work such as relaying and re-girding is in progress a speed restriction that shall be observed on the adjoining line of DL//MULTIPLE/ line section []
 [A] 45 kmph [B] 50 kmph [C] stop dead and proceed [D] 30 kmph
- 581.** When water rises above the ballast level but below rail level, train should be allowed as per the []
 [A] a train shall not be allowed [B] train must stop and proceed after the velocity of the water is reduced
 [C] train must stop and be piloted by the PWI [D] track should be walked over by two men abreast one at either end of the sleepers before the train
582. When water overflows above the rails []
 [A] Train shall not be allowed [B] Train must stop and proceed after the velocity of the water is reduced
 [C] Train must stop and be piloted by the PWI [D] Train must stop and be piloted by gang man
583. Neutral section lies between two consecutive []
 [A] section insulators [B] block stations [C] sub stations [D] OHE depots

584. Danger Zone” means the zone lying around any live equipment within a radius of []
 [A] 45 m [B] 2 m [C] 2.5 m [D] 30 m
585. When a train comes to a stop in an electrified section and the cause of stoppage is not immediately obvious, the LP and Guard shall immediately take action to []
 [A] protect train [B] ask relief engine [C] protect train after engine failed only [D] none of these
586. The speed of the train while passing through Neutral section shall not be less than []
 [A] 45 kmph [B] 20 kmph [C] 40 kmph [D] 30 kmph
587. When the tower wagon is moved, attached to a train, it should be inside the []
 [A] engine [B] working engine [C] rear B/V [D] Sixth vehicle
588. When the tower wagon is attached to a train, the speed of the train should be []
 [A] MPS of train [B] Speed stenciled on tower wagon [C] as per load of the train [D] Sectional speed
589. When healthy section is temporarily isolated and re-energised, if train entered faulty section, the speed of the first train by day / night shall be []
 [A] 25/10 kmph [B] 20/10 kmph [C] 40/40 kmph [D] 60/30 kmph
590. The permission, guard of the train with the ODC receives from the authorized person, to enter the section (electrified) is []
 [A] permission from CHC [B] permission from TPC [C] trolley / lorry notice [D] permit to work
591. Notice stations, where divisional caution order shall be issued are specified in the []
 [A] Working time table [B] rake link [C] CTR [D] Gradient chart
592. In the Caution order, the names of the stations concerned should be written in full but not []
 [A] letters [B] Codes [C] Capitals [D] Numerals
593. The caution order should have all the speed restrictions in force in []
 [A] Geological order [B] Gradient wise [C] Geographical order [D] Control section wise
594. LP shall not start the train and Guard shall not give signal to start from a notice station until they receive []
 [A] Divisional CO [B] PSR [C] TSR [D] Memo
595. In case of train crew change en route, Guard taking over charge must take over all Caution orders from []
 [A] In coming crew [B] SM of that station [C] TTE of the train [D] from LP of assisting engine if any
596. During passage of trains, the position of Gateman during day and night shall be []
 [A] holding unfurled flags/green light [B] holding furled red and green flags/white light
 [C] green flag/green light [D] holding unfurled green flag/no light
597. A common NI home signal without route indicator should be provided for any indirect reception of trains, with []
 [A] stop & caution aspect [B] stop & proceed aspect [C] Proceed with caution aspect [D] No aspect at all
598. During non interlocking working, All trains must be brought to a stop at the FSS and then allowed to enter (taking off signals) cautiously at speed not exceeding []
 [A] As per standard of interlocking [B] 20 kmph [C] 15 kmph [D] 30 kmph
599. During NI working, the LP shall not pass the outermost facing points even though signals are taken off unless he receives []
 [A] caution order at points [B] PHS at points [C] T/369(3b) [D] none of these
600. During NI working, SM/Guard/SWM in charge of the goomties shall be responsible for []
 [A] exchanging PHS at outermost facing points [B] correct setting, clamping and pad locking of points
 [C] Exchanging P N with SM for each train [D] All the above

601. Patrolling of line means in addition to the daily inspection carried out by key man of the gang []
 [A] Inspection of L C Gates [B] Inspection of line by foot [C] Surprise night inspection [D] all the above
602. Patrolling of railway line is done on following occasions []
 [A] Security patrolling during civil disorders [B] Watch at vulnerable points during monsoons
 [C] Monsoon patrolling [D] all the above
603. If the night patrolman does not turn up even after 15 minutes beyond the schedule arrival time, SM shall stop all the trains and issue caution order restricting the speed to []
 [A] 40 kmph [B] Spl. C O [C] stop dead and 10kmph [D] stop dead and 15kmph
604. Maximum number of wagons containing explosives permitted by goods trains is []
 [A] 3 [B] 5 [C] 10 [D] any number
605. Minimum number of wagons required to be given as support wagons from B V / Passenger coach / other inflammables when explosives are carried by a train are []
 [A] 3 [B] 5 [C] 10 [D] 1
606. Liquids, the vapours of which have flash point below 23° C classified under Class []
 [A] 'C' [B] 'A' [C] 'B' [D] Not classified
607. Class 'A' POL product when carried, minimum number of wagons given as support wagon from electric loco and from brake van or passenger carriage are []
 [A] 1 and 5 [B] 1 and 3 [C] 1 and 1 [D] 5 and 5
608. Tank wagons containing petroleum and other inflammable liquids not to be carried together With wagons containing []
 [A] liquid air [B] liquid oxygen [C] both A and B [D] none of these
609. To attach a dead engine to a train 'fit to run' certificate shall be issued by []
 [A] Section Engineer [B] Power controller [C] chief Loco Inspector [D] any of the above
610. Number of dead engines permitted to attach to passenger carrying train is/are []
 [A] any number each after 6 coaches [B] 1 [C] 2 [D] Nil
611. Under any circumstances, no dead engine should be attached to any []
 [A] Passenger train [B] CC rake goods [C] Rajdhani/Shatabdi [D] Mail/express
612. Officers inspection carriages are not to be permitted by []
 [A] Race specials [B] Postal express trains [C] Military specials [D] All the above
613. One of the following can be attached in excess of the permitted load []
 [A] Party Coach [B] Parcel Van [C] Officer's Saloon [D] Pantry Car
614. A mail/express train shall have after loco in front and in rearmost at least one []
 [A] Brake Van [B] Anti Telescopic / Steel Bodied SLR [C] Saloon [D] Dead Loco
615. No. of coaches permitted in rear of rear S L R excluding one inspection carriage for express trains []
 [A] 3 [B] 1 [C] 2 [D] Any No.
616. At standard – II R interlocked station the maximum speed permitted for the train over main line points is []
 [A] 140 kmph [B] 75 kmph [C] 160 kmph [D] 110 kmph
617. In case of train shunting, written instructions will be given in form No. []
 [A] T/811 [B] T/409 [C] T/806 [D] T/512

618. On Double line, to perform shunting beyond LSS, authority is []
 [A] T/806 with P N [B] shunt signal below LSS taken 'off' [C] LSS lever key [D] any one of the above
619. On double line, when shunting is permitted beyond LSS in rear of a train travelling away the authority is []
 [A] T/806 without P N [B] T 409 [C] either 'A' or 'B' [D] T/806 with P.N
620. On S/L token less sections, to perform shunting beyond LSS and up to FSS, authority is []
 [A] T 806 + shunt key or P N [B] shunt signal below LSS [C] T/806 only [D] T/806 +written memo to come back
621. On double line, to perform shunting beyond Outer most facing points/BSLB, the authority is []
 [A] T/806 + P N [B] T/806+ shunt key [C] T/806 only [D] T/806 +written memo to come back
622. Maximum number of persons other than the Loco Pilot/Motorman or Guard are authorized to travel in the Cab of EMU/MEMU with special permits []
 [A] 1 [B] 2 [C] 3 [D] 4
623. The test should be conducted before taking out MEMU/EMU on the 1st daily service run from MEMU/EMU shed, stabling siding and platform line is []
 [A] joint brake test [B] LP&ALP check [C] LP & TXR [D] none of these
624. EMU/MEMU shall be protected as per Rule 6.03/9.10, If detention exceeds or it is likely to exceed []
 [A] 5 minutes [B] 10 minutes [C] 15 minutes [D] none of these
625. In-charge of pilot sent to siding shall be []
 [A] Loco pilot [B] Competent authority of siding [C] Guard or any person deputed by SM [D] guard only
626. Guard / L P of all trains who are provided with VHF sets shall inform S M /controller when passenger /goods trains are delayed in the block section for over []
 [A] 10 / 15 Min [B] 5 / 15 Min [C] 10 / 20 Sec [D] 10 / 20 min
627. An example of consequential accident is []
 [A] Signal Passing At "ON" [B] Entering Into B/S w/o ATP [C] Fire On Train [D] Averted Collisions
628. An example of indicative accident is []
 [A] Passing Stop Signal At "ON" [B] Fire On Train [C] Collisions [D] LC Gate Accidents
629. Passing stop signal at Danger is this type of accident []
 [A] Collisions [B] Averted Accident [C] Breach Of Block Rule [D] Indicative Accident
630. In an accident if damage to Railway property exceeds Rs 2 Crores, such accident shall be treated as []
 [A] Serious Accident [B] Collision [C] Averted Accident [D] SPAD
631. To treat as averted collision, outside station limits, the distance between two trains shall be []
 [A] Less than 600 m [B] 400 m or more [C] Less than 100 m [D] Less than 180 m
632. When persons are knocked down or run over and dead, no responsible person is available, body shall be []
 [A] ignored [B] inform at next station [C] drop a memo while runs through [D] Handed over the dead body at nearest gate lodge or station with a memo
633. An example of breach of block rules is []
 [A] Train entered into wrong line [B] train entered into B/S without ATP [C] Train entered into siding [D] All
634. Accident siren when accident takes place at out station, main line obstructed and MRT required is []
 [A] 4 Long [B] 3 Long 1 Short [C] 4 Long 1 Short [D] 3 Long
635. The target time for turning out ART by day and night is []
 [A] 15 & 20 minutes [B] 30 & 45 minutes [C] 1 hour and 1 ½ hour [D] none of these

636. The target time for turning out MRT for direct/indirect dispatch is []
 [A] 15 and 20 minutes [B] 30 and 45 minutes [C] 10 and 15 minutes [D] 15 and 30 minutes
637. Whenever accident takes place, GLP has to prepare report in forms No []
 [A] Acc- 1 [B] Acc- 2 [C] Acc- 3 [D] Acc - 9
638. On complete arrival of the Pilot from siding inside the fouling mark and after verifying the LV number, the Pilot in charge intimate SM by []
 [A] endorsement in Pilot movement register [B] exchange of PN
 [C] endorsement in the TSR [D] waving of hand/white light day/night
639. The Guard shall indicate the complete arrival of the train where BPAC is not provided for a stopping train when walkie talkie is working by []
 A) waving of hand/ white light B) writing PN in train intact register
 [C] issuing a PN on walkie-talkie [D] talking on walkie talkie to SM
640. The Guard shall issue a PN to the SM at stations not provided with BPAC for a stopping train after ensuring []
 [A] train comes to a stop at the station [B] train clears the block section
 [C] train runs through station [D] train arrived completely and standing within fouling mark
641. Train Intact Register is in the form number []
 [A] T 1420 [B] T 1410 [C] T 1510 [D] T 720
642. When walkie talkie is not working the Guard shall indicate the complete arrival for a stopping train where BPAC is not available by []
 [A] waving of hand/ white light [B] writing PN in train intact register
 [C] Personally coming to SM office and giving PN [D] talking on CUG phone to SM
643. List of stations, no of reception lines at these stations which require exchange of P N by the Guard to ensure complete arrival with provision of BPACs, shall be circulated through []
 A) Sign On register [B] additional LR trips [C] Caution Order [D] SOB
644. As and when there is a change of traction the Loco Pilot/ Guard should []
 A) Release the formation [B] conduct GLP check
 C) conduct brake continuity test [D] conduct brake continuity test / release the formation
645. The Whistle code to be given while approaching Level crossing gates is []
 [A] Intermittent long [B] Intermittent short [C] Continuous long [D] One long one short
646. During dense fog maximum speed of a train on Automatic block system when it is showing single yellow light shall be restricted to []
 A) 25kmph B) Restricted speed to stop at next stop signal C) 60kmph D) 30kmph
647. During dense fog maximum speed of a train on Automatic block system when signal showing two yellow lights shall be restricted to []
 A) 25kmph B) Restricted speed to stop at next stop signal C) 60kmph D) 30kmph
648. In case speedometer of loco is defective on run in the section it can be worked []
 [A] with 40 kmph [B] with repair or relief engine arranged
 [C] upto shed [D] upto next crew changing point with 10% reduced speed
649. In case speedometer is defective in loco at a crew changing point it can be worked []
 [A] with 40 kmph [B] with repair or relief engine arranged
 [C] upto loco shed [D] upto next crew changing point with 10% reduced speed
650. Dummy wagons for the POL product from the Loco and BV is not required when []
 [A] Engine attached in rear [B] 8-wheeler BV is provided
 [C] 4-wheeler is attached in front and rear [D] explosive wagons are attached in rear

651. How the Guard will know about the application of brakes by the LP []
 [A] talking with LP on walkie-talkie [B] physically seeing train reduction of speed
 [C] Drop in BP pressure guage of BV [D] Drop in FP pressure guage of BV
652. Universal key is provided with the Guard in his personnel equipments to ensure []
 [A] Carriages are locked after passengers entrain [B] SLR is locked if not leased
 [C] SLR is locked if leased [D] For opening and closing of Guards compartment of SLR
653. For originating train, responsibility for closing the compartment of front/Middle SLR lies with []
 [A] LP and ALP [B] Guard of train [C] TXR staff [D] SM of the station
654. Before leaving BV/SLR of the train the Guard shall []
 [A] lock the BV/SLR [B] apply the hand brakes of BV/SLR
 [C] endorsement is made in rough journal [D] drop in BP pressure
655. After clearance of the loop line cross-over points, when a train passes through loop lines at a station the LP shall []
 [A] look for T/P or T/G board [B] ask SM whether to proceed with normal speed
 [C] guard to inform on walkie talkie [D] exchange all right signals
656. LP and Guard notice Flat tyre on run should clear block section with a speed restriction of []
 A] 15 kmph B] 30 kmph C] 50 kmph D] 75 kmph
657. The speed that a empty goods/passenger train can run after inspection of the section where flat tyre is detected upto USFD test is done is []
 A] 15 kmph B] 30 kmph C] 50 kmph D] 75 kmph
658. The speed that a loaded goods train can run after inspection of the section where flat tyre is detected upto USFD test is done is []
 A] not permitted B] 30 kmph C] 50 kmph D] 75 kmph
659. The speed that a empty goods/passenger train can run after inspection of the section where flat tyre is detected after USFD test is done for the first 24 hours is []
 A] 15 kmph B] 30 kmph C] 50 kmph D] 75 kmph
660. The speed that a loaded good train can run after inspection of the section where flat tyre is detected after USFD test is done for the first 24 hours is []
 A] 15 kmph B] 30 kmph C] 50 kmph D] 75 kmph
661. To permit pilot into siding with engine pushing, the following condition(s) shall be fulfilled []
 A) Gradient not steeper than 1 in 400 B) no non-interlocked gates enroute
 C) station yard Isolated from siding line. D) all the above
662. Best method among isolation methods is ————— []
 A) Buffer stop B) Trap point C) Sand Hump D) scotch Block
663. Number of gauges available on Indian Railways are ----- []
 A) one B) Two C) Three D) none
664. CSR means ----- []
 A) Common standing room B) Clear Standing Room C) Case Steady Record D) Common Steady Room
665. The system of working in force on BZA Division []
 A) Absolute Block system B) Automatic Block system C) One Train Only System D) Both A & B
666. The item phased out from use on IR recently and replaced by flasher hand signal lamp is []
 A) Detonator B) H/S flag C) Fusee D) Torch

667. While receiving a train on an obstructed line the train should be stopped at ----- meters from the obstruction []
A) 45 m B) 60m C) 70m D) 50m
668. The shunt signal placed in color light area is --- -- []
A) Disc Type B) Semaphore C) Position light D) None
669. Type of Inter locking at Vijayawada station is []
A) Solid state Interlocking B) RRI C) Electronic Interlocking D) Panel Interlocking
670. The standard composition of a BOXN rake is ----- []
A) 59+BV B) 42+BV C) 47+BV D) 58+BV
671. The standard composition of BCN rake is ----- - []
A) 59+BV B) 42+BV C) 47+BV D) 58+BV
672. Number of RRI cabins available in BZA Division []
A) one B) two C) three D) none
673. ----- is the index of efficiency of passenger train operations []
A) Punctuality B) Speed C) C O D) Earnings
674. ----- is the index of efficiency of goods train operations []
A) Punctuality B) Speed C) C O D) Earnings
675. Quarterly safety bulletin on S.C.Rly is known as ----- []
A) VIGIL B) Fly Leaf C) JPO D) Gazette
676. Jurisdiction of BZA Division is covering ---- number of Districts []
A) one B) two C) three D) None of the above
677. For the purpose of weather warning BZA Division area falls under-----Zone []
A) FIVE B) Two C) Three D) Four
678. LC Gates census are made once in ---- years to review the classification []
A) FIVE B) Two C) Three D) Four
679. LC Gates census are conducted for a period of ----- Days []
A) 1 B) 3 C) 7 D) 4
680. No. of items which constitute the brake van equipment are ----- []
A) 5 B) 3 C) 7 D) 4
681. Maximum permissible speed of a goods train loaded with CC+8+2 is ---- []
A) 60 kmph B) 30 kmph C) 40 kmph D) 75 kmph
682. For line block purpose the engineering works are divided into ----- categories []
A) 5 B) 3 C) 7 D) 4
683. Suspension is ----- []
A) Minor Penalty B) not a Penalty C) Major Penalty D) None of the above
684. Censure is a ----- []
A) Minor Penalty B) not a Penalty C) Major Penalty D) None of the above
685. Dismissal is a ----- Penalty []
A) Minor Penalty B) not a Penalty C) Major Penalty D) None of the above
686. Authorities that are consulted before the preparation of timetables are []
A) Revenue authorities [B] RMS [C] District Collectors [D] Transport authorities
687. While fixing the departure, an ideal time for an overnight express train at Originating station is []

[A] afternoon [B] afterlunch [C] mid night [D] afterDinner

688. TheRepresentationsthataretakenintoaccountintheDivisionaltimetablemeeting held with branch officers presided by Sr.DOM are []

A) DRUCC members [B] MP/MLA's [C] both A & B [D]none of the above

689.In the month of October minutes of Divisional time table meeting sent to []

[A]CTM [B] CPTM [C]DRM [D] CFTM

690. InterRailwayTime Table coordination meeting presidedoverbytheExecutiveDirector(Coaching) held every year generally in the month of []

(A) Jan/Feb [B]Oct/Nov [C]July/Aug [D]Apr/May

691.InterRailwayTimeTablecoordinationmeetingheldgenerallyinthemonthofJan/ Feb every year presided over by the []

A) ExecutiveDirector(Freight) [B]Executive Director(Coaching)

[C]ExecutiveDirector(Commercial) [D] ExecutiveDirector(Safety)

692.The basic units for meaSuring time, distance, weight, etc. are []

A) Secondary units [B]Derivedunits [C]Primary units [D] Fundamentalunit

693. Multiplication of two primary units is []

[A]Secondary units [B]Derivedunits [C]Primary units [D] Fundamentalunit

694. Ratio of Gross working Expenses to Gross Revenue Receipts []

[A] Working Ratio [B] Operating Ratio [C] rate of return [D] None of the above

695. Rostered hours maximum limit for intensive roster is []

[A] 12 hours B) 24 hours [C] 36 hours [D] 48 hours

696. Maximum amount of Retirement Gratuity payable []

[A] 20 LAKHS [B] 10 LAKHS [C] 25LAKHS [D] 15LAKHS

697. Standard form to be used for order of suspension is []

A)SF-1 [B] SF-2 [C] SF-5 [D] SF-11

698. Maternity leave permissible for a period of []

[A]90 days [B]120 days [C] 135 days [D] 180 days

699. From the date of confinement Paternity leaves to be availed within. []

[A] 12 months [B] 24 months [C] 6 months [D]48 months

700. Maximum speed of 140 T Hydraulic Crane (BG) is. []

[A] 40 KMPH B) 60 KMPH [C] 80 KMPH [D] 100KMPH

701. POH interval of passenger coaches run on Mail Exp/Passenger trains is []

[A]6 months [B]12 months [C] 18 months [D] 24 months

702. Percentage of spare coaches for Traffic requirements that must be kept at the depots for Non AC coaches is []

[A] 2 % [B] 5 % [C] 7 % [D] 10%

703. Percentage of spare coaches for Mechanical requirements that must be kept at the depots for AC coaches is []

[A] 8.5% [B]6 % [C] 5% [D] 10%

704. Percentage of spare coaches for Traffic requirements that must be kept at the depots for

Rajdhani/Shatabdi trains is []

- [A] 8.5% [B] 6 % [C] 5% [D] 10%

705. Percentage of spare coaches for Traffic requirements that must be kept at the depots for AC coaches is []

- [A] 8.5% [B] 6 % [C] 5% [D] 10%

706. Percentage of spare coaches for Mechanical requirements that must be kept at the depots for RAJDHANI/SHATABDI coaches is []

- [A] 12% [B] 6 % [C] 5% [D] 10%

707. Percentage of spare coaches for Mechanical requirements that must be kept at the depots for Non AC coaches is []

- [A] 8.5% [B] 6 % [C] 5% [D] 10%

708. BPC for "Parcel Express" is valid for []

- [A] 10 days [B] 4500 km
[C] 'A' or 'B' whichever is earlier [D] 35 days/7500km whichever is earlier

709. Different types of maintenance of Passenger carrying trains are []

- [A] Primary [B] Secondary [C] Terminal attention [D] all the above

710. The period of interval of IOH of passenger coaches is between []

- [A] 12 months [B] Two POH [C] 24 months [D] three POH

711. First dual cab Diesel engine is []

- [A] WDP-4D [B] WDM-4 [C] WAG-5 [D] WDP-4

712. Running of trains in SCR is permitted with maximum no. of coaches []

- [A] 18+VPU [B] 23+VPU [C] 26 [D] 24 + VPU/IC

713. Operating Ratio is a parameter of that calculates expenses as a proportion of revenues. []

- (A) operational convenient (B) Operational Efficiency (C) Operational Mobility (D) None of these

714. As per VIIth Pay commission Section controller Allowance is []

- (A) Rs 6000 P/ M (B) Rs 7000 P/M (C) Rs 5000 P/M (D) Rs 10000 P/M

715. As per VIIth Pay Dress allowance for SM []

- (A) Rs 6000 P/A (B) Rs 10000 P/M (C) Rs 5000 P/A (D) Rs 10000 P/A

716. The Minimum pension as per VIIth Pay commission []

- (A) Rs 3500 (B) Rs 8500 (C) Rs 9000 (D) Rs 1050

717. Composite transfer grant as per VII PC is equivalent to []

- (A) 80% pay (B) 70% pay (C) 65% pay (D) 35% pay

718. The Ministry of Railways Launched programme for all Railway staff to improve their competence.

- (A) Rail Vision (B) Rail Vikas Shibir []
(C) Saksham (D) Rail Swachhta Pakhwada

Arithmetic's

Directions: (Q no. 751 – 775): In each of the following questions, a number series is given with one of the terms missing. Choose the correct alternative that will continue the same pattern and replace the question mark (?) in the given series.

719. 21, 23, 27, 33, ? []

- A) 37 B) 41 C) 43 D) 56

720. 68, 67, 64, 59, ? A) 52	B) 53	C) 54	D) 56	[]
721. 0, 2, 6, 8, 16, 30, 54, ? A) 74	B) 88	C) 100	D) 110	[]
722. 4, ?, 144, 400, 900, 1764 A) 25	B) 36	C) 49	D) 100	[]
723. 2, 10, 30, 68, ? A) 125	B) 130	C) 128	D) 135	[]
724. 6, 11, 21, 36, 56, ? A) 42	B) 51	C) 81	D) 91	[]
725. 8, 14, 26, 44, 68, ? A) 71	B) 78	C) 84	D) 98	[]
726. 3, 9, 6, 36, 30, ? A) 900	B) 800	C) 950	D) 400	[]
727. 36, 34, 30, 28, 24, ? A) 23	B) 26	C) 20	D) 22	[]
728. 97, 90, 76, 55, ? A) 28	B) 27	C) 26	D) 25	[]
729. 1, 6, 15, ?, 45, 66, 91 A) 25	B) 26	C) 27	D) 28	[]
730. 5, 11, 23, 47, 95, ? A) 190	B) 191	C) 161	D) 169	[]
731. 7, 12, 19, 28, 39, ? A) 52	B) 50	C) 51	D) 48	[]
732. 2, 6, 12, ?, 30 A) 18	B) 24	C) 20	D) 26	[]
733. 24, 6, 18, 9, 36, 9, 24, ? A) 24	B) 12	C) 8	D) 6	[]
734. 2, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 8, ? A) 9	B) 10	C) 7	D) 8	[]
735. 1, 4, 27, 256, ? A) 625	B) 3125	C) 3025	D) 1225	[]
736. 285, 253, 221, 189, ? A) 122	B) 153	C) 157	D) 151	[]
737. 8, 3, 11, 14, 25, ? A) 50	B) 39	C) 29	D) 11	[]
738. 3, 8, 27, 112, ?, 3396 A) 565	B) 452	C) 560	D) 1530	[]
739. 2, 9, 28, 65, ?				[]

- A) 121 B) 195 C) 126 D) 103
740. 31, 13, 45, 54, ?, 63 []
A) 36 B) 54 C) 61 D) 58
741. 8, 27, 64, ? []
A) 216 B) 224 C) 64 D) 125
742. 6, 9, 12, 15, 15, 18, ? []
A) 21 B) 20 C) 19 D) 22
743. 107, 97, 82, 62, ? []
A) 52 B) 42 C) 47 D) 37
744. which is the smallest fraction in given fractions []
A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) $\frac{2}{3}$ C) $\frac{3}{4}$ D) $\frac{1}{4}$
- 745 . Which is the largest fraction in given fractions []
A) $\frac{5}{7}$ B) $\frac{6}{7}$ C) $\frac{3}{5}$ D) $\frac{2}{3}$
746. Which of following fraction is equal to $\frac{3}{7}$ []
A) $\frac{6}{7}$ B) $\frac{3}{14}$ C) $\frac{9}{21}$ D) $\frac{9}{14}$
747. 0.666 can be written as the following fraction []
A) $\frac{5}{7}$ B) $\frac{6}{7}$ C) $\frac{3}{5}$ D) $\frac{2}{3}$
748. $1.5 \times 1.5 \times 1.5 =$ []
A) 33.75 B) 3.375 C) 0.3375 D) 337.5
749. $25 + 5 \times 25 - 15/3 =$ []
A) 145 B) 175 C) 745 D) 485
750. $55 + 32 - 78 + 13 =$ []
A) 32 B) 22 C) 23 D) 33
751. $33 + 12(2 + 13) - 18 =$ []
A) 197 B) 196 C) 195 D) 205
752. Which of the following is a prime number ? []
A) 33 B) 81 C) 93 D) 97
753. The smallest 3 digit prime number is []
A) 101 B) 103 C) 109 D) 113
754. The smallest 4 digit number is []
A) 999 B) 9999 C) 1000 D) 1001
755. The largest 3 digit number is []
A) 999 B) 100 C) 1000 D) 101
756. How many odd numbers are there between 10 to 20? []
A) 6 B) 4 C) 5 D) 7
757. In the following numbers, which number is divisible by 4 ? []
A) 477 B) 516 C) 625 D) 710
- 758 . In the following numbers, which number is divisible by 5? []
A) 471 B) 516 C) 625 D) 726

759. In the following numbers, which number is divisible by 3? []

- A) 477 B) 517 C) 625 D) 710

760. In the following numbers, which number is divisible by 2? []

- A) 1002 B) 2001 C) 5003 D) 719

761. In the following numbers, which number is divisible by 7? []

- A) 477 B) 517 C) 625 D) 672

762. The average age of three boys is 15 years and their ages are in proportion 3:5:7 What is the age in years of the youngest boy? []

- A) 12 B) 9 C) 14 D) 15

763. The average of 10 numbers is calculated as 15. It is discovered later on that while calculating the average, one number namely 36 was wrongly read as 26. The correct average is? []

- A) 14 B) 16 C) 18 D) 20

764. At what rate percent on simple interest will Rs.750 amount to Rs.900 in 5 years? []

- A) 2 % B) 4% C) 5% D) 6%

765. What is the rate percent when the simple interest on Rs.800 amount to Rs.160 in 4 Years? []

- A) 4% B) 5% C) 3% D) 2%

766. A sum of money is to be distributed among A, B, C, D in the proportion of 5 : 2 : 4 : 3. If C gets Rs. 1000 more than D, what is B's share? []

- A) 1000 B) 2000 C) 3000 D) 4000

767. In a camp, there is a meal for 120 men or 200 children. If 150 children have taken the meal, how many men will be catered to with remaining meal? []

- A) 50 B) 30 C) 40 D) 25

768. 36 men can complete a piece of work in 18 days. In how many days will 27 men complete the same work? []

- A) 18 B) 24 C) 36 D) 12

769. A does a work in 10 days and B does the same work in 15 days. In how many days they together will do the same work? []

- A) 5 days B) 6 days C) 8 days D) 9 days

770. A can finish a work in 18 days and B can do the same work in half the time taken by A Then, working together, what part of the same work they can finish in a day? []

- A) 1/6 B) 1/9 C) 2/5 D) 2/7

771. A tyre has two punctures. The first puncture alone would have made the tyre flat in 9 minutes and the second alone would have done it in 6 minutes. If air leaks out at a constant rate, how long does it take both the punctures together to make it flat? []

- A) 3 B) 4.5 C) 3.6 D) 18

772. A, B and C can complete a piece of work in 24, 6 and 12 days respectively. Working together, they will complete the same work in []

- A) 1/24 day B) 7/24 day C) 3(3/7) days D) 4 days

773. A man can do a job in 15 days. His father takes 20 days and his son finishes it in 25 days. How long will they take to complete the job if they all work together? []

- A) Less than 6 days B) Exactly 6 days C) Approximately 6.4 days D) More than 10 days.

774. A man can do a piece o work in 5 days, but with the help of his son, he can do it in 3 days. In what time can the son do it alone? []

- A) 6(1/2) days B) 7 days C) 7 ½ days D) 8 days

775. Seven men can complete a work in 12 days. They started the work and after 5 days, two men left. In how many days will the work be completed by the remaining men? []

- A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 9.8

776. 12 men complete a work in 9 days. After they have worked for 6 days, 6 more men join them. How many days will they take to complete the remaining work? []

- A) 2 days B) 3 days C) 4 days D) 8

777. 3 men, 4 women and 6 children can complete a work in 7 days. A woman does double the work a man does and a child does half the work a man does. How many women alone can complete this work in 7 days? []

- A) 7 B) 8 C) 12 D) Cannot be determined

778. A man, a woman and a boy can complete a job in 3, 4 and 12 days respectively. How many boys must assist 1 man and 1 woman to complete the job in $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day? []

- A) 1 B) 4 C) 19 D) 41

779. 10 men and 15 women together can complete a work in 6 days. It takes 100 days for one man alone to complete the same work. How many days will be required for one woman alone to complete the same work? []

- A) 90 B) 125 C) 145 D) 225

780. If the speed of the stream is 2 km per hour, and the speed of the boat in still waters is 10 km per hour then find the time taken to cover 60 km downstream []

- A) 10 hr B) 5 hr C) 20 hr D) 30 hr

781. A man goes downstream and covers a distance of 120 km in 5 hours. The speed of the boat is twice the speed of the stream. Then the speed of the stream is []

- A) 4 km/hr B) 6 km/hr C) 8 km/hr D) 10 km/hr

782. A man goes downstream as well as upstream in a boat. He takes twice as long to row upstream as he takes to row the same distance downstream. The ratio of the speed of the boat in still water and the speed of the stream is []

- A) 1:3 B) 3:1 C) 4:1 D) 1:4

783. The speed of a boat is 5km/hr in still water. A man rows to a certain distance upstream and back to the starting point in a river. The speed of the flow is 2km/hr. Find the average speed for the total journey? []

- A) 3.9 km/hr B) 5.3 km/hr C) 4 km/hr D) 4.2 km/hr

784. In one hour, a boat goes 11 km along the stream and 5 km against the stream. The speed of the boat in still water (in km/hr) is []

- A) 3 B) 5 C) 8 D) 9

785. A man can row upstream at 8 kmph and downstream at 13 kmph. The speed of the stream is []

- A) 2.5 km/hr B) 4.2 km/hr C) 5 km/hr D) 10.5 km/hr

786. A man rows downstream 32 km and 14 km upstream. If he takes 6 hours to cover each distance, then the velocity (in kmph) of the current is []

- A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) 1 C) $1\frac{1}{2}$ D) 2

787. A certain boat downstream covers a distance of 16 km in 2 hours downstream while covering the same distance upstream, it takes 4 hours. What is the speed of the boat in still water? []

- A) 4 km/hr B) 6 km/hr C) 8 km/hr D) Data inadequate

788. A boatman rowing against the stream goes 2 km in 1 hour and goes 1 km along the current in 10 minutes. How long does it take him to go 5 km in stationary water? []

- A) 40 minutes B) 1 hour C) 1 hr 15 minutes D) 1 hr 30 minutes

789. $1005 + (500 - 10) - 80 =$ []

- A) 1450 B) 1550 C) 1415 D) 1425

790. $3+33+333+3333=$ []
 A) 3669 B) 3999 C) 3602 D) 3702
791. $48/12+4 \times 25/5=$ []
 A) 24 B) 21 C) 18 D) 15
792. $261/? \times 15 + 270 = 405$ []
 A) 24 B) 25 C) 27 D) None of these
793. $47+345/15 \times 2=$ []
 A) 103 B) 93 C) 87 D) 83
794. $3.2 \times 2.1 \times 1.6=$ []
 A) 10.732 B) 10.752 C) 10520 D) 10.270
795. $65 \times 15/? = 195$ []
 A) 5 B) 15 C) 6 D) 25
796. $6389-1212-2828$ []
 A) 2349 B) 2493 C) 2549 D) 2394
797. $(749-325-124)/(1250-1100)$ []
 A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8
798. $34.36-45.67+86.56=?+37.96$ []
 A) 36.29 B) 32.29 C) 37.29 D) 37.49
799. A 250m long train crosses platform in 10 sec. what is the speed of the train? []
 A) 25m/s B) 20m/s C) 30m/s D) data in adequate
800. By how much $2/5^{\text{th}}$ of 200 greater than $3/5^{\text{th}}$ of 125 []
 A) 25 B) 20 C) 5 D) data in adequate
801. The product of two numbers is 180. Their difference is 3, what are the numbers []
 A) 20,17 B) 30,6 C) 10,18 D) 15, 12
802. The product of two consecutive numbers is 132. what are the numbers? []
 A) 21,22 B) 31,32 C) 11,12 D) 22,6
803. 30% of 5760 is []
 A) 1728 B) 2420 C) 1660 D) 1490
804. A and B can do a job in two days, if A alone can do the same job in 6 days, how many days will be taken by B alone []
 A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
805. A and B can do a piece of work in 12 days. B and C can do the job in 15 days, C and A in 20 days. How many days A + B + C can do this ? []
 A) 5 B) 10 C) 15 D) 20
806. 24 men can complete a job in 40 days, the number of men required to complete the job in 32 days is []
 A) 30 B) 35 C) 25 D) 40
807. A train passes a teligraph post in 40 sec. moving at a speed of 36 KMPH, the length of the train is []
 A) 400m B) 500m C) 450m D) 350m
808. A train is going at a speed of 180kmph, its speed in metres/sec. []
 A) 15 B) 30 C) 50 D) 60

809. 200m long train crosses the platform of double its length in 36 sec. the speed of the train in Kmph []

- A) 60 B) 48 C) 64 D) 66

810. A man covers half of his journey at 6 Kmph and remaining at 3 kmph, the average speed in Kmph []

- A) 4 B) 4.5 C) 6 D) 9

811. A borrows Rs 2000 pays back after 3 years at 10% simple interest, the amount paid by the man []

- A) 2300 B) 2600 C) 2030 D) 2100

812. The rate % per annum simple interest, if Rs 100 for 2 years interest paid on 500 []

- A) 5 B) 10 C) 25 D) 50

813. Rajani bought a Saree for 2 hundreds and sold it for 150, her loss % is []

- A) 15 B) 25 C) 30 D) 50

814. By selling a Cycle for 330, a man gains 10% profit, what is the cost price of the Cycle []

- A) 250 B) 275 C) 300 D) 330

815. An amount of Rs 450 is shared by A and B in the ratio 4:5, the shares of A and B are []

- A) 250,200 B) 200,250 C) 150,300 D) 300,150

816. An amount of Rs 450 is shared by A, B and C in the ratio 2:3:4, the shares of A, B and C are []

- A) 100, 150, 200 B) 150, 200, 250 C) 150, 200, 100 D) 100, 150, 200

817. The average of 9 numbers is 30, if a tenth number is added the average will be 32 what is the 10th number ? []

- A) 40 B) 50 C) 60 D) 70

818. The average of 9 numbers is 30, the average of 1st five numbers is 25 and the last 3 numbers is 35, what is the 6th number []

- A) 40 B) 50 C) 60 D) 70

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE (RAJYA BASHA)

819. In terms of Article ----- of The Constitution of India, Hindi language in Devanagari script shall be the official language of the Union []

- A) 370 B) 343(2) C) 343(1) D) 342(1)

820. Article 343 (2) of the Constitution of India empowers _____ to authorize use of Hindi in addition English []

- A) International form of Indian numeral B) Roman numbers C) capital letters D) none of these

821. Official Language Act was passed in []

- A) 1963 B) 1950 C) 1947 D) 1960

822. According to Official Language Rules, India is divided into ____ regions and they are _____, _____ and _____ []

- A) 3, A, B & C B) 2, A & B C) 3, X,Y & Z D) 2, NORTH & SOUTH

823. Which two states that come under Region A? []

- A) UP & AP B) TN & ASSAM C) MP & UP D) Kerala & Karnataka

824.What are the States that come under Region B? []

- A) UP & AP B) Gujarat & Punjab C) MP&UP D) Kerala & Karnataka

825. Which two states s that come under Region C? []

- A) UP & AP B) TN& GUJARAT C) MP&UP D) Kerala & Karnataka

826. Communications from Central Government Offices to the States, Offices and persons in _____ Region shall be in Hindi, and if it is in English, a Hindi translation shall accompany []
 A) A B) B C) C D) none of these
827. Communications from Central Govt. Offices to States or Offices in _____ region shall be in Hindi, and if it is in English, Hindi translation shall accompany []
 A) A B) B C) C D) none of these
828. Communications from Central Govt. Offices to persons in Region B shall be in _____ []
 A) Hindi B) English C) Hindi & English D) Hindi or English
829. Communications from Central Government Offices to States or Persons in Region C shall be in _____ []
 A) Hindi B) English C) Hindi & English D) Hindi or English
830. Communications between Central Government Offices between one Ministry or Department and another may be in _____ []
 A) Hindi B) English C) Hindi & English D) Hindi or English
831. Communications between Central Government Offices between one Ministry or Department and attached/subordinate offices in Region A may be in _____ depending on number of persons having another may be in _____ []
 A) Hindi B) English C) Hindi & English D) Hindi or English
832. Communications between Central Govt. Offices in Region A shall be in _____ []
 A) Hindi B) English C) Hindi & English D) Hindi or English
833. Communications between Central Govt Offices in Region B or C may be in _____ []
 A) Hindi B) English C) Hindi & English D) Hindi or English
834. Translations of such communication shall be provided along with the communication where it is addressed to Offices in _____ []
 A) A region B) B region C) A&B regions D) C region
835. Representations, when made/signed in Hindi shall be replied to in _____ []
 A) Hindi B) English C) Hindi & English D) none of these
836. Notings in Central Government Offices may be made by an employee in _____ and he translation be required to furnish a translation of it []
 A) Hindi B) English C) Hindi & English D) none of these
837. If an employee has working knowledge of Hindi, he will not ask for English translation of a Hindi Document, unless it is of _____ nature []
 A) Non -technical B) Technical C) Clumsy D) none of these
838. Manuals, Codes, Forms, Notices etc., shall be printed or cyclostyled in _____ form []
 A) Hindi B) English C) Hindi & English D) none of these
839. The forms and heading on registers shall be in _____ []
 A) Hindi B) English C) Bilingual D) English/Hindi
840. All name plates, sign boards, letter heads, inscriptions on envelopes and other stationery shall be in []
 A) Hindi B) English C) Bilingual D) English/Hindi
841. Responsibility for compliance of the Official Language Rules shall be that of _____ []
 A) Administrative head/Head of the office B) Head of the office C) Administrative head D) None of these
842. Chairman of the Kendriya Hindi Samithi(KHS)----- []
 A) President B) Prime Minister C) Vice -President D) Home Minister

843. Charman for committee of Parliament on official language.----- []
 A) President B) Prime Minister C) Vice -President D) Minister of Home affairs
844. Number of committee members for committee of Parliament on official language []
 A) 10 B) 20 C) 30 D) 40
845. Hindi Divas celebrated on ----- []
 A) 15th August B) 26th Jan C) 14th Sep D) Oct'20TH
846. Chairman of Railway Hindi Advisory committee []
 A) Minister for Railways B) Prime Minister C) President D) Vice -President
847. Chairman of Zonal official language implementation committee []
 A) Minister for Railways B) GM C) SDGM D) PCOM
848. Chairman of Divisional official language implementation committee []
 A) GM B) DRM C) Sr.DOM D) RBA

PERSONNEL

849. The Railway servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules came into force on _____ []
 A) 1968 B) 1970 C) 1971 D) 1978
850. Which form is used for placing a Railway employee under suspension []
 A) SF-1 B) SF-5 C) SF-3 D) SF-4
851. Which form is used for revocation of suspension []
 A) SF-1 B) SF-5 C) SF-3 D) SF-4
852. Which form is used for imposition of minor penalty []
 A) SF-5 B) SF-7 C) SF-11 D) SF-1
853. Which form is used for imposition of major penalty []
 A) SF-5 B) SF-7 C) SF-11 D) SF-1
854. Which form is used for nomination of Inquiry Officer []
 A) SF-5 B) SF-7 C) SF-11 D) SF-1
855. Which form is used to appoint a presenting officer []
 A) SF-5 B) SF-8 C) SF-11 D) SF-1
856. Retired Railway servants cannot act as defense helper in more than ___ cases at a time []
 A) 7 B) 9 C) 3 D) 5
857. A trade union representative can act as----- []
 A) Defence helper B) Inquiry Officer c) Legal advisor D) none of these
858. Competent authority may increase or decrease subsistence allowance ----- months after suspension []
 A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

ENGLISH

859. He is not to-----for what has happened []
 A) blame B) be blamed C) be blame D) blameworthy
860. kamala's fountain pen is ----- shyma's []
 A) so expensive as B) expensive than C) expensive D) as expensive as
861. The number of school dropouts-----quite disturbing []

- A) a B) are C) is D) were
862. She has never ----- with his working as a clerk []
 A) satisfy B) satisfied C) to satisfy D) been approve
863. At ----- station, I will hire a coolie to carry my baggage []
 A) a B) the C) an D) none of the above
864. The number of marks carried by each question ----- indicated at the end of the question []
 A) is B) are C) were D) not required
865. It is necessary that everybody ----- have a house []
 A) must B) should C) could D) would
866. I ----- tennis every day []
 A) Play B) Playing C) am playing D) am play
867. How many students in your class ----- from village? []
 A) came B) coming C) come D) are coming
868. I think I ----- a new calculator for tomorrow's maths class. []
 A) needs B) need C) am needing D) needed
869. The phone ----- can you please answer it? []
 A) ring B) ringing C) is ringing D) rang
870. She is married ----- an engineer []
 A) to B) with C) for D) not required
871. That job is perfect ----- him []
 A) for B) to C) with D) not required
872. She is beautiful ----- her []
 A) to B) then C) than D) with
873. I did not ----- him yesterday []
 A) see B) saw C) seen D) have seen
874. We enjoy ----- for a walk after dinner []
 A) to go B) going C) go D) for going
875. Smith and ----- went to the mall []
 A) me B) I C) myself D) mine
876. There was a ----- rainfall last year []
 A) few B) less C) fewer D) lesser
877. There are ----- students in the class []
 A) few B) fewer C) less D) lesser
878. It is ----- old television set []
 A) a B) the C) an D) none of the above
879. I ----- drive because I passed the driving test []
 A) may B) shall C) can D) will
880. I've been in America ----- 3 months []
 A) since B) from C) for D) by
881. At the party, I didn't meet ----- []
 A) everyone B) anybody C) everybody D) each one

882. They organised the party ----- []
 A) themselves B) himself C) their self D) their selves
883. She is----- than Sita []
 A) tall B) taller C) very tall D) tallest
884. She studied ----- the football game []
 A) while B) during C) for D)to
885. They do ----- lot of shopping []
 A) an B) the C) a D) not required
886. I do not want to ----- the game []
 A) lost B) lose C) loss D) loosing
887. You are ----- to complete the assignments []
 A) suppose B) supposed C) supposing D) to suppose
888. Let ----- go []
 A) his B) he C) him D)himself
889. The two brothers love -----other []
 A) one B) each C) every D) between
890. I -----waiting for you in the office for the last two hours []
 A) am B) have C) have been D) has been
891. I -----my project yesterday []
 A) complete B) completed C) completing D) am completing
892. Ram is blind-----one eye []
 A) with B) in C) for D) to
893. One should realize -----responsibilities []
 A) his B) their C) one's D) one
894. She is ----- to music []
 A) listen B) listened C) listening D) for listen
895. The ticket grants admission ----- the show []
 A) to B) for C) with D) from
896. Ram has been playing cricket ----- morning []
 A) from B) for C) since D) early
897. If I -----a bird, I would fly []
 A) am B) was C) were D) have
898. If I ----- to Delhi, I will meet her []
 A) will go B) go C) goes D) am going
899. they -----for shopping last weekend []
 A) gone B) went C) going D) go
900. I was ----- many movies back to back during vacation []
 A) looking B) seeing C) watching D) gazing
901. She ----- her essay last Friday []
 A) submitted B) will submit C) is submitting D) submit

902. They ----- for yoga every day []
A) go B) will go C) shall go D) goes
903. Scientists -----conducting studies on individual genes for years []
A) have B) have been C) has D) has been
904. Unless you -----hard, you will not pass []
A) work B) working C) worked D) works
905. This news was ----- from all india radio yesterday []
A) broadcasted B) broadcasting C) broadcast D) been broadcast
906. Hard work and honesty ----- needed for success in life []
A) are B) were C) is D)was
907. I have learnt this lesson word -----word []
A) for B) from C) by D) to
908. The snake ----- we saw in the forest was a Cobra []
A) which B) who C)whom D) none of these
909. She is the girl ----- we saw in the Railway station []
A) who B) whom C) when D)where
910. Everyone on the project----- to come to the meeting []
A) has B) had C) have D)is
911. Neither he nor his bodyguards ----- there []
A) are B) from C) were D) at
912. After he had finished his performance he ----- to home []
A) go B) gone C) by D) went
913. Gurad of the train shall ensure----- departure of train that the BV Equipment is correctly available []
A) before B) from C) on D) after
914. They asked me ----- my job []
A) for B) from C) by D) about
915. She was late for duty and -----punished for that []
A) for B) was C) by D) from
916. You-----get all the information if you read this book carefully []
A) won't B) from C) can D)to
917. He ----- been working in a bank for past 5 years []
A) has B) was C) from D) have
918. Each one of the boys ----- paid the tuition fee []
A) for B) from C) has D)to
919. Had I known it earlier I ----- contacted you []
A) would have B) will C) from D) have
920. The person ----- was recommended for this position did not fulfil prescribed norms []
A) where B) who C) whom D) can
921. Why ----- professor Gagan spend so many hours in the laboratory? []
A) can B) from C) this D) does
922. The population of Mumbai is higher -----that of Delhi []

- A) than B) on C) by D) of
923. Scarcely had I arrived----- the train left []
- A) on B) from C) when D) at
924. One ----- my favourite actors is acting in this play []
- A) is B) have C) by D) of
925. If there is no train ----- will you get there? []
- A) for B) from C) how D) why
926. He ----- in such a hurry that he didn't wait for me []
- A) is B) are C) go D) was
927. The maximum speed permissible ----- 1 in 8 ½ turn outs with curved switches of 52/60 KG Rails on PSC sleepers should be 15 KMPH []
- A) over B) on C) at D) where
928. They ----- been very close friends until they quarrelled []
- A) would B) from C) have D) were
929. You ----- remind me to post this letter []
- A) were B) have C) will D) must
930. I shall certainly write you----- I reach Bangalore []
- A) after B) where C) when D) before
931. On the ring road we witnessed the collision----- truck and auto []
- A) at B) between C) by D) with
932. Mr. Patel has not been ----- his office for the last one month []
- A) for B) at C) by D) attending
933. Azaruddin is ----- of the finest batsmen that India have produced []
- A) for B) great C) one D) big
934. The thief broke ----- house at the dead of night []
- A) go B) went C) the D) into
935. May I know ----- you want to see please? []
- A) who B) whom C) where D) why
936. He said that he----- mind if I refused his offer []
- A) who B) can C) would D) will
937. Though child marriage-----banned ,the custom still prevailed among some groups []
- A) has been B) will C) why D) can
938. Fate smiles those who untiringly grapple with stark realities of life []
- A) On B) are C) were D) can
939. I saw a of cows in the field []
- A) heap B) herd C) crowd D) cub
940. Success in this examination depends hard work alone []
- A) with B) from C) by D) On
941. Railway servant while on duty desires to absent ----- from duty shall produce sick certificate from a competent medical authority without delay []
- A) at B) from C) himself D) on
942. Any Railway servant while in uniform and on duty shall not smoke when dealing----- public or on the platform []
- A) for B) from C) by D) with
943. Whenever any amendment is issued to rule book acknowledgement of all staff working at that station ----- be obtained []
- A) is B) shall C) can D) are
944. The help of C&W staff should be ----- when air pressure trouble occurs within the station limits []
- A) care B) while C) taken D) given
945. Guard of the train shall travel ----- the engine, when train is to run without Brake van []
- A) at B) from C) by D) in
946. The vehicle or load or train shall be ----- the fouling mark []
- A) with B) from C) inside D) at

947. The train be chained and padlocked using-----two chains one at either end []
 A) with B) at least C) by D)below
948. At least four iron skids be used two each-----the outermost pair of wheels at either end []
 A) for B) below C) by D) at
949. Hand brakes of at least six wagons from----- end must be fully tightened []
 A) for B) from C) by D) either
950. In case coaching vehicles are stabled Guards hand brakes in SLR----- be applied []
 A) must B) may C) by D) can
951. The points must be set clamped and padlocked----- the blocked line . []
 A) for B) with C) against D) by
952. ----- vehicles are uncoupled the hand brakes should be applied. []
 A) before B) from C) by D)to
953. Before uncoupling wooden wedges or iron skids should be used to prevent vehicles----- rolling down []
 A) for B) front C) by D) from
954. As far as possible vehicle or load or train should be stabled on a line which is isolated----- other running lines []
 A) for B) from C) by D) at
955. The speed of trains----- Non Interlocked facing points shall not exceed 15 Kmph []
 A) Over B) from C) by D) at
956. The train may run over Interlocked facing points at such speeds as may be permitted----- the standard of Interlocking. []
 A) for B) from C) by D) on
957. The speed over the turn outs having 1 in 8 ½ straight switch should be restricted----- 10 KMPH for passenger carrying trains and 15 KMPH for Goods trains. []
 A) to B) from C) by D) with
958. The last vehicle of train shall be indicated ----- placing a tail board/tail lamp []
 A) for B) from C) by D)with
959. The dead locomotive shall be attached ----- to train engine only []
 A) for B) next C) by D)with
960. Sick coaches should be properly locked and windows secured so as to ----- entry of any passengers into these coaches. []
 A) for B) from C) by D) Prevent
961. Stop hand signal is indicated at day time by showing red flag or by raising both arms with hands ----- the head. []
 A) above B) from C) by D)with
962. Stop hand signal is indicated at night time by showing red light or by violently waving white light horizontally----- the body. []
 A) by B) from C) across D)with
963. ----- foggy weather the speed shall not exceed 60 KMPH in absolute block system. []
 A) In the B) during C) by D)with

964. When an assisting engine is attached in rear of last vehicle of a train, the tail board shall be fixed-----
--- the assisting engine. []
A) on B) in C) by D) behind
965. A Light engine ----- in a block section shall have marker lights on during day or night []
A) moving B) from C) by D)with
966. In case of obstruction on track guard must ----- a red flashing hand signal lamp at night or a red flag during day. []
A) Show B) exhibit C) Seen D)with
967. If the chain has been pulled the guard shall----- the occupants of coach and try to find out name and address of person who used it. []
A) for B) Show C) be D) Question
968. The guard shall ----- the fact regarding ACP in the CTR and shall send a special report to the DRM. []
A) record B) from C) be D)with
969. Running of trains without Brake-van is strictly----- during total failure of communication. []
A) for B) from C) prohibited D)with
970. The number of persons permitted to travel in Brake-van of Goods train in addition to guard should not ----- five. []
A) less than B) from C) exceed D)with
971. In case of express trains a maximum of two coaches may be attached in ----- of the rear SLR. []
A) for B) rear C) by D)with
972. In case of Goods trains a maximum of two bogies or their equivalents may be ----- in rear of the rear Brake-van. []
A) Below B) low C) by D) attached
973. All the ----- in connection with working of trains must be reported in combined train report (CTR) []
A) Information B) from C) irregularities D)with
974. The guard of train must, at the -----of each trip make over his CTR to the station master for submission to DRM. []
A) Start B) end C) middle D) none of the above
975. The Vehicle Guidance (VG) must be carefully and legibly prepared in -----at the starting station. []
A) ink B) Platform C) book D) Train
976. The loco pilot of a train shall not pass an outer, a home or a routing signal that refers to him, when it ----- 'on' or defective. []
A) for B) from C) is D)with
977. Normal authority to ----- on single line token section is token. []
A) proceed B) from C) be D)was
978. Authority for the material train after----- of work coming back to the same station is T/462. []
A) for B) completion C) station D)with
979. To send a relief engine or Train ----- occupied block section is T/A 602. []
A) for B) from C) by D) into
980. In case of even flow of traffic during TIC on S/L after----- up of communication, line clear enquiry can be made for subsequent trains through T/E 602. []
A) starting B) from C) opening D)with
981. Authority to ----- block section in rear on D / L section for shunting purpose is T/806 (with PN) []

A) for B) enter C) by D)with

982. Authority when more than one tower wagon is permitted in the ----- section and returning back to the same station for the first tower car is T/1708 and subsequent tower cars is Caution order. []

A) same B) next C) by D)with

983. South central railway is ----- into six divisions. []

A) formed B) from C) by D) divided

984. When the LC gate is ----- and the train is required to pass run through via main line is proceed aspect. []

A) opened B) on C) closed D)with

985. A calling on signal shall show no light ----- the 'on' position. []

A) at B) in C) by D)with

986. The aspects and indications of a disc type shunt signal are -----on signal. []

A) available B) from C) shown D)with

987. The period of station master training ----- 75 working days. []

A) can be B) is C) are D)by

988. The SM is also responsible----- ensure that the hand brakes of the vehicles are applied. []

A) to B) from C) by D)with

989. The SM is also responsible to ensure that the hand brakes of the vehicles are applied before the engine or Brake-van----- detached from the train. []

A) for B) is C) by D)with

990. The CRS ----- nothing but competent railway servant. []

A) for B) is C) by D)with

991. The ----- of station master training is 75 working days. []

A) for B) from C) time D) period

992. A banner type repeating signal shall not be lit-----night. []

A) for B) on C) at D)with

993. The SM is also responsible----- his train accidents. []

A) for B) from C) by D)with

994. ----- accident can be avoided with safety. []

A) an B) from C) by D)with

995. The guard and loco pilot of a material train shall protect the train in accordance----- GR 6.03 when working between stations. []

A) for B) from C) with D)of

996. The absence of PHS may be due to ----- obstruction and the loco pilot shall stop the train at once. []

A) for B) from C) an D)with

997. No material which has been unloaded shall be left----- rail level infringing the standard moving dimensions prescribed in the schedule of dimensions. []

A) above B) on C) by D)with

998. The guard of a material train shall before giving the signal to start, see that all the workers on the train and warn them to sit -----.

A) on B) from C) by D) down

999. The keys of padlocks are kept in SM's personal custody----- the material train is ready to leave the siding or line. []

A) for B) from C) by D) until

1000. The guard shall not relinquish charge until he has satisfied----- that the material train has been protected. []

A) for B) himself/herself C) by D)with

1001. The points which leading to the line----- which the material train is stabled are set against the line and locked in that position in accordance with the GR 4.64. []

A) on B) from C) by D)with

1002. The train is berthed clear----- fouling mark etc. at each end of the line on which it is stabled. []

A) for B) from C) of D)with

1003. The machine can run both----- day and night at a maximum. []

A) for B) by C) bye D)with

1004. The speed----- all points and crossings should be maintained as per rule. []

A) for B) from C) by D) over

1005. The track laying machine is a self propelled machine-----of mobile portal cranes for carrying assembled track panels. []

A) are B) consists C) by D)with

1006. The tamping machine shall work ----- the direct supervision of an engineering official not below the rank of PWI. []

A) for B) under C) by D)with

1007. The operator shall be convergent with the section over----- the unit has to run for work. []

A) at B) from C) which D)with

1008. Competency certificate for persons authorized ----- drive tamping machine. []

A) for B) from C) to D)with

1009. The official-----charge shall bring the machine to a stop outside the advanced starter. []

A) in B) of C) by D)with

1010. ----- arrival at the station the person-in-charge shall sign in TSR in token of complete arrival of unit/units. []

A) for B) from C) by the D) on

1011. In case the units return to the station----- which they started the SM cancelling the line clear shall also ensure that all the units have returned. []

A) for B) from C) by D)with

1012. The tamping machine shall not be permitted to work----- total interruption of communications. []

A) during B) from C) in D)with

1013. The competent railway servant must be acquainted ----- rules and regulations. []

A) all B) with C) by D) from

1014. All temporary working instructions during Non-Interlocked working shall be signed----- each page. []

A) a B) from C) by D) on

1015. Rules ----- working of trains in electrified section shall be dealt in Appendix-G. []

A) of B) from C) for D)with

1016. SWR should be issued afresh once ----- five years or issue of three amendment slips whichever is earlier and reviewed as and when required. []

A) for B) on C) by D) in

1017. In case the LSS is the starter in addition to the written authority, he shall ----- be shown PHS at the foot of the signal. []

A) also B) from C) by D)with

1018. Lion jumped----- the water stream. []

A) off B) from C) by D)in

MECHANICAL

1019. Validity for "Mail/Express" in case of ICF coaches checked on pit line []

[A] 3500 kms or 96 hours [B]3500 km or 10 days [C] 4000 kms or 96 hours [D] 3500 kms or 7 days

1020. Validity for "Mail/Express" in case of LHB coaches checked on pit line []

[A] 3500 kms or 96 hours [B]3500 km or 10 days [C] 4000 kms or 96 hours [D] 3500 kms or 7 days

1021. Different types of maintenance of Passenger carrying trains are []

[A]Primary [B] Secondary [C] Terminal attention [D] all the above

1022. The period of interval of IOH of passenger coaches is between []

[A]12 months [B] two POH [C] 24 months [D] 36 months

1023. First dual cab Diesel engine is []

[A]WDP-4D [B]WDM-4 [C]WAG-5 [D]WDP-4

1024 . Running of trains In SCR is permitted with maximum no. of non LHB coaches []

[A]18+VPU [B]23+VPU [C]26 [D]24 + VPU/IC

1025. The Validity kms for LHB Coaches []

[A] 2000 [B] 4000 [C]2500 [D] 3500

1026. Which of the following train runs with maximum speed over Indian Railways []

[A] Rajdhani Express [B] Shatabdi Express [C] Vande Bharat [D] Duranto Express

1027. Indian Railways has Launched a programme on ethics in public governance names as _ []

(A) Satya meva Jayathe (B) Satyanishtha (C) Saksham (D) Rail Swachhta Pakhwada

1028 . What is the axle load of new generation wagons []

(A) 22.9 T (B) 20.9 T (C) 25.0 T (D) 23T

1029. What is Maximum speed of BOXNR Empty Rake _____ []

(A) 75KMPH (B) 80 KMPH (C) 100 KMPH (D) 60 KMPH

1030. What is Maximum speed of WAG 9 Locomotive over SC Rly _____ []

(A) 75KMPH (B) 80 KMPH (C) 100 KMPH (D) 160 KMPH

1031. If train is losing Punctuality , to make up speed of the train SM has to advice the LP by exhibiting _____ board []

(A) WELL RUN BOARD (B) RUN WELL BOARD (C) GREEN FLAG (D) None of the above

1032 . The maximum time slot allotted for Primary maintenance of coaching rake []

(A) 8 hrs (B) 6 hrs (C)) 4 hrs (D) 10hrs.

1033. The BPC of MEMU/DEMU 1400 HP trains is valid for []

(A) 3500KM or 7days (B) 2500KM or 7days (C) 3500KM or 10days (D)) 7500KM or 7days.

1034. IRCON means []

(A) Indian Railway Construction Operations news (B) Indian Railway Construction organization
(C) Indian Railway Construction International Limited (D) Indian Railway Construction Limited

1035. IRFC means []
 (A) Indian Railway Finance corporation (B)) Indian Railway Foreign company
 (C) Indian Railway foreign corporation (D)) Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited
1036. CDTs means []
 (A) Controller digital train system (B) Control discharge toilet system
 (C) Centre for Digital train monitoring system (D) Controlled Digital Train service
1037. CAMTECH means []
 (A) Coaching for Advance Mechanical technology (B) Technique for advance maintenance of coaches
 (C) Coaches with advanced mechanical technology (D) Centre for Advanced Maintenance Technology
1038. IVRS means []
 (A) Indian Voluntary retirement service (B) Interactive voice response system
 (C) Intra Voice recording system (D) Interactive Voice recording system
1039. Maximum speed of 140 T Hydraulic Crane (BG) is. []
 [A] 40 KMPH [B] 60 KMPH [C] 80 KMPH [D] 100KMPH
1040. Train number of Conventional Rakes of Passenger trains starts with []
 [A] 4 [B]5 [C] 6 [D] 7
1041. Train number of MEMU Rakes of Passenger trains starts with []
 [A] 4 [B]5 [C] 6 [D] 7
1042. Train number of DMU Rakes of Passenger trains starts with []
 [A] 4 [B]5 [C] 6 [D] 7
1043. BPC for "Parcel Express" is valid for []
 [A] 10 days [B] 4500 km [C] 'A' or 'B' whichever is earlier [D] 35 days or 7500 km whichever is earlier
1044. BPC for "Military/Election Special trains" in case of LHB coaches is valid for []
 [A] 3500 km or 96 hours [B]3500 km or 10 days [C] 4000 km or 96 hours [D] 35 days or 7500 km
- 1045 . BPC for "Military/Election Special trains" in case of ICF coaches is valid for []
 [A] 3500 km or 96 hours [B]3500 km or 10 days [C] 4000 km or 96 hours [D] 35 days or 7500 km
- 1046 . BPC for "Passenger trains without toilets" in case of ICF coaches is valid for []
 [A] 3500 km or 96 hours [B]3500 km or 10 days [C] 4000 km or 96 hours [D] 3500 km or 7 days
1047. BPC for "Passenger trains with toilets" in case of ICF coaches is valid for []
 [A] 3500 km or 96 hours [B]3500 km or 10 days [C] 4000 km or 96 hours [D] 3500 km or 7 days
1048. EOTT means []
 (A) Enhancement of Trains transformation (B) Enhancement of Operations of trains traffic
 (C) Enhancement of Operations transformation of trains. (D) End of Train Telemetry
1049. MCDO means []
 (A) Monitoring Centre for District Officials (B) Monthly cumulative Demi Official
 (C) Monthly Confidential Demi Official (D) Monitoring Confidential Discharge Officials
1050. PGRM means []
 (A) Public Grievance Redressal Machinery (B) Public General Redressal Machinery
 (C) Public Grievance Rights Machinery (D) Public Grievance Redressal mechanism
1051. PNR means []
 (A) Public Name Record (B) Public numeric record
 (C) Passenger Name registration (D) Passenger Name record

1052. POET means []
(A) Public operated enquiry terminal (B) Passenger order enquiry terminal
(C) Passenger operated enquiry terminal (D) Public operated enhancement terminal

1053. SSDAC means []
(A) Solid state digital axle counter (B) Solid State Digital Alternating current
(C) Single section Digital alternating current (D) Single section Digital axle counter

1054. POMKA means []
(A) Portable medical kit for accidents (B) Periodical Officers Monitoring of accidents
(C) Permanent official medical kit for assistance (D) Permanent Officers medical kit for accidents

1055. ATM means []
(A) Any time Money (B) Automatic time machine
(C) Automatic teller money (D) Automatic teller machine

1056. FIBA means []
(A) Failure Indication and Brake Application (B) Future indication of brakes application
(C) Federation of International bank Association (D) Federation of International base ball association

LEAVE & PASS RULES

1057. Running staff are classified as []
[A] Intensive [B] Excluded [C] Continuous [D] EI roster

1058. Eligibility criteria of Grade pay for availing First class pass as per VII PC Rs []
[A] Level VI & above [B] Level V & above [C] Level VII & above [D] None of these

1059. How many days of LAP in a calendar year, a permanent/ Temporary Railway servant shall be entitled to get? []
A) 30 days B) 15 days C) 20 days D) 45 days

1060. How many days of LHAP in a calendar year, can be credited to an employee []
A) 30 days B) 10 days C) 20 days D) 12 days

1061. Maximum days of leave on average pay that can be accumulated is []
A) 120 days B) 180 days C) 190 days D) 300 days

1062. How many days of LHAP can be accumulated to an employee in his total service []
A) 300 days B) 450 days C) 600 days D) unlimited

1063 . Maximum encashment of leave on average pay is []
A) 20 days B) 30 days C) 60 days D) 180 days

1064. Maximum period of leave on Average pay at a time that a railway servant may be granted []
A) 120 days B) 160 days C) 180 days D) 300 days

1065. LAP shall be credited to a Railway servant at the rate of []
A) 2 ½ days per month B) 3 days per month C) 2 days per month D) 1 ½ days per month

1066. No of days permissible for Paternity leave is []
[A] 10days [B] 15 days [C] 20 days [D] 30 days

1067. Children's Education allowance is permissible for how many no of surviving children []
[A] 3 [B] 4 [C] 2 [D] 1

1068. Maximum no of dependents allowed on a Privilege pass is []
[A] 1 [B] 2 [C] 3 [D] 4

1069. Maximum no of persons allowed on a Privilege pass when dependents are included is []
 [A] 3 [B] 5 [C] 7 [D] no limit
- 1070 . Maximum amount of Retirement Gratuity payable []
 [A] Rs20 LAKHS [B] Rs10 LAKHS [C] Rs25LAKHS [D] Rs15LAKHS
1071. Maternity leave permissible for a period of []
 [A] 90 days [B] 120 days [C] 135 days [D] 180 days
1072. For miscarriage, including abortion, what period of Maternity leave may be granted []
 [A] 6 weeks [B] 45 days [C] 7 weeks [D] 43 days
1073. From the date of confinement Paternity leave to be availed within []
 [A] 12 months [B] 24 months [C] 6 months [D] 48 months
1074. The Minimum pension as per VII PC pension scheme _____ []
 (A) Rs 3500 (B) Rs 8500 (C) Rs 9000 (D) Rs 10500
1075. If the charge is unauthorized absence, _____ can be one of the witnesses []
 [A] Attendance Register [B] Medical Certificate [C] Co- employee [D] None
1076. Appeal shall be entertained unless preferred within _____ days []
 [A] 100 [B] 10 [C] 30 [D] 45
1077. Post Retirement Complimentary Pass are admissible to Railway Servant retired after putting in ____ years of service []
 [A] 20 [B] 12 [C] 15 [D] 16
1078. What is Pass as per Railway Servants Pass Rules 1986? []
 (A) Pass is a Privilege (B) To travel in Railway (C) An authority given by Railway to a Railway employee or to a Person authorizing him to travel in a train gratuitously (D) None of these
1079. Family means. []
 (A) Wife, Husband, Son/Step sons under the age of 21 years and wholly dependent. Bonafide student of any recognized University. Unmarried daughter of any age whether earning or not, dependent widow daughter, Railway Doctor's certified invalid son daughter of any age.
 (B) Wife, Husband, son/Step son/Son-in-law/mother-in-law/daughter of any age.
 (C) Husband, Wife/Widow mother/son/Step son of any age/Daughter of any age.
 (D) Husband/Wife/Sons/Daughters of any age/Mother-in-law, if father is not alive
1080. How many sets of P.T.O. are issued to the Railway employees? []
 (A) 6 sets both for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted every year from the date of appointment
 (B) 4 sets both for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted every year from the date of appointment
 (C) 3 sets both for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted every year from the date of appointment
 (D) 6 sets for Gazetted and 4 sets for Non-Gazetted
1081. How many sets of School Pass issued to Railway employee? []
 (A) 6 sets or 3 half sets per year (B) 4 sets or 6 half sets per year
 (C) 3 sets or 6 half sets per year (D) 5 sets per year
1082. Of late validity for a Privilege Pass/PTO is ? []
 (A) 3 months (B) 4 months (C) 2 months (D) 5 months
1083. Attendants of Pass Holder is []
 (A) Part time servant (B) Servant (C) Full time paid servant (D) Any person
1084. Irregularity for use of Passes may be condoned by []
 (A) PCPO (B) GM (C) P CME (D) PCOM

1085. The colour of the First Class A Pass is _____ []
 [A] White [B] Pink [C] Green [D] Yellow
1086. The colour of the First Class Pass is _____ []
 [A] White [B] Pink [C] Green [D] Yellow
1087. The colour of the Second Class Pass is _____ []
 [A] White [B] Pink [C] Green [D] Yellow
1088. The colour of the Second Class A Pass is _____ []
 [A] White [B] Pink [C] Green [D] Yellow
1089. When dependents are included in a Pass/PTO, number persons entitled to be include in Pass/ PTO shall be []
 [A] All Family members + 2 dependents [B] 5 member's only
 [C] 6 members only [D] Any number of Family members + 3dependents
1090. In case of loss of IInd class Privilege Pass ----- amount has to be levied as fine []
 [A]Rs. 5 [B]Rs.10 [C]Rs. 15 [D] Rs. 25

1091. When a Railway servant has availed all passes due to him in a current calendar year, _____ number of set of passes/PTO may be issued for journeys commencing in the next year only by debiting to the next year's pass account. []
 [A] One [B] Two [C] Three [D] Four
1092. In case of loss of First class Privilege Pass ----- amount has to be levied as fine []
 [A]Rs. 5 [B]Rs.10 [C]Rs. 15 [D] Rs. 25

COMMERCIAL

1093. PGRM stands for _____ []
 [A] Poor Grievances Redressal Machinery [B] Political Grievances Redressal Machinery
 [C] Public Grievances Redressal Machinery [D] None
1094. The Head of the Public Grievances Organization at Divisional level is []
 [A] Sr.DCM [B] DRM [C] ADRM [D] ACM
1095. The Head of the Public Grievances Organization at Zonal Level is _____ []
 [A] PCCM [B] AGM [C] GM [D] CPRO
1096. The Head of the Commercial Department at Zonal Level is _____ []
 [A] PCOM [B] AGM [C] PCCM [D] CPRO
1097. The Commercial Department is responsible for []
 [A] Sale of transport [B] Creating and developing traffic
 [B] Fixing of fares & freight [D] All these
1098. The Commercial Department deals with _____ traffic []
 [A] Goods [B] Passenger [C] Luggage [D] All these
- 1099 . Platform ticket is valid for _____ Hours. []
 [A] 3 [B] 4 [C]2 [D]1
1100. Cost of platform ticket is Rs _____ []
 [A] 3 [B] 2 [C]5 [D]10
1101. Children below _____ years of age are allowed to travel free []
 [A] 4 [B] 6 [C]5 [D]2
1102. Children of 5 years and above and below 12 years of age will be charged _____ of adult fare []

- [A] Same [B] Half [C] 1/3 [D] 1/4
1103. Boys under _____ years of age are permitted to travel in ladies compartment along with relatives/parents. []
[A] 5 [B] 10 [C] 13 [D] 12
1104. Staff working on trains can keep private cash upto Rs. _____ []
[A] 500/- [B] 1500/- [C] 2000/- [D] 750/-
1105. Stationary staff is permitted to have a private cash upto Rs. _____. []
[A] Rs.500/- [B] Rs.750/- [C] Rs.1000/- [D] Rs.1500/-
1106. Super fast supplementary charges for II class is. []
[A] Rs.10/- [B] Rs. 15/- [C] Rs. 20/- [D] Rs.30/-
1107. Season Tickets for general public can be given up to a distance of _____kms. []
[A] 100 [B] 150 [C] 200 [D] 250
1108. Normal Season Tickets are issued for _____ periods []
[A] Monthly [B] Quaterly [C] Half Yearly [D] All of these
1109. Reservation on Season tickets is []
[A] Permitted [B] Not Permitted [C] Permitted Once, Monthly [D] Permitted once Quaterly
1110. Season tickets can be renewed _____ days in advance of the date of expiry. []
[A] One day [B] 2 days [C] 5 days [D] 10 days
1111. Season tickets are issued for travel in _____ and _____ classes only. []
[A] ACCC, FC [B] FC, II [C] IAC, FC [D] SL, ORDINARY
1112. Quarterly season ticket fare is _____ times of monthly season ticket fare []
[A] 2.7 [B] 2.5 [C] 2 [D] 1.5
1113. Season tickets on concession issued to general students up to maximum of _____ age. []
[A] 25 [B] 27 [C] 30 [D] 35
1114. Free second class monthly season tickets are issued to male students studying up to _____ Standard. []
[A] 11th [B] 10th [C] Degree [D] 12th
1115. Free second class monthly season tickets are issued to female students studying upto _____ Standard []
[A] 11th [B] 10th [C] Degree [D] 12th
1116. MPs are issued with []
[A] Tourist coupon ticket [B] ICCRP [C] Rail Travel Coupon [D] HOR
1117. The highest class in which MPs are allowed to travel on ICCRP []
[A] I AC [B] II AC [C] Executive Class [D] Both (A) & (C)
1118. Sleeping accommodation is provided between _____ & _____ hrs []
[A] 20 & 8 hours [B] 22 & 6 hour [C] 21 & 9 hours [D] 20 & 6 hours
1119. Holders of single journey tickets for a distance of more than _____ kms are allowed to break journey enroute []
[A] 200 [B] 400 [C] 300 [D] 500
1120. _____ Break journey is permitted on tickets upto 1000 KMs distance []
[A] Two [B] three [C] one [D] four
1121. Two break journeys are permitted on journey tickets above _____ kms. []

- [A] 500 [B] 800 [C] 900 [D] 1000
1122. Break journey is not permitted by _____ []
 [A] Rajdhani [B] Shatabdi [C] Both A & B [D] None of these
1123. Number of break journeys permitted on single journey tickets above 1000 KMs. []
 [A] 2 [B] 4 [C] 3 [D] 1
1124. The break journey period is _____ days excluding the day of arrival and day of departure []
 [A] 4 [B] 3 [C] 2 [D] 5
- 1125 . First break journey is permitted after travelling _____ KMs []
 [A] 200 [B] 300 [C] 500 [D] 100
1126. Maximum number of break journeys allowed on a single journey ticket is _____ []
 [A] 3 [B] 2 [C] 1 [D] 4
1127. Halt at an intermediate station for less than _____ hours for onward connecting train is not treated as break journey []
 [A] 10 [B] 6 [C] 12 [D] 24
1128. To avail break journey, tickets must be presented for endorsement to _____ []
 [A] S M [B] Booking Clerk [C] T C [D] Either A or C
1129. Maximum number of break journeys permitted on a circular journey ticket is []
 [A] 2 [B] 3 [C] 4 [D] 8
1130. H O R stands for _____ []
 [A] High official of railway [B] High official requisition [C] Higher officer in railway [D] None
1131. Dropping cash bag in the safe is witnessed by _____ of the train. []
 [A] Driver [B] Conductor [C] Guard [D] RPF
1132. S M must deposit cash bag in the presence of _____ []
 [A] RPF [B] Station master [C] Goods clerk [D] Guard
1133. Whenever cash bag is deposited in the cash safe, the signature of _____ is to be obtained by Guard in cash summary. []
 [A] Guard [B] Station master [C] Goods clerk [D] RPF
1134. Identity card issued by Railways along with season ticket is valid for []
 [A] One year [B] Two years [C] Five years [D] Four years
1135. After collection of cash bags in the section, the cash safe is sealed at []
 [A] Forwarding station [B] En-route station [C] Last cash dropping station [D] Destination
1136. At the last cash depositing station, cash safe should be sealed by _____ []
 [A] Guard [B] Station master [C] TIA [D] Commercial Inspector
- 1137 . PRS stands for _____ []
 [A] Passenger rail services [B] Passenger rail system
 [C] Passenger reservation system [D] Permanent reservation system
1138. RAC means _____ []
 [A] Reservation against cancellation [B] Reservation and cancellation
 [C] Reservation and concession [D] None
1139. A.C.P. stands for _____ []
 [A] Automatic chain panel [B] Alarm Chain Pulling [C] Additional chain pulling [D] None

1140. The following are exempted from weighment when carried as luggage []
 [A] Umbrella [B] Walking stick [C] Hand bag [D] All these
1141. Free allowance of AC FC is _____ KGs. []
 [A] 60 [B] 40 [C] 50 [D] 70
1142. Free allowance of AC 2 tier is _____ KGs. []
 [A] 50 [B] 40 [C] 70 [D] 35
1143. Free allowance of AC 3 tier is _____ KGs. []
 [A] 60 [B] 40 [C] 50 [D] 70
1144. Free allowance of FC is _____ KGs. []
 [A] 50 [B] 40 [C] 70 [D] 60
1145. Free allowance of AC CC is _____ KGs. []
 [A] 50 [B] 70 [C] 40 [D] 35
1146. Free allowance of SL is _____ KGs. []
 [A] 60 [B] 40 [C] 50 [D] 70
1147. The free allowance on II Class pass is _____ KGs. []
 [A] 40 [B] 50 [C] 60 [D] 70
1148. The free allowance on I Class pass is _____ KGs. []
 [A] 60 [B] 50 [C] 70 [D] 35
1149. Free allowance on child ticket is _____ of free allowance of the adult ticket. []
 [A] Full [B] Half [C] Same [D] None
1150. Luggage should be presented for booking at least _____ before scheduled departure of the train. []
 [A] 60 minutes [B] 30 minutes [C] 10 minutes [D] No time limit
1151. Luggage can be booked _____ hours in advance excluding the day of scheduled departure of the train on reserved tickets. []
 [A] 12 hrs [B] 24 hrs [C] 48 hrs [D] 72 hrs
1152. Minimum distance for charging luggage is []
 [A] 10 km [B] 50 km [C] 100 km [D] 25 km
1153. Minimum weight for charge of luggage _____ Kgs. []
 [A] 30 [B] 10 [C] 40 [D] 5
1154. Minimum fare for charging luggage is []
 [A] Rs.20 [B] Rs.10 [C] Rs.50 [D] Rs.30
1155. When Luggage is booked with passenger in the compartment it will be charged at _____ []
 [A] Scale "R" [B] Scale "L" [C] 1.5 times of Scale "L" rate [D] Scale "S"
1156. For booking of luggage by brake van _____ should be given at booking station. []
 [A] Journey Ticket [B] Application [C] Certificate [D] Forwarding Note
1157. Luggage ticket is prepared in _____ foils []
 [A] 4 [B] 2 [C] 3 [D] 5
1158. Bicycles booked as luggage are charged for a minimum weight of []
 [A] 20 kg [B] 40 kg [C] 50 kg [D] 100 kg

1159. In case of scooter of 150 CC, the chargeable weight is []
 [A] 100 kg [B] 200 kg [C] 250 kg [D] None of these
1160. Dogs are permitted to be carried along with passengers in _____ and _____ class. []
 [A] I AC & SL [B] IIAC & FC [C] IAC & FC [D] SL & ACCC
1161. When dogs are offered for booking in brake van _____ should be given []
 [A] Ticket [B] Application [C] Certificate [D] F. Note
1162. When dogs are booked in brake van owner must travel in the _____ train. []
 [A] Another [B] Any [C] Same [D] II Exp
1163. A dog in brake van is charged for _____ KGs. []
 [A] 60 [B] 40 [C] 50 [D] 30
1164. When dogs are booked in brake van chain and collar must be provided by _____ []
 [A] Railway [B] Owner [C] Parcel clerk [D] None
1165. Provision of food and water for animals carried in brake-van is the responsibility of ____ []
 [A] Guard [B] Railways [C] Owner [D] Booking staff
1166. Loading of parcels must be done in _____ order in the brake van. []
 [A] Geographical [B] Parallel [C] Standard [D] None
1167. Parcel way bill is prepared in _____ []
 [A] 3 foils [B] 4 foils [C] 5 foils [D] 2 foils
1168. The highest scale for charging parcels is []
 [A] P [B] R [C] S [D] L
1169. A passenger without ticket or G.C. is charged []
 [A] Fare + EC [B] EC only [C] Double the fare [D] Basic fare
1170. Number of concessions allowed at one time is []
 [A] One [B] Two [C] Three [D] Four
1171. The element of concession allowed for female Senior Citizen []
 [A] 25% [B] 50% [C] 30% [D] 75%
1172. Check conducted at Mid-Section by stopping train []
 [A] CRB check [B] Massive Check [C] Ambush Check [D] Replacement Check
1173. Application for compensation in case of death due to train accident is made to ____ []
 [A] RCT [B] RRT [C] HRC [D] District Court
1174. Compensation payable for death of passenger in a railway accident is Rs. ____ lakhs. []
 [A] 4 [B] 10 [C] 6 [D] 8
1175. Compensation is not paid due to death/injury in Untoward Incident on account of []
 [A] Suicide [B] Self inflicted injury [C] Intoxication [D] All these
1176. Ex-gratia payment in case of death per passenger in a train accident is Rs. ____ []
 [A] 50,000 [B] 25,000 [C] 10,000 [D] 5000
1177. Ex-gratia paid for grievous /serious injury in train accident is _____ []
 [A] Rs. 50,000/- [B] Rs. 25,000/- [C] Rs. 15,000/- [D] Rs. 5,000/-
1178. Exgratia paid for simple injury in train accident is _____ []
 [A] 25,000 [B] 10,000 [C] 5,000 [D] 1,000

1179. As per Section _____ of Railway Act 1989, traveling without ticket is prohibited. []
 [A] 55 [B] 56 [C] 57 [D] 58
1180. As per Section _____ of Railways Act. 1989, separate accommodation is provided for ladies. []
 [A] 164 [B] 162 [C] 58 [D] 167
1181. Alarm chain is provided as means of communication between passengers and Railways as per Section _____ of Railway Act, 1989. []
 [A] 55 [B] 58 [C] 59 [D] 64
1182. Passenger travelling without ticket can be removed from the compartment as per Section ____ of the Railways Act, 1989. []
 [A] 137 [B] 138 [C] 139 [D] 141
1183. Holders of MVST found selling their products in the railway premises will be prosecuted as per section _____ of Railway Act 1989. []
 [A] 142 [B] 144 [C] 146 [D] 147
1184. Male passenger found travelling in Ladies compartment is penalized as per Section _____ of the Railways Act. 1989. []
 [A] 164 [B] 162 [C] 58 [D] 167
1185. Smoking in Railway Premises is prohibited under Section ____ of Railway Act []
 [A] 144 [B] 145 [C] 162 [D] 167
1186. Penalty for traveling in Ladies compartment is _____ []
 [A] Removal from carriage [B] Penalty of Rs. 500 [C] Forfeiture of Ticket [D] All
1187. Whenever Running Train Theft is detected on run, the Guard should submit a report at []
 [A] Destination station [B] Forwarding station [C] Next junction [D] Next Station
1188. FOIS stands for _____ []
 [A] Freight operations information system [B] Fare operated information system
 [C] Full operations information system [D] Fouling operations informationsystem
1189. Presently, the GST implication on Goods Traffic is _____ []
 [A] 5.5 % [B] 5.2% [C] 5% [D] 4.5%
1190. General forwarding note is valid for []
 [A] 5 months [B] 3 months [C] 6 months [D] 12 months
1191. P.L.M stands for _____ []
 [A] Packing, Loading, Marking [B] Party, Labeling, Marking
 [C] Packing, Labeling, Marking [D] None
1192. The object of sealing is to _____ thefts. []
 [A] Localize [B] Prevent [C] Both A&B [D] None
1193. Two types of seals namely _____ and _____ []
 [A] Lead & Iron [B] Wax & Iron [C] Wax & Lead [D] None
1194. Seal cards are preserved for a period of _____ []
 [A] 3 months [B] 6 months [C] 9 months [D] 1 year
1195. ____ type of seals that are used on wagons loaded with explosives and dangerous goods. []
 [A] Lead [B] Wax [C] Wax & Lead [D] None
1196. The object of riveting is to _____ thefts. []

- [A] Localize [B] Prevent [C] Both A&B [D] None
1197. Number of rivets to be used on each wagon door is ____ []
[A] 3 [B] 2 [C] 1 [D] 5
1198. Marking is of two types viz., _____ and _____ []
[A] Railway, State [B] Railway, Private [C] Consignor, Consignee [D] None
1199. Private marking is done by _____ []
[A] Railways [B] Party [C] Both [D] Parcel staff
1200. Demurrage charge per 8 wheeler BG wagon per hour is ____ []
[A] Rs.75/- [B] Rs.100/- [C] Rs.120/- [D] Rs.150/-
1201. Wharfage is levied for _____ beyond the free time []
[A] Detention of wagons [B] Non-removal of goods from station premises
[C] Goods loaded in a private siding [D] None of these
1202. Wharfage charges are not collected on ____ National holiday's days []
[A] Independence day [B] Republic day [C] Gandhi Jayanti [D] All these
1203. Claims prevention measures taken by Guard is []
[A] Loading geographically [B] Supervising loading and unloading
[C] Loading light packages on heavy packages [D] All these
- 1204.** Explosives will be booked and carried accompanied by _____ certificate []
[A] Form-16 [B] Form- 24 [C] Com-164 [D] Medical
1205. Unauthorisedly bringing dangerous goods on a Railway is punishable as per section ____ []
[A] 55 [B] 164 [C] 83 [D] 84
1206. Weight of each package of explosive goods should not exceed _____ Kgs. []
[A] 25 [B] 35 [C] 50 [D] 100
1207. For booking explosives/dangerous goods _____ hours advance notice is required. []
[A] 24 [B] 12 [C] 72 [D] 48
1208. Maximum no. of wagons containing explosive goods that can be dealt at a time []
[A] 2 [B] 3 [C] 4 [D] 5
1209. Advance reservation period for Indians []
[A] 180 days [B] 120 days [C] 90 days [D] 365 days
1210. Advance reservation period for Foreigners []
[A] 180 days [B] 120 days [C] 90 days [D] 365 days
1211. Expand A R P []
[A] All time Reservation Period [B] Advance Reservation Period
[C] Automatic Reservation Period [D] Any Reservation Period
1212. Tatkal reservation can be arranged []
[A] 1day before the date of journey [B] 3days before the date of journey
[C] 7days before the date of journey [D] 10 days before the date of journey
1213. An individual can book for how many passengers in one reservation form []
[A] 6 [B] 4 [C] only one [D] Any number
1214. Reservations can be arranged on []
[A] Valid ticket / pass [B] Recommendation [C] Phone [D] None of these.

1215. Reservations can be arranged on the basis of []
 [A] First come First serve [B] First come Last serve [C] Last come First serve [D] None of these.
- 1216 . Transfer of Ticket is prohibited as per section []
 [A] 53 of R A 1989 [B] 57 of R A 1989 [C] 61 of R A 1989 [D] None of these.
1217. Passengers are required to occupy their Seat / Berth how much time before the departure of the train []
 [A] 30 minutes [B] 10 minutes [C] 15 minutes [D] 1 hour
1218. Reservation Fee for A C 2 Tier []
 [A] 60 Rs [B] 50 Rs [C] 40 Rs [D] 20 Rs.
1219. Reservation Fee for A C 3 Tier []
 [A] 60 Rs [B] 50 Rs [C] 40 Rs [D] 20 Rs.
1220. Reservation Fee for A C chair car []
 [A] 60 Rs [B] 50 Rs [C] 40 Rs [D] 20 Rs.
1221. Reservation Fee for Sleeper (ordinary) class []
 [A] 60 Rs [B] 50 Rs [C] 40 Rs [D] 20 Rs.
1222. What is the Carrying capacity of BCN wagon? []
 [A] 54.08T [B] 56.50T [C] 64.10T [D] 64.20T
1223. What is the Carrying capacity of BOXN wagon? []
 [A] 64.50T [B] 56.50T [C] 58.81T [D] 54.20T
1224. What is the Carrying capacity of BTPN wagon? []
 [A] 64.50T [B] 56.50T [C] 54.28T [D] 50.10T
1225. What is the Carrying capacity of BCNHL wagon? []
 [A] 70.8 T [B] 56.50T [C] 58.81T [D] 64.20T
1226. What is the Carrying capacity of BOXNHL wagon? []
 [A] 70.8 T [B] 56.50T [C] 60.78 T [D] 74.20T
1227. What is the Carrying capacity of BLCA wagon? []
 [A] 61 T [B] 56.50T [C] 60.78 T [D] 64.20T
1228. What is the Carrying capacity of BLCBM wagon? []
 [A] 61 T [B] 70 T [C] 60.78 T [D] 54.20T
1229. What is the seating capacity of FAC (ICF) (AC FIRST CLASS COACH) ? []
 [A] 18 seats/berths [B] 46 seats/berths [C] 64 seats/berths [D] 72 seats/berths
1230. What is the seating capacity of ACCW (ICF) (AC 2 TIER SLEEPER) ? []
 [A] 46 seats/berths [B] 18 seats/ berths [C] 72 seats/ berths [D] 64 seats/ berths
1231. What is the seating capacity of ACCN (ICF) (AC 3 TIER SLEEPER) ? []
 [A] 46 seats/ berths [B] 18 seats/ berths [C] 72 seats/ berths [D] 64 seats/ berths
1232. What is the seating capacity of GSCN(ICF) (3TIER SLEEPER COACH) ? []
 [A] 46 seats/ berths [B] 18 seats/ berths [C] 72 seats/ berths [D] 64 seats/ berths
1233. What is the seating capacity of GS (ICF) (II CLASS COACH) ? []
 [A] 70 berths [B] 18 seats [C] 90 seats [D] 30 berths
1234. What is the seating capacity of WCB (ICF) (Pantry Car) ? []
 [A] 22 berths [B] 18 seats [C] 15 seats [D] 10 berths

1235. What is the seating capacity of GSCZ (ICF) (II CLASS DAY COACH) ? []
 [A] 70 berths [B] 108 seats [C] 90 seats [D] 108 berths
1236. What is the seating capacity of SLR(ICF) (II CLASS, LUGGAGE & BRAKE VAN) ? []
 [A] 70 berths [B] 42 seats [C] 90 seats [D] 42 berths
1237. What is the Maximum Speed of WAM4 LOCO(for coaching)? []
 [A]140 KMPH [B] 160 KMPH [C] 150 KMPH [D] 110 KMPH
1238. What is the HP of WAM4 LOCO(for coaching) ? []
 [A] 3640 T [B] 3240 T [C] 3540 T [D] 3140 T
1239. What is the Maximum Speed of WAG5 LOCO (for coaching & Freight)? []
 [A] 140 KMPH [B] 105 KMPH [C] 150 KMPH [D] 110 KMPH
1240. What is the HP of WAG5 LOCO (for coaching & Freight)? []
 [A] 3640 T [B] 3840 T [C] 3850 T [D] 3940 T
1241. What is the Maximum Speed of WAG7 LOCO (for Freight)? []
 [A] 100 KMPH [B] 105 KMPH [C] 150 KMPH [D] 110 KMPH
1242. What is the HP of WAG7 LOCO (for Freight)? []
 [A] 3640 T [B] 3840 T [C] 5000 T [D] 3940 T
1243. What is the Maximum Speed of WAP1 LOCO(for coaching) ? []
 [A] 100 KMPH [B] 105 KMPH [C] 150 KMPH [D] 130 KMPH
1244. What is the HP of WAP1 LOCO (for coaching)? []
 [A] 3640 T [B] 4620 T [C] 5000 T [D] 3640 T
1245. What is the Maximum Speed of WAP4 LOCO(for coaching)? []
 [A] 100 KMPH [B] 140 KMPH [C] 150 KMPH [D] 130 KMPH
1246. What is the HP of WAP4 LOCO (for coaching)? []
 [A] 3640 T [B] 4620 T [C] 5000 T [D] 3640 T
1247. What is the Maximum Speed of WAP5 LOCO(for coaching)? []
 [A] 100 KMPH [B]140 KMPH [C] 160 KMPH [D] 130 KMPH
1248. What is the HP of WAP5 LOCO (for coaching)? []
 [A] 5440 T [B] 4620 T [C] 5000 T [D] 3640 T
1249. What is the Maximum Speed of WAP7 LOCO (for coaching)? []
 [A] 130 KMPH [B] 140 KMPH [C] 160 KMPH [D] 120 KMPH
1250. What is the HP of WAP7 LOCO (for coaching)? []
 [A] 5440 T [B] 6120 T [C] 5000 T [D] 3640 T
1251. What is the Maximum Speed of WAG9 LOCO (for Freight)? []
 [A] 130 KMPH [B] 100 KMPH [C] 160 KMPH [D] 120 KMPH
1252. What is the HP of WAG9 LOCO (for Freight)? []
 [A] 5440 T [B] 5120 T [C] 6120 T [D] 3640 T

1253. What is the reservation fee & supplementary charges of AC- I class? []
[A] Rs. 50 & Rs. 75 [B] Rs. 60 & Rs. 75 [C] Rs. 40 & Rs. 55 [D] Rs. 0 & Rs. 65
1254. What is the reservation fee & supplementary charges of AC- 2 Tier class? []
[A] Rs. 50 & Rs. 75 [B] Rs. 40 & Rs. 75 [C] Rs. 50 & Rs. 45 [D] Rs. 0 & Rs. 65
1255. What is the reservation fee & supplementary charges of AC- 3 Tier class? []
[A] Rs. 50 & Rs. 75 [B] Rs. 40 & Rs. 45 [C] Rs. 50 & Rs. 45 [D] Rs. 30 & Rs. 55
1256. What is the reservation fee & supplementary charges of AC- Chair Car class? []
[A] Rs. 50 & Rs. 75 [B] Rs. 40 & Rs. 45 [C] Rs. 50 & Rs. 45 [D] Rs. 30 & Rs. 55
1257. What is the reservation fee & supplementary charges of Sleeper class (M/Exp)? []
[A] Rs. 20 & Rs. 30 [B] Rs. 30 & Rs. 20 [C] Rs. 50 & Rs. 45 [D] Rs. 40 & Rs. 45
1258. What is the reservation fee & supplementary charges of Second Sitting class (M/Exp) ? []
[A] Rs. 20 & Rs. 30 [B] Rs. 15 & Rs.15 [C] Rs. 50 & Rs. 45 [D] Rs. 20 & Rs. 20
1259. What is the seating capacity of FAC (LHB) (AC FIRST CLASS COACH)? []
[A] 18 seats/berths [B] 24 seats/berths [C] 64 seats/berths [D] 72 seats/berths
1260. What is the seating capacity of ACCW (LHB) (AC 2 TIER SLEEPER)? []
[A] 52 seats/berths [B]18 seats/ berths [C] 72 seats/ berths [D] 64 seats/ berths
1261. What is the seating capacity of ACCN (LHB) (AC 3 TIER SLEEPER)? []
[A] 46 seats/ berths [B]18 seats/ berths [C] 72 seats/ berths [D] 64 seats/ berths
1262. What is the seating capacity of GSCN(LHB) (3TIER SLEEPER COACH)? []
[A] 46 seats/ berths [B]18 seats/ berths [C] 72 seats/ berths [D] 80 seats/ berths
1263. What is the seating capacity of GSCZ (LHB) (SECOND CLASS COACH)? []
[A] 78 seats [B] 106 seats [C] 72 seats [D] 80 seats

KEY FOR OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1	A	51	A	101	C	151	A	201	B	251	A	301	D
2	B	52	C	102	D	152	B	202	B	252	B	302	A
3	B	53	D	103	C	153	B	203	A	253	B	303	A
4	C	54	B	104	A	154	C	204	C	254	C	304	A
5	A	55	B	105	B	155	C	205	A	255	B	305	C
6	A	56	C	106	B	156	A	206	D	256	C	306	B
7	A	57	A	107	B	157	A	207	A	257	B	307	D
8	C	58	C	108	C	158	C	208	A	258	B	308	D
9	D	59	D	109	C	159	A	209	D	259	A	309	B
10	A	60	C	110	B	160	C	210	A	260	D	310	D
11	C	61	B	111	D	161	D	211	D	261	A	311	A
12	A	62	C	112	C	162	A	212	B	262	D	312	B
13	D	63	B	113	D	163	C	213	A	263	C	313	A
14	B	64	A	114	C	164	B	214	D	264	D	314	C
15	A	65	B	115	C	165	A	215	C	265	C	315	D
16	B	66	A	116	B	166	C	216	D	266	A	316	A
17	A	67	A	117	C	167	C	217	C	267	A	317	D
18	B	68	A	118	C	168	D	218	D	268	C	318	C
19	C	69	C	119	B	169	A	219	A	269	B	319	B
20	D	70	B	120	A	170	D	220	B	270	C	320	C
21	B	71	C	121	C	171	A	221	A	271	D	321	D
22	B	72	A	122	A	172	A	222	B	272	C	322	C
23	C	73	C	123	B	173	C	223	B	273	C	323	B
24	A	74	C	124	C	174	C	224	C	274	D	324	A
25	D	75	C	125	D	175	B	225	D	275	C	325	A
26	A	76	B	126	D	176	C	226	A	276	A	326	D
27	C	77	D	127	B	177	D	227	B	277	B	327	A
28	B	78	D	128	B	178	A	228	A	278	A	328	C
29	B	79	C	129	A	179	D	229	B	279	A	329	A
30	D	80	A	130	C	180	A	230	D	280	B	330	D
31	A	81	C	131	B	181	C	231	A	281	B	331	A
32	D	82	C	132	C	182	B	232	A	282	C	332	A
33	C	83	D	133	C	183	A	233	B	283	B	333	D
34	C	84	A	134	D	184	B	234	A	284	A	334	D
35	A	85	C	135	C	185	D	235	B	285	B	335	B
36	B	86	D	136	A	186	C	236	C	286	B	336	C
37	C	87	B	137	D	187	B	237	B	287	B	337	D
38	B	88	A	138	C	188	C	238	C	288	D	338	D
39	C	89	B	139	C	189	C	239	B	289	A	339	C
40	D	90	A	140	A	190	D	240	D	290	B	340	B
41	A	91	B	141	D	191	C	241	B	291	A	341	B
42	C	92	B	142	B	192	A	242	D	292	B	342	A
43	C	93	C	143	D	193	B	243	D	293	C	343	B
44	B	94	D	144	C	194	B	244	A	294	B	344	C
45	B	95	D	145	B	195	B	245	C	295	A	345	C
46	D	96	B	146	C	196	C	246	B	296	C	346	C
47	C	97	B	147	B	197	A	247	C	297	C	347	B
48	B	98	A	148	B	198	A	248	A	298	A	348	A
49	B	99	D	149	A	199	A	249	A	299	B	349	D
50	D	100	C	150	C	200	B	250	A	300	A	350	C

351	A	401	C	451	D	501	A	551	A	601	B	651	C
352	A	402	C	452	C	502	B	552	A	602	D	652	D
353	D	403	A	453	B	503	A	553	C	603	A	653	C
354	B	404	B	454	D	504	D	554	C	604	C	654	B
355	B	405	D	455	C	505	C	555	B	605	A	655	A
356	D	406	A	456	C	506	B	556	D	606	B	656	B
357	B	407	B	457	D	507	B	557	B	607	B	657	C
358	D	408	C	458	B	508	A	558	B	608	C	658	A
359	D	409	A	459	A	509	C	559	B	609	D	659	D
360	D	410	C	460	C	510	A	560	C	610	B	660	C
361	D	411	C	461	D	511	D	561	B	611	C	661	D
362	C	412	C	462	C	512	A	562	D	612	D	662	C
363	B	413	D	463	C	513	D	563	B	613	C	663	C
364	C	414	A	464	B	514	C	564	B	614	B	664	B
365	A	415	D	465	A	515	A	565	D	615	C	665	D
366	A	416	C	466	B	516	A	566	B	616	D	666	C
367	C	417	D	467	A	517	B	567	B	617	C	667	A
368	B	418	B	468	C	518	D	568	C	618	D	668	C
369	C	419	C	469	D	519	A	569	A	619	A	669	B
370	C	420	C	470	A	520	B	570	A	620	A	670	A
371	B	421	D	471	B	521	D	571	A	621	A	671	B
372	B	422	A	472	D	522	C	572	B	622	B	672	A
373	C	423	B	473	C	523	B	573	D	623	A	673	A
374	D	424	C	474	D	524	C	574	A	624	B	674	B
375	C	425	C	475	B	525	C	575	B	625	C	675	A
376	A	426	A	476	A	526	D	576	D	626	D	676	D
377	A	427	A	477	A	527	A	577	D	627	C	677	A
378	A	428	B	478	C	528	B	578	B	628	A	678	C
379	A	429	C	479	C	529	C	579	B	629	D	679	C
380	C	430	B	480	A	530	B	580	B	630	A	680	A
381	B	431	D	481	A	531	B	581	D	631	B	681	A
382	D	432	A	482	D	532	A	582	C	632	D	682	B
383	C	433	B	483	C	533	A	583	C	633	D	683	B
384	A	434	B	484	B	534	B	584	B	634	C	684	A
385	C	435	C	485	B	535	B	585	A	635	B	685	C
386	D	436	A	486	A	536	C	586	D	636	A	686	B
387	C	437	C	487	C	537	A	587	C	637	C	687	D
388	B	438	C	488	B	538	A	588	B	638	A	688	C
389	B	439	C	489	A	539	A	589	D	639	C	689	B
390	A	440	D	490	A	540	A	590	B	640	D	690	A
391	B	441	D	491	C	541	B	591	A	641	B	691	B
392	D	442	B	492	A	542	A	592	B	642	B	692	C
393	C	443	D	493	C	543	B	593	C	643	D	693	D
394	D	444	C	494	D	544	C	594	A	644	D	694	B
395	B	445	D	495	A	545	A	595	A	645	A	695	D
396	B	446	A	496	C	546	A	596	B	646	B	696	A
397	A	447	A	497	A	547	D	597	A	647	D	697	A
398	A	448	D	498	C	548	B	598	C	648	D	698	D
399	B	449	D	499	C	549	C	599	B	649	B	699	C
400	C	450	B	500	D	550	B	600	D	650	B	700	D

701	C	751	C	801	D	851	D	901	A	951	C	1001	A
702	B	752	D	802	C	852	C	902	A	952	A	1002	C
703	D	753	A	803	A	853	A	903	B	953	D	1003	B
704	C	754	C	804	C	854	B	904	A	954	B	1004	D
705	B	755	A	805	B	855	B	905	C	955	A	1005	B
706	A	756	C	806	A	856	A	906	C	956	C	1006	B
707	A	757	B	807	A	857	A	907	A	957	A	1007	C
708	C	758	C	808	C	858	C	908	A	958	C	1008	C
709	D	759	A	809	A	859	B	909	B	959	B	1009	A
710	B	760	A	810	B	860	D	910	A	960	D	1010	D
711	A	761	D	811	B	861	C	911	C	961	A	1011	B
712	D	762	B	812	B	862	B	912	D	962	C	1012	A
713	B	763	B	813	B	863	B	913	A	963	B	1013	B
714	C	764	B	814	C	864	A	914	D	964	D	1014	D
715	D	765	B	815	B	865	B	915	B	965	A	1015	C
716	C	766	B	816	A	866	A	916	C	966	B	1016	D
717	A	767	B	817	B	867	C	917	A	967	D	1017	A
718	C	768	B	818	A	868	B	918	C	968	A	1018	A
719	B	769	B	819	C	869	C	919	A	969	C	1019	A
720	A	770	A	820	A	870	A	920	B	970	C	1020	C
721	C	771	C	821	A	871	A	921	D	971	B	1021	D
722	B	772	C	822	A	872	C	922	A	972	D	1022	B
723	B	773	C	823	C	873	A	923	C	973	C	1023	A
724	C	774	C	824	B	874	B	924	D	974	B	1024	D
725	D	775	D	825	D	875	B	925	C	975	A	1025	B
726	A	776	A	826	A	876	B	926	D	976	C	1026	C
727	D	777	A	827	B	877	B	927	A	977	A	1027	B
728	B	778	D	828	D	878	C	928	C	978	B	1028	C
729	D	779	D	829	B	879	C	929	D	979	D	1029	B
730	B	780	B	830	D	880	C	930	C	980	C	1030	C
731	A	781	C	831	A	881	B	931	B	981	B	1031	D
732	C	782	B	832	A	882	A	932	D	982	A	1032	B
733	B	783	B	833	D	883	B	933	C	983	D	1033	C
734	C	784	C	834	C	884	B	934	D	984	C	1034	C
735	B	785	D	835	A	885	C	935	B	985	B	1035	A
736	C	786	C	836	A	886	B	936	C	986	C	1036	B
737	B	787	B	837	B	887	B	937	A	987	B	1037	D
738	A	788	C	838	C	888	C	938	A	988	A	1038	B
739	C	789	C	839	C	889	B	939	B	989	B	1039	D
740	A	790	D	840	C	890	C	940	D	990	B	1040	B
741	D	791	A	841	A	891	B	941	C	991	D	1041	C
742	A	792	D	842	B	892	B	942	D	992	C	1042	D
743	D	793	B	843	D	893	C	943	B	993	A	1043	C
744	D	794	B	844	C	894	C	944	C	994	A	1044	C
745	B	795	A	845	C	895	A	945	D	995	C	1045	A
746	C	796	A	846	A	896	C	946	C	996	C	1046	D
747	D	797	A	847	B	897	C	947	B	997	A	1047	A
748	B	798	C	848	B	898	B	948	B	998	D	1048	D
749	A	799	D	849	A	899	B	949	D	999	D	1049	C
750	B	800	C	850	A	900	C	950	A	1000	B	1050	A

1051	D	1101	C	1151	B	1201	B	1251	B				
1052	C	1102	B	1152	B	1202	D	1252	C				
1053	D	1103	D	1153	B	1203	D	1253	B				
1054	A	1104	B	1154	D	1204	A	1254	C				
1055	D	1105	B	1155	C	1205	B	1255	B				
1056	A	1106	B	1156	D	1206	C	1256	B				
1057	C	1107	B	1157	C	1207	D	1257	A				
1058	A	1108	D	1158	B	1208	D	1258	B				
1059	A	1109	B	1159	B	1209	B	1259	B				
1060	C	1110	B	1160	C	1210	D	1260	A				
1061	D	1111	B	1161	D	1211	B	1261	C				
1062	D	1112	A	1162	C	1212	A	1262	D				
1063	C	1113	A	1163	D	1213	A	1263	B				
1064	C	1114	D	1164	B	1214	A						
1065	A	1115	C	1165	C	1215	A						
1066	B	1116	B	1166	A	1216	A						
1067	C	1117	D	1167	B	1217	B						
1068	B	1118	B	1168	B	1218	B						
1069	B	1119	D	1169	A	1219	C						
1070	A	1120	C	1170	A	1220	C						
1071	D	1121	D	1171	B	1221	D						
1072	B	1122	C	1172	C	1222	A						
1073	C	1123	A	1173	A	1223	C						
1074	C	1124	C	1174	D	1224	C						
1075	A	1125	C	1175	D	1225	A						
1076	D	1126	B	1176	A	1226	A						
1077	A	1127	D	1177	B	1227	A						
1078	C	1128	D	1178	C	1228	B						
1079	A	1129	D	1179	A	1229	A						
1080	B	1130	B	1180	C	1230	A						
1081	C	1131	C	1181	C	1231	D						
1082	D	1132	D	1182	C	1232	C						
1083	C	1133	B	1183	B	1233	C						
1084	B	1134	C	1184	B	1234	A						
1085	A	1135	C	1185	D	1235	B						
1086	C	1136	B	1186	D	1236	B						
1087	B	1137	C	1187	D	1237	D						
1088	D	1138	A	1188	A	1238	A						
1089	B	1139	B	1189	C	1239	B						
1090	A	1140	D	1190	C	1240	C						
1091	A	1141	D	1191	C	1241	A						
1092	B	1142	A	1192	C	1242	C						
1093	C	1143	B	1193	C	1243	D						
1094	C	1144	A	1194	B	1244	B						
1095	B	1145	C	1195	A	1245	B						
1096	C	1146	B	1196	B	1246	C						
1097	D	1147	B	1197	D	1247	C						
1098	D	1148	C	1198	B	1248	A						
1099	C	1149	B	1199	B	1249	A						
1100	D	1150	B	1200	D	1250	B						

Multiple-choice questions on various IC engines and their working concepts:

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of internal combustion engine?

- a) Diesel engine
- b) Steam engine
- c) Gasoline engine
- d) Rotary engine

2. In an internal combustion engine, which process converts chemical energy into mechanical energy?

- a) Compression
- b) Combustion
- c) Exhaust
- d) Intake

3. The compression stroke in an internal combustion engine involves:

- a) Mixing air and fuel
- b) Igniting the air-fuel mixture
- c) Compressing the air-fuel mixture
- d) Expelling the exhaust gases

4. Which type of internal combustion engine relies on spark ignition?

- a) Diesel engine
- b) Gasoline engine
- c) Dual-fuel engine
- d) Rotary engine

5. The stroke in which the piston moves from top dead center (TDC) to bottom dead center (BDC) is known as:

- a) Intake stroke
- b) Compression stroke
- c) Power stroke
- d) Exhaust stroke

6. Which engine configuration features pistons arranged in a straight line?

- a) Inline engine
- b) V-engine
- c) Flat engine
- d) W-engine

7. The power output of an engine is measured in:

- a) Watts
- b) Newton-meters
- c) Horsepower
- d) Kilograms

8. In a four-stroke engine, how many crankshaft revolutions are required to complete one cycle?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

9. Which of the following components regulates the intake of air and fuel into the combustion chamber?

- a) Carburetor
- b) Fuel injector
- c) Throttle body
- d) Intake valve

10. The ignition of the air-fuel mixture in a diesel engine is initiated by:

- a) Spark plug
- b) Glow plug
- c) Fuel injector
- d) Carburetor

11. Which type of internal combustion engine typically operates at higher compression ratios?

- a) Diesel engine
- b) Gasoline engine
- c) Rotary engine
- d) Turbine engine

12. The term "stroke" in an engine refers to:

- a) The distance the piston travels
- b) The diameter of the cylinder
- c) The speed of the engine
- d) The number of cylinders

13. The process of expelling exhaust gases from the combustion chamber is known as:

- a) Intake

- b) Compression
- c) Combustion
- d) Exhaust

14. In a two-stroke engine, how many strokes of the piston are required to complete one cycle?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

15. Which of the following engine configurations features cylinders arranged in a V-shape?

- a) Inline engine
- b) V-engine
- c) Flat engine
- d) W-engine

16. The term "overhead camshaft" refers to:

- a) The position of the camshaft relative to the crankshaft
- b) The location of the camshaft within the engine block
- c) The number of camshafts in the engine
- d) The method of valve actuation

17. The power developed by an engine before considering any losses is known as:

- a) Indicated horsepower (IHP)
- b) Brake horsepower (BHP)

- c) Mechanical efficiency
- d) Overall efficiency

18. Which type of engine uses a spark plug to ignite the air-fuel mixture?

- a) Diesel engine
- b) Gasoline engine
- c) Dual-fuel engine
- d) Turbine engine

19. The efficiency of an engine is calculated as the ratio of:

- a) Power output to power input
- b) Power input to power output
- c) Work done to fuel consumption
- d) Fuel consumption to work done

20. The stroke in which the piston compresses the air-fuel mixture is known as:

- a) Intake stroke
- b) Compression stroke
- c) Power stroke
- d) Exhaust stroke

21. Which of the following engine components controls the timing of valve operation?

- a) Camshaft
- b) Crankshaft
- c) Piston

d) Connecting rod

22. The cooling system in an engine is primarily responsible for:

- a) Regulating fuel flow
- b) Maintaining oil pressure
- c) Removing excess heat
- d) Controlling exhaust emissions

23. In a rotary engine, the rotor replaces the function of:

- a) Pistons
- b) Crankshaft
- c) Camshaft
- d) Connecting rods

24. The fuel injection system in a diesel engine replaces the need for:

- a) Carburetor
- b) Spark plug
- c) Glow plug
- d) Throttle body

25. Which of the following is a characteristic of a turbocharged engine?

- a) Increased fuel consumption
- b) Reduced exhaust emissions
- c) Higher power output
- d) Lower compression ratio

26. The stroke in which the piston moves from BDC to TDC while producing power is known as:

- a) Intake stroke
- b) Compression stroke
- c) Power stroke
- d) Exhaust stroke

27. The term "knocking" in an engine refers to:

- a) Excessive valve noise
- b) Pre-ignition of the air-fuel mixture
- c) Improper timing of valve operation
- d) Loss of compression in the cylinders

28. Which of the following engine components converts reciprocating motion into rotational motion?

- a) Piston
- b) Crankshaft
- c) Camshaft
- d) Connecting rod

29. The stroke in which the exhaust gases are expelled from the cylinder is known as:

- a) Intake stroke
- b) Compression stroke
- c) Power stroke
- d) Exhaust stroke

30. The efficiency of an engine is affected by factors such as:

- a) Compression ratio
- b) Fuel octane rating
- c) Ambient temperature
- d) All of the above

31. In a four-stroke engine, which stroke occurs immediately after the power stroke?

- a) Intake stroke
- b) Compression stroke
- c) Power stroke
- d) Exhaust stroke

32. Which of the following engine configurations features horizontally opposed cylinders?

- a) Inline engine
- b) V-engine
- c) Flat engine
- d) W-engine

33. The term "BMEP" stands for:

- a) Brake Mean Effective Pressure
- b) Brake Maximum Efficiency Point
- c) Base Mechanical Energy Production
- d) Base Maximum Exhaust Pressure

34. The ratio of the volume of the combustion chamber when the piston is at TDC to the volume when it's at BDC is known as:

- a) Compression ratio
- b) Displacement ratio
- c) Expansion ratio
- d) Stroke ratio

35. In a two-stroke

engine, the intake and exhaust processes occur during which stroke(s)?

- a) Intake stroke
- b) Compression stroke
- c) Power stroke
- d) Exhaust stroke

36. The term "torque" in an engine refers to:

- a) Force exerted on the piston
- b) Rotational force produced by the engine
- c) Efficiency of fuel combustion
- d) Pressure inside the combustion chamber

37. In a diesel engine, what is used to ignite the air-fuel mixture?

- a) Spark plug
- b) Glow plug
- c) Carburetor
- d) Fuel injector

38. Which of the following is NOT a component of the engine's valvetrain?

- a) Camshaft
- b) Valve cover
- c) Valve spring
- d) Rocker arm

39. The term "stroker engine" refers to an engine that:

- a) Has an increased stroke length
- b) Operates at high RPM
- c) Uses a turbocharger
- d) Utilizes a different fuel type

40. The efficiency of an engine is typically highest when:

- a) Operating at low loads
- b) Operating at high loads
- c) Running at idle speed
- d) Shut down

41. In a two-stroke engine, how many crankshaft revolutions are required to complete one cycle?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

42. The primary function of the oil in an engine is to:

- a) Lubricate moving parts
- b) Cool the engine
- c) Seal the combustion chamber
- d) Clean the exhaust gases

43. In a rotary engine, how many faces does the rotor have?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

44. Which of the following factors affects the power output of an engine?

- a) Engine displacement
- b) Engine weight
- c) Engine color
- d) Engine age

45. The term "valve overlap" refers to:

- a) The duration when both intake and exhaust valves are open
- b) The clearance between the valves and the cylinder head
- c) The timing of the valve opening relative to the piston position
- d) The number of valves per cylinder

46. Which type of engine features a rotary motion of its pistons?

- a) Inline engine

- b) V-engine
- c) Flat engine
- d) Wankel engine

47. The process of mixing air and fuel in preparation for combustion is known as:

- a) Compression
- b) Combustion
- c) Induction
- d) Atomization

48. The term "bore" in an engine refers to:

- a) The diameter of the cylinder
- b) The length of the piston stroke
- c) The distance between TDC and BDC
- d) The number of cylinders

49. The purpose of the flywheel in an engine is to:

- a) Provide additional power output
- b) Balance out engine vibrations
- c) Control fuel injection timing
- d) Reduce engine noise

50. The efficiency of an engine is defined as:

- a) The ratio of useful work output to energy input
- b) The ratio of engine weight to power output

- c) The ratio of exhaust emissions to fuel consumption
- d) The ratio of engine displacement to compression ratio

Answers:

1. b) Steam engine
2. b) Combustion
3. c) Compressing the air-fuel mixture
4. a) Diesel engine
5. b) Compression stroke
6. a) Inline engine
7. c) Horsepower
8. d) Four
9. d) Intake valve
10. c) Fuel injector
11. a) Diesel engine
12. a) The distance the piston travels
13. d) Exhaust
14. b) Two
15. b) V-engine
16. a) The position of the camshaft relative to the crankshaft
17. a) Indicated horsepower (IHP)
18. b) Gasoline engine
19. a) Power output to power input
20. b) Compression stroke
21. a) Camshaft

- 22. c) Removing excess heat
- 23. a) Pistons
- 24. a) Carburetor
- 25. c) Higher power output
- 26. c) Power stroke
- 27. b) Pre-ignition of the air-fuel mixture
- 28. b) Crankshaft
- 29. d) Exhaust stroke
- 30. d) All of the above
- 31. d) Exhaust stroke
- 32. c) Flat engine
- 33. a) Brake Mean Effective Pressure
- 34. a) Compression ratio
- 35. d) Exhaust stroke
- 36. b) Rotational force produced by the engine
- 37. b) Glow plug
- 38. b) Valve cover
- 39. a) Has an increased stroke length
- 40. b) Operating at high loads
- 41. b) Two
- 42. a) Lubricate moving parts
- 43. a) One
- 44. a) Engine displacement
- 45. a) The duration when both intake and exhaust valves are open
- 46. d) Wankel engine

47. d) Atomization

48. a) The diameter of the cylinder

49. b) Balance out engine vibrations

50. a) The ratio of useful work output to energy input

Multiple-Choice of thermodynamic cycles:

1.	Which thermodynamic cycle represents the maximum theoretical efficiency for a heat engine operating between two temperature reservoirs? a) Rankine cycle b) Otto cycle c) Diesel cycle d) Carnot cycle
	Answer: d) Carnot cycle
2.	In a PV diagram, which area represents the work done during the compression stroke of an engine? a) Area under the curve b) Area above the curve c) Area enclosed by the curve d) Area outside the curve
	Answer: a) Area under the curve
3.	The Otto cycle is also known as: a) Constant volume cycle b) Constant pressure cycle c) Ideal Brayton cycle d) Ideal Diesel cycle
	Answer: b) Constant pressure cycle
4.	The efficiency of an engine is defined as: a) Output work divided by input work b) Input work divided by output work c) Heat addition divided by heat rejection d) Heat rejection divided by heat addition
	Answer: a) Output work divided by input work
5.	In a four-stroke engine, how many complete revolutions of the crankshaft are required to complete the entire cycle? a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four
	Answer: b) Two
6.	The process of compressing the air-fuel mixture in an engine is represented by which stroke? a) Intake stroke b) Compression stroke c) Power stroke d) Exhaust stroke
	Answer: b) Compression stroke
7.	Which of the following represents a reversible thermodynamic process? a) Adiabatic expansion b) Isothermal compression c) Isobaric heating d) Constant volume cooling
	Answer: b) Isothermal compression
8.	What is the primary difference between a two-stroke and a four-stroke engine? a) The number of strokes required for a complete cycle b) The type of fuel used c) The ignition timing d) The presence of a turbocharger
	Answer: a) The number of strokes required for a complete cycle
9.	Indicated Horsepower (IHP) of an engine represents: a) The theoretical maximum power output of the engine b) The power output measured at the crankshaft c) The power output measured at the wheels d) The power input required to operate the engine
	Answer: b) The power output measured at the crankshaft
10.	Which of the following statements about the Carnot cycle is true? a) It involves constant volume heat addition and rejection. b) It operates on the principle of constant pressure. c) It is reversible and operates between two temperature reservoirs. d) It has a lower theoretical efficiency compared to the Otto cycle.
	Answer: c) It is reversible and operates between two temperature reservoirs.
11.	In the Otto cycle, heat addition occurs at: a) Constant pressure b) Constant volume c) Constant temperature d) Constant entropy
	Answer: a) Constant pressure
12.	Which of the following is a characteristic of an irreversible thermodynamic process? a) No heat transfer b) Reversible work output c) Increase in entropy d) Decrease in temperature
	Answer: c) Increase in entropy
13.	The overall efficiency of an engine takes into account: a) Mechanical losses only b) Thermal losses only c) Both mechanical and thermal losses d) None of the above
	Answer: c) Both mechanical and thermal losses
14.	Which of the following represents the Otto cycle on a PV diagram? a) Adiabatic compression followed by isochoric heating b) Isothermal compression followed by isobaric heating c) Isochoric compression followed by adiabatic heating d) Isobaric compression followed by isothermal heating
	Answer: a) Adiabatic compression followed by isochoric heating
15.	The process of removing heat from the working fluid in an engine is represented by which stroke? a) Intake stroke b) Compression stroke c) Power stroke d) Exhaust stroke
	Answer: d) Exhaust stroke
16.	The efficiency of an engine increases with: a) Decrease in compression ratio b) Increase in compression ratio c) Decrease in temperature d) Increase in temperature
	Answer: b) Increase in compression ratio
17.	The Brayton cycle is commonly associated with: a) Internal combustion engines b) Steam turbines c) Refrigeration systems d) Rankine cycle

	Answer: a) Internal combustion engines
18.	The mechanical efficiency of an engine is defined as: a) Output work divided by input work b) Input work divided by output work c) Brake horsepower divided by indicated horsepower d) Indicated horsepower divided by brake horsepower
	Answer: a) Output work divided by input work
19.	The ideal Diesel cycle consists of: a) Two constant volume processes and two constant pressure processes b) Two constant pressure processes and two constant volume processes c) Two isochoric processes and two isobaric processes d) Two isobaric processes and two isothermal processes
	Answer: a) Two constant volume processes and two constant pressure processes
20.	The term "Indicated Horsepower" refers to: a) Theoretical maximum power output b) Power output measured at the engine crankshaft c) Power output measured at the engine flywheel d) Power output measured at the engine wheels
	Answer: b) Power output measured at the engine crankshaft
21.	Which of the following engine configurations is typically associated with a Wankel engine? a) Inline engine b) V-engine c) Rotary engine d) Boxer engine
	Answer: c) Rotary engine
22.	The process of igniting the air-fuel mixture in a gasoline engine is known as: a) Combustion b) Compression c) Spark ignition d) Detonation
	Answer: c) Spark ignition
23.	The power developed by an engine before considering any losses is known as: a) Indicated horsepower (IHP) b) Brake horsepower (BHP) c) Mechanical efficiency d) Overall efficiency
	Answer: a) Indicated horsepower (IHP)
24.	The efficiency of an engine is calculated as the ratio of: a) Power output to power input b) Power input to power output c) Work done to fuel consumption d) Fuel consumption to work done
	Answer: a) Power output to power input
25.	Which of the following represents a reversible thermodynamic process? a) Adiabatic expansion b) Isothermal compression c) Isobaric heating d) Constant volume cooling
	Answer: b) Isothermal compression
26.	What is the primary function of intercooling in a compressor system? a) To increase the compressor efficiency b) To decrease the compressor efficiency c) To increase the compressor power d) To decrease the compressor power
	Answer: a) To increase the compressor efficiency
27.	The turning moment diagram for a single rotating mass governor generally shows: a) A constant turning moment b) A sinusoidal turning moment c) An exponentially decreasing turning moment d) A linearly increasing turning moment
	Answer: b) A sinusoidal turning moment
28.	In a cam follower system, what term is used to describe the shape of the cam profile that determines the motion of the follower? a) Cam curve b) Cam contour c) Cam trajectory d) Cam profile
	Answer: d) Cam profile
29.	Which type of compressor is known for its continuous airflow with relatively low pressure rise? a) Reciprocating compressor b) Rotary compressor c) Centrifugal compressor d) Axial compressor
	Answer: b) Rotary compressor
30.	Which type of governor is commonly used in engines for maintaining a constant speed irrespective of the load? a) Centrifugal governor b) Watt governor c) Hartnell governor d) Proell governor
	Answer: a) Centrifugal governor
31.	The process of expelling exhaust gases from the combustion chamber is known as: a) Intake b) Compression c) Combustion d) Exhaust
	Answer: d) Exhaust
32.	The term "stroke" in an engine refers to: a) The distance the piston travels b) The diameter of the cylinder c) The speed of the engine d) The number of cylinders
	Answer: a) The distance the piston travels
33.	Which engine cycle is commonly used in spark-ignition engines? a) Otto cycle b) Diesel cycle c) Brayton cycle d) Atkinson cycle
	Answer: a) Otto cycle
34.	The efficiency of an engine increases with: a) Decrease in compression ratio b) Increase in compression ratio c) Decrease in temperature d) Increase in temperature
	Answer: b) Increase in compression ratio
35.	The stroke in which the piston compresses the air-fuel mixture is known as: a) Intake stroke b) Compression stroke c) Power stroke d) Exhaust stroke

	Answer: b) Compression stroke
36. The term "overhead camshaft" refers to: a) The position of the camshaft relative to the crankshaft b) The location of the camshaft within the engine block c) The number of camshafts in the engine d) The method of valve actuation	Answer: a) The position of the camshaft relative to the crankshaft
37. Which of the following engine components controls the timing of valve operation? a) Camshaft b) Crankshaft c) Piston d) Connecting rod	Answer: a) Camshaft
38. In a two-stroke engine, how many strokes of the piston are required to complete one cycle? a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four	Answer: b) Two
39. Which type of internal combustion engine relies on spark ignition? a) Diesel engine b) Gasoline engine c) Dual-fuel engine d) Rotary engine	Answer: b) Gasoline engine
40. The stroke in which the piston moves from BDC to TDC while producing power is known as: a) Intake stroke b) Compression stroke c) Power stroke d) Exhaust stroke	Answer: c) Power stroke
41. Which type of compressor is known for its continuous airflow with relatively low pressure rise? a) Reciprocating compressor b) Rotary compressor c) Centrifugal compressor d) Axial compressor	Answer: b) Rotary compressor
42. The process of removing heat from the working fluid in an engine is represented by which stroke? a) Intake stroke b) Compression stroke c) Power stroke d) Exhaust stroke	Answer: d) Exhaust stroke
43. Which of the following engine configurations features horizontally opposed cylinders? a) Inline engine b) V-engine c) Flat engine d) W-engine	Answer: c) Flat engine
44. The term "BMEP" stands for: a) Brake Mean Effective Pressure b) Brake Maximum Efficiency Point c) Base Mechanical Energy Production d) Base Maximum Exhaust Pressure	Answer: a) Brake Mean Effective Pressure
45. The ratio of the volume of the combustion chamber when the piston is at TDC to the volume when it's at BDC is known as: a) Compression ratio b) Displacement ratio c) Expansion ratio d) Stroke ratio	Answer: a) Compression ratio
46. Which type of internal combustion engine typically operates at higher compression ratios? a) Diesel engine b) Gasoline engine c) Rotary engine d) Turbine engine	Answer: a) Diesel engine
47. The term "stroke" in an engine refers to: a) The distance the piston travels b) The diameter of the cylinder c) The speed of the engine d) The number of cylinders	Answer: a) The distance the piston travels
48. The process of expelling exhaust gases from the combustion chamber is known as: a) Intake b) Compression c) Combustion d) Exhaust	Answer: d) Exhaust
49. In a rotary engine, the rotor replaces the function of: a) Pistons b) Crankshaft c) Camshaft d) Connecting rods	Answer: a) Pistons
50. The fuel injection system in a diesel engine replaces the need for: a) Carburetor b) Spark plug c) Glow plug d) Throttle body	Answer: a) Carburetor

Multiple-choice questions on Compressors

1.	Which of the following is NOT a type of compressor? a) Centrifugal compressor b) Reciprocating compressor c) Rotary compressor d) Pneumatic compressor
	Answer: d) Pneumatic compressor
2.	The classification of compressors is based on: a) Cooling method b) Drive mechanism c) Discharge pressure d) Inlet temperature
	Answer: b) Drive mechanism
3.	Which of the following is a positive displacement compressor? a) Centrifugal compressor b) Axial compressor c) Reciprocating compressor d) Dynamic compressor
	Answer: c) Reciprocating compressor
4.	The working principle of a reciprocating compressor involves: a) Continuous flow of air b) Rotary motion of impellers c) Reciprocating motion of a piston d) Axial movement of a rotor
	Answer: c) Reciprocating motion of a piston
5.	Perfect intercooling in a compressor helps in: a) Reducing the overall size of the compressor b) Increasing the compressor efficiency c) Decreasing the power required to drive the compressor d) Preventing overheating of the compressor
	Answer: b) Increasing the compressor efficiency
6.	Interlocking in compressor systems is implemented to: a) Control the speed of the compressor b) Ensure safe operation of the compressor c) Improve the efficiency of the compressor d) Enhance the cooling capacity of the compressor
	Answer: b) Ensure safe operation of the compressor
7.	A rotary compressor operates based on: a) Reciprocating motion b) Centrifugal force c) Rotary motion d) Axial movement
	Answer: c) Rotary motion
8.	The principle of a blower is similar to that of a: a) Centrifugal compressor b) Reciprocating compressor c) Axial compressor d) Dynamic compressor
	Answer: a) Centrifugal compressor
9.	Which of the following is NOT a classification of compressors based on the drive mechanism? a) Electric-driven compressor b) Engine-driven compressor c) Steam-driven compressor d) Hydraulic-driven compressor
	Answer: c) Steam-driven compressor
10.	Reciprocating compressors are commonly used in applications requiring: a) High volume flow rate at low pressure b) Low volume flow rate at high pressure c) High volume flow rate at high pressure d) Low volume flow rate at low pressure
	Answer: c) High volume flow rate at high pressure
11.	The compression of air in a reciprocating compressor occurs during the: a) Suction stroke b) Compression stroke c) Expansion stroke d) Exhaust stroke
	Answer: b) Compression stroke
12.	Which of the following is a type of reciprocating compressor? a) Screw compressor b) Vane compressor c) Diaphragm compressor d) Scroll compressor
	Answer: c) Diaphragm compressor
13.	The intercooling process in a compressor aims to: a) Increase the temperature of the compressed air b) Decrease the temperature of the compressed air c) Maintain a constant temperature of the compressed air d) Increase the pressure of the compressed air
	Answer: b) Decrease the temperature of the compressed air
14.	Intercooling in a compressor helps in reducing: a) The size of the compressor b) The power consumption of the compressor c) The speed of the compressor d) The efficiency of the compressor
	Answer: b) The power consumption of the compressor
15.	The rotary compressor is known for its: a) Continuous flow of air b) Reciprocating motion c) Rotary motion d) Axial movement
	Answer: c) Rotary motion
16.	The primary advantage of a rotary compressor over a reciprocating compressor is its: a) Higher efficiency b) Lower cost c) Smaller size and weight d) Ability to handle larger volumes of air
	Answer: c) Smaller size and weight
17.	In a blower, air is compressed by: a) Centrifugal force b) Reciprocating motion c) Rotary motion d) Axial movement
	Answer: a) Centrifugal force
18.	The classification of compressors based on discharge pressure includes: a) Low-pressure compressors b) Medium-pressure compressors c) High-pressure compressors d) All of the above
	Answer: d) All of the above

19.	The working principle of a centrifugal compressor involves: a) Reciprocating motion of a piston b) Rotary motion of impellers c) Axial movement of a rotor d) None of the above
	Answer: b) Rotary motion of impellers
20.	Which of the following is NOT a type of rotary compressor? a) Vane compressor b) Scroll compressor c) Diaphragm compressor d) Screw compressor
	Answer: c) Diaphragm compressor
21.	Interlocking in compressor systems is primarily implemented to: a) Increase compressor efficiency b) Ensure safe operation c) Enhance cooling capacity d) Reduce power consumption
	Answer: b) Ensure safe operation
22.	The primary function of a blower is to: a) Generate high pressure b) Generate low pressure c) Create a continuous flow of air d) Produce compressed air
	Answer: c) Create a continuous flow of air
23.	The working principle of a diaphragm compressor involves: a) Rotary motion b) Reciprocating motion c) Axial movement d) None of the above
	Answer: b) Reciprocating motion
24.	Which of the following is NOT a type of reciprocating compressor? a) Diaphragm compressor b) Scroll compressor c) Piston compressor d) Swash plate compressor
	Answer: b) Scroll compressor
25.	The rotary compressor is commonly used in applications requiring: a) Low volume flow rate at low pressure b) High volume flow rate at low pressure c) Low volume flow rate at high pressure d) High volume flow rate at high pressure
	Answer: d) High volume flow rate at high pressure
26.	Perfect intercooling in a compressor results in: a) Decreased efficiency b) Increased efficiency c) No change in efficiency d) Increased size
	Answer: b) Increased efficiency
27.	The classification of compressors based on drive mechanism includes: a) Electric-driven compressor b) Hydraulic-driven compressor c) Pneumatic-driven compressor d) All of the above
	Answer: d) All of the above
28.	Which of the following statements about reciprocating compressors is true? a) They are suitable for continuous operation b) They have a high initial cost c) They are less efficient compared to rotary compressors d) All of the above
	Answer: b) They have a high initial cost
29.	The principle of a blower is similar to that of a: a) Centrifugal compressor b) Reciprocating compressor c) Axial compressor d) Dynamic compressor
	Answer: a) Centrifugal compressor
30.	The intercooling process in a compressor is beneficial because it: a) Increases the temperature of the compressed air b) Decreases the temperature of the compressed air c) Maintains a constant temperature of the compressed air d) Increases the pressure of the compressed air
	Answer: b) Decreases the temperature of the compressed air
31.	Rotary compressors are generally preferred for applications requiring: a) High volume flow rate at low pressure b) Low volume flow rate at high pressure c) High volume flow rate at high pressure d) Low volume flow rate at low pressure
	Answer: c) High volume flow rate at high pressure
32.	Interlocking in compressor systems is primarily implemented to: a) Increase compressor efficiency b) Ensure safe operation c) Enhance cooling capacity d) Reduce power consumption
	Answer: b) Ensure safe operation
33.	The working principle of a diaphragm compressor involves: a) Rotary motion b) Reciprocating motion c) Axial movement d) None of the above
	Answer: b) Reciprocating motion
34.	Which of the following is NOT a type of reciprocating compressor? a) Diaphragm compressor b) Scroll compressor c) Piston compressor d) Swash plate compressor
	Answer: b) Scroll compressor
35.	The rotary compressor is commonly used in applications requiring: a) Low volume flow rate at low pressure b) High volume flow rate at low pressure c) Low volume flow rate at high pressure d) High volume flow rate at high pressure
	Answer: d) High volume flow rate at high pressure
36.	Perfect intercooling in a compressor results in: a) Decreased efficiency b) Increased efficiency c) No change in efficiency d) Increased size
	Answer: b) Increased efficiency

37.	The classification of compressors based on drive mechanism includes: a) Electric-driven compressor b) Hydraulic-driven compressor c) Pneumatic-driven compressor d) All of the above
	Answer: d) All of the above
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	Answer: b) Ensure safe operation
43.	The working principle of a diaphragm compressor involves: a) Rotary motion b) Reciprocating motion c) Axial movement d) None of the above
	Answer: b) Reciprocating motion
44.	Which of the following is NOT a type of reciprocating compressor? a) Diaphragm compressor b) Scroll compressor c) Piston compressor d) Swash plate compressor
	Answer: b) Scroll compressor
45.	The rotary compressor is commonly used in applications requiring: a) Low volume flow rate at low pressure b) High volume flow rate at low pressure c) Low volume flow rate at high pressure d) High volume flow rate at high pressure
	Answer: d) High volume flow rate at high pressure
46.	Perfect intercooling in a compressor results in: a) Decreased efficiency b) Increased efficiency c) No change in efficiency d) Increased size
	Answer: b) Increased efficiency
47.	The classification of compressors based on drive mechanism includes: a) Electric-driven compressor b) Hydraulic-driven compressor c) Pneumatic-driven compressor d) All of the above
	Answer: d) All of the above
48.	Which of the following statements about reciprocating compressors is true? a) They are suitable for continuous operation b) They have a high initial cost c) They are less efficient compared to rotary compressors d) All of the above
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49.	The principle of a blower is similar to that of a: a) Centrifugal compressor b) Reciprocating compressor c) Axial compressor d) Dynamic compressor
	Answer: a) Centrifugal compressor
50.	The intercooling process in a compressor is beneficial because it: a) Increases the temperature of the compressed air b) Decreases the temperature of the compressed air c) Maintains a constant temperature of the compressed air d) Increases the pressure of the compressed air
	Answer: b) Decreases the temperature of the compressed air

Multiple-choice questions on Governors

1.	What is the primary function of a governor in an engine? a) To regulate the fuel supply b) To control the speed or RPM c) To adjust the air-fuel mixture d) To ignite the air-fuel mixture
	Answer: b) To control the speed or RPM
2.	Which of the following is NOT a type of governor? a) Centrifugal governor b) Hydraulic governor c) Magnetic governor d) Electric governor
	Answer: c) Magnetic governor
3.	The working principle of a centrifugal governor is based on: a) Magnetic fields b) Hydraulic pressure c) Centrifugal force d) Electrical resistance
	Answer: c) Centrifugal force
4.	Which type of governor is commonly used in steam engines? a) Centrifugal governor b) Hydraulic governor c) Magnetic governor d) Electric governor
	Answer: a) Centrifugal governor
5.	Sensitivity in a governor refers to its ability to: a) Respond quickly to changes in load b) Maintain a constant speed over a wide range of loads c) Adjust to changes in temperature d) Operate at high speeds
	Answer: b) Maintain a constant speed over a wide range of loads
6.	Stability in a governor system is crucial to prevent: a) Overspeeding b) Underspeeding c) Vibration d) All of the above
	Answer: d) All of the above
7.	The turning moment diagram for a single rotating mass governor generally shows: a) A constant turning moment b) A sinusoidal turning moment c) An exponentially decreasing turning moment d) A linearly increasing turning moment
	Answer: b) A sinusoidal turning moment
8.	What is the primary purpose of a governor in an engine? a) To regulate fuel flow b) To control speed c) To adjust ignition timing d) To manage air intake
	Answer: b) To control speed
9.	Which type of governor relies on changes in the position of weights due to centrifugal force? a) Centrifugal governor b) Hydraulic governor c) Magnetic governor d) Flyball governor
	Answer: a) Centrifugal governor
10.	The sensitivity of a governor is determined by: a) The weight of the governor components b) The range of speeds over which it operates c) The size of the engine d) The type of fuel used
	Answer: b) The range of speeds over which it operates
11.	Stability in a governor system refers to its ability to: a) Respond quickly to changes in load b) Maintain a constant speed under varying conditions c) Maintain a constant speed over a wide range of loads d) Operate at high speeds without overheating
	Answer: b) Maintain a constant speed under varying conditions
12.	The turning moment of a single rotating mass governor is directly proportional to: a) Speed of rotation b) Square of speed of rotation c) Inverse of speed of rotation d) Cubic of speed of rotation
	Answer: a) Speed of rotation
13.	Which type of governor operates based on the principle of hydraulic pressure? a) Hydraulic governor b) Centrifugal governor c) Magnetic governor d) Flyball governor
	Answer: a) Hydraulic governor
14.	Sensitivity in a governor system refers to its ability to: a) Respond quickly to changes in load b) Maintain a constant speed over a wide range of loads c) Adjust to changes in temperature d) Operate at high speeds
	Answer: b) Maintain a constant speed over a wide range of loads
15.	Stability in a governor system is crucial to prevent: a) Overspeeding b) Underspeeding c) Vibration d) All of the above
	Answer: d) All of the above
16.	The turning moment diagram for a single rotating mass governor generally shows: a) A constant turning moment b) A sinusoidal turning moment c) An exponentially decreasing turning moment d) A linearly increasing turning moment
	Answer: b) A sinusoidal turning moment
17.	What is the primary function of a governor in an engine? a) To regulate the fuel supply b) To control the speed or RPM c) To adjust the air-fuel mixture d) To ignite the air-fuel mixture
	Answer: b) To control the speed or RPM
18.	Which of the following is NOT a type of governor? a) Centrifugal governor b) Hydraulic governor c) Magnetic governor d) Electric governor
	Answer: c) Magnetic governor

19.	The working principle of a centrifugal governor is based on: a) Magnetic fields b) Hydraulic pressure c) Centrifugal force d) Electrical resistance
	Answer: c) Centrifugal force
20.	Which type of governor is commonly used in steam engines? a) Centrifugal governor b) Hydraulic governor c) Magnetic governor d) Electric governor
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21.	Sensitivity in a governor refers to its ability to: a) Respond quickly to changes in load b) Maintain a constant speed over a wide range of loads c) Adjust to changes in temperature d) Operate at high speeds
	Answer: b) Maintain a constant speed over a wide range of loads
22.	Stability in a governor system is crucial to prevent: a) Overspeeding b) Underspeeding c) Vibration d) All of the above
	Answer: d) All of the above
23.	The turning moment diagram for a single rotating mass governor generally shows: a) A constant turning moment b) A sinusoidal turning moment c) An exponentially decreasing turning moment d) A linearly increasing turning moment
	Answer: b) A sinusoidal turning moment
24.	What is the primary purpose of a governor in an engine? a) To regulate fuel flow b) To control speed c) To adjust ignition timing d) To manage air intake
	Answer: b) To control speed
25.	Which type of governor relies on changes in the position of weights due to centrifugal force? a) Centrifugal governor b) Hydraulic governor c) Magnetic governor d) Flyball governor
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26.	The sensitivity of a governor is determined by: a) The weight of the governor components b) The range of speeds over which it operates c) The size of the engine d) The type of fuel used
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27.	Stability in a governor system refers to its ability to: a) Respond quickly to changes in load b) Maintain a constant speed under varying conditions c) Maintain a constant speed over a wide range of loads d) Operate at high speeds without overheating
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28.	The turning moment of a single rotating mass governor is directly proportional to: a) Speed of rotation b) Square of speed of rotation c) Inverse of speed of rotation d) Cubic of speed of rotation
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29.	Which type of governor operates based on the principle of hydraulic pressure? a) Hydraulic governor b) Centrifugal governor c) Magnetic governor d) Flyball governor
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31.	Stability in a governor system is crucial to prevent: a) Overspeeding b) Underspeeding c) Vibration d) All of the above
	Answer: d) All of the above
32.	The turning moment diagram for a single rotating mass governor generally shows: a) A constant turning moment b) A sinusoidal turning moment c) An exponentially decreasing turning moment d) A linearly increasing turning moment
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35.	The working principle of a centrifugal governor is based on: a) Magnetic fields b) Hydraulic pressure c) Centrifugal force d) Electrical resistance
	Answer: c) Centrifugal force
36.	Which type of governor is commonly used in steam engines? a) Centrifugal governor b) Hydraulic governor c) Magnetic governor d) Electric governor
	Answer: a) Centrifugal governor
37.	Sensitivity in a governor refers to its ability to: a) Respond quickly to changes in load b) Maintain a constant speed over a wide range of loads c) Adjust to changes in temperature d) Operate at high speeds

	Answer: b) Maintain a constant speed over a wide range of loads
38.	Stability in a governor system is crucial to prevent: a) Overspeeding b) Underspeeding c) Vibration d) All of the above
	Answer: d) All of the above
39.	The turning moment diagram for a single rotating mass governor generally shows: a) A constant turning moment b) A sinusoidal turning moment c) An exponentially decreasing turning moment d) A linearly increasing turning moment
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42.	The sensitivity of a governor is determined by: a) The weight of the governor components b) The range of speeds over which it operates c) The size of the engine d) The type of fuel used
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43.	Stability in a governor system refers to its ability to: a) Respond quickly to changes in load b) Maintain a constant speed under varying conditions c) Maintain a constant speed over a wide range of loads d) Operate at high speeds without overheating
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44.	The turning moment of a single rotating mass governor is directly proportional to: a) Speed of rotation b) Square of speed of rotation c) Inverse of speed of rotation d) Cubic of speed of rotation
	Answer: a) Speed of rotation
45.	Which type of governor operates based on the principle of hydraulic pressure? a) Hydraulic governor b) Centrifugal governor c) Magnetic governor d) Flyball governor
	Answer: a) Hydraulic governor
46.	Sensitivity in a governor system refers to its ability to: a) Respond quickly to changes in load b) Maintain a constant speed over a wide range of loads c) Adjust to changes in temperature d) Operate at high speeds
	Answer: b) Maintain a constant speed over a wide range of loads
47.	Stability in a governor system is crucial to prevent: a) Overspeeding b) Underspeeding c) Vibration d) All of the above
	Answer: d) All of the above
48.	The turning moment diagram for a single rotating mass governor generally shows: a) A constant turning moment b) A sinusoidal turning moment c) An exponentially decreasing turning moment d) A linearly increasing turning moment
	Answer: b) A sinusoidal turning moment
49.	What is the primary function of a governor in an engine? a) To regulate the fuel supply b) To control the speed or RPM c) To adjust the air-fuel mixture d) To ignite the air-fuel mixture
	Answer: b) To control the speed or RPM
50.	Which of the following is NOT a type of governor? a) Centrifugal governor b) Hydraulic governor c) Magnetic governor d) Electric governor
	Answer: c) Magnetic governor

Multiple-choice questions on CAMs

1.	In a cam-follower mechanism, the cam is responsible for: a) Transmitting power b) Providing motion to the follower c) Controlling temperature d) Maintaining lubrication
	Answer: b) Providing motion to the follower
2.	The shape of the cam profile determines: a) The speed of the follower b) The acceleration of the follower c) The motion of the follower d) The force exerted on the follower
	Answer: c) The motion of the follower
3.	Which of the following is NOT a type of cam profile? a) Circular cam b) Heart-shaped cam c) Pear-shaped cam d) Linear cam
	Answer: d) Linear cam
4.	The follower in a cam-follower mechanism can move in: a) Only one direction b) Two directions c) Three directions d) Any direction
	Answer: b) Two directions
5.	The type of follower motion produced by a cam depends on: a) The shape of the cam profile b) The material of the follower c) The size of the cam d) The speed of the cam rotation
	Answer: a) The shape of the cam profile
6.	A heart-shaped cam profile is often used to achieve: a) Uniform motion b) Simple harmonic motion c) Non-uniform motion d) No motion
	Answer: c) Non-uniform motion
7.	Which of the following is a disadvantage of using a circular cam profile? a) Complex manufacturing process b) Uniform motion of the follower c) Limited range of follower motion d) High cost
	Answer: c) Limited range of follower motion
8.	The displacement of the follower in a cam-follower mechanism is determined by: a) The speed of the cam b) The radius of the cam c) The shape of the cam profile d) The weight of the follower
	Answer: c) The shape of the cam profile
9.	A cam profile with a variable radius is known as a: a) Circular cam b) Pear-shaped cam c) Conjugate cam d) Swash plate cam
	Answer: c) Conjugate cam
10.	Which of the following statements about cam followers is true? a) They always move with uniform velocity b) They transmit power to the cam c) They follow the motion of the cam d) They control the temperature of the cam
	Answer: c) They follow the motion of the cam
11.	The shape of the cam profile directly influences the: a) Weight of the follower b) Temperature of the follower c) Motion of the follower d) Lubrication of the follower
	Answer: c) Motion of the follower
12.	A cam profile with a pear-shaped geometry is used to produce: a) Uniform motion b) Simple harmonic motion c) Non-uniform motion d) No motion
	Answer: b) Simple harmonic motion
13.	Which of the following is NOT a common type of cam profile? a) Circular b) Pear-shaped c) Linear d) Heart-shaped
	Answer: c) Linear
14.	The primary purpose of a cam in a cam-follower mechanism is to: a) Transmit power b) Provide motion to the follower c) Control temperature d) Lubricate the follower
	Answer: b) Provide motion to the follower
15.	A cam profile with a variable radius is useful for: a) Achieving non-uniform motion b) Controlling the speed of the follower c) Maintaining a constant velocity d) Minimizing wear and tear
	Answer: a) Achieving non-uniform motion
16.	Which of the following is a disadvantage of using a circular cam profile? a) Limited range of follower motion b) Complex manufacturing process c) Non-uniform motion of the follower d) High cost
	Answer: a) Limited range of follower motion
17.	The displacement of the follower in a cam-follower mechanism is primarily determined by: a) The speed of the cam b) The shape of the cam profile c) The size of the cam d) The weight of the follower
	Answer: b) The shape of the cam profile
18.	A cam profile with a variable radius is known for its ability to: a) Produce uniform motion b) Create simple harmonic motion c) Achieve non-uniform motion d) Prevent motion
	Answer: c) Achieve non-uniform motion

19.	Which type of cam profile is commonly used in applications requiring precise control of motion? a) Circular cam b) Pear-shaped cam c) Heart-shaped cam d) Linear cam
	Answer: d) Linear cam
20.	The follower in a cam-follower mechanism is designed to: a) Lead the motion of the cam b) Follow the motion of the cam c) Control the motion of the cam d) Reverse the motion of the cam
	Answer: b) Follow the motion of the cam
21.	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a cam-follower mechanism? a) It converts rotary motion to reciprocating motion b) It utilizes a cam and a follower c) It maintains constant speed throughout the motion d) It can have various types of cam profiles
	Answer: c) It maintains constant speed throughout the motion
22.	A circular cam profile is most suitable for applications requiring: a) Variable speed motion b) Simple harmonic motion c) Uniform motion d) Non-uniform motion
	Answer: c) Uniform motion
23.	The motion of the follower in a cam-follower mechanism depends primarily on: a) The weight of the follower b) The size of the cam c) The shape of the cam profile d) The speed of the cam
	Answer: c) The shape of the cam profile
24.	Which of the following is a disadvantage of using a heart-shaped cam profile? a) Complex manufacturing process b) Uniform motion of the follower c) Limited range of follower motion d) High cost
	Answer: a) Complex manufacturing process
25.	A cam profile with a variable radius is advantageous because it: a) Reduces wear on the follower b) Achieves uniform motion c) Produces constant acceleration d) Allows for non-uniform motion
	Answer: d) Allows for non-uniform motion
26.	The follower in a cam-follower mechanism is typically: a) Fixed in place b) Free to move c) Lubricated d) Magnetic
	Answer: b) Free to move
27.	Which of the following factors does NOT affect the motion of the follower in a cam-follower mechanism? a) Shape of the cam profile b) Speed of the cam c) Size of the follower d) Weight of the follower
	Answer: c) Size of the follower
28.	A pear-shaped cam profile is commonly used to achieve: a) Uniform motion b) Simple harmonic motion c) Non-uniform motion d) No motion
	Answer: b) Simple harmonic motion
29.	Which type of cam profile is suitable for applications requiring precise control of acceleration and deceleration? a) Circular cam b) Heart-shaped cam c) Pear-shaped cam d) Linear cam
	Answer: d) Linear cam
30.	The primary function of a cam in a cam-follower mechanism is to: a) Transmit power b) Provide motion to the follower c) Control temperature d) Lubricate the follower
	Answer: b) Provide motion to the follower
31.	Which of the following is a disadvantage of using a pear-shaped cam profile? a) Complex manufacturing process b) Uniform motion of the follower c) Limited range of follower motion d) High cost
	Answer: c) Limited range of follower motion
32.	The displacement of the follower in a cam-follower mechanism depends on: a) The size of the cam b) The speed of the cam c) The shape of the cam profile d) The weight of the follower
	Answer: c) The shape of the cam profile
33.	A cam profile with a variable radius is known for its ability to: a) Produce uniform motion b) Create simple harmonic motion c) Achieve non-uniform motion d) Prevent motion
	Answer: c) Achieve non-uniform motion
34.	Which type of cam profile is commonly used in applications requiring precise control of motion? a) Circular cam b) Pear-shaped cam c) Heart-shaped cam d) Linear cam
	Answer: d) Linear cam
35.	The follower in a cam-follower mechanism is designed to: a) Lead the motion of the cam b) Follow the motion of the cam c) Control the motion of the cam d) Reverse the motion of the cam
	Answer: b) Follow the motion of the cam
36.	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a cam-follower mechanism? a) It converts rotary motion to reciprocating motion b) It utilizes a cam and a follower c) It maintains constant speed throughout the motion d) It can have various types of cam profiles
	Answer: c) It maintains constant speed throughout the motion

37.	A circular cam profile is most suitable for applications requiring: a) Variable speed motion b) Simple harmonic motion c) Uniform motion d) Non-uniform motion
	Answer: c) Uniform motion
38.	The motion of the follower in a cam-follower mechanism depends primarily on: a) The weight of the follower b) The size of the cam c) The shape of the cam profile d) The speed of the cam
	Answer: c) The shape of the cam profile
39.	Which of the following is a disadvantage of using a heart-shaped cam profile? a) Complex manufacturing process b) Uniform motion of the follower c) Limited range of follower motion d) High cost
	Answer: a) Complex manufacturing process
40.	A cam profile with a variable radius is advantageous because it: a) Reduces wear on the follower b) Achieves uniform motion c) Produces constant acceleration d) Allows for non-uniform motion
	Answer: d) Allows for non-uniform motion
41.	The follower in a cam-follower mechanism is typically: a) Fixed in place b) Free to move c) Lubricated d) Magnetic
	Answer: b) Free to move
42.	Which of the following factors does NOT affect the motion of the follower in a cam-follower mechanism? a) Shape of the cam profile b) Speed of the cam c) Size of the follower d) Weight of the follower
	Answer: c) Size of the follower
43.	A pear-shaped cam profile is commonly used to achieve: a) Uniform motion b) Simple harmonic motion c) Non-uniform motion d) No motion
	Answer: b) Simple harmonic motion
44.	Which type of cam profile is suitable for applications requiring precise control of acceleration and deceleration? a) Circular cam b) Heart-shaped cam c) Pear-shaped cam d) Linear cam
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45.	The primary function of a cam in a cam-follower mechanism is to: a) Transmit power b) Provide motion to the follower c) Control temperature d) Lubricate the follower
	Answer: b) Provide motion to the follower
46.	Which of the following is a disadvantage of using a pear-shaped cam profile? a) Complex manufacturing process b) Uniform motion of the follower c) Limited range of follower motion d) High cost
	Answer: c) Limited range of follower motion
47.	The displacement of the follower in a cam-follower mechanism depends on: a) The size of the cam b) The speed of the cam c) The shape of the cam profile d) The weight of the follower
	Answer: c) The shape of the cam profile
48.	A cam profile with a variable radius is known for its ability to: a) Produce uniform motion b) Create simple harmonic motion c) Achieve non-uniform motion d) Prevent motion
	Answer: c) Achieve non-uniform motion
49.	Which type of cam profile is commonly used in applications requiring precise control of motion? a) Circular cam b) Pear-shaped cam c) Heart-shaped cam d) Linear cam
	Answer: d) Linear cam
50.	The follower in a cam-follower mechanism is designed to: a) Lead the motion of the cam b) Follow the motion of the cam c) Control the motion of the cam d) Reverse the motion of the cam
	Answer: b) Follow the motion of the cam

Multiple-choice questions - Traction motors

1. What is the primary function of a traction motor?
 - A) To provide propulsion in vehicles
 - B) To generate electricity
 - C) To control braking systems
 - D) To regulate engine temperature

2. Which type of traction motor is commonly used in electric vehicles?
 - A) DC motor
 - B) AC motor
 - C) Stepper motor
 - D) Linear motor

3. In a locomotive, where are traction motors typically located?
 - A) On the roof
 - B) Underneath the carriage
 - C) Inside the engine compartment
 - D) Attached to the wheels

4. Which of the following is a key advantage of electric traction motors over traditional combustion engines?
 - A) Higher fuel efficiency
 - B) Lower initial cost
 - C) Reduced environmental impact

D) Greater torque output

5. What is the function of the traction motor controller?

A) To regulate the flow of fuel

B) To adjust the speed of the vehicle

C) To control the direction of travel

D) To manage the electrical power to the motor

6. Which parameter is crucial for determining the performance of a traction motor?

A) Voltage

B) Amperage

C) Torque

D) RPM (Revolutions Per Minute)

7. Which type of traction motor is known for its simple design and reliable operation?

A) Brushed DC motor

B) Induction motor

C) Permanent magnet synchronous motor

D) Switched reluctance motor

8. What is the role of traction motors in regenerative braking systems?

A) To increase vehicle speed

B) To convert kinetic energy into electrical energy

C) To engage the traditional braking system

D) To reduce battery capacity

9. Which of the following factors affects the efficiency of a traction motor?

- A) Ambient temperature
- B) Vehicle color
- C) Wind direction
- D) Tire pressure

10. How does the torque of a traction motor affect vehicle acceleration?

- A) Higher torque results in faster acceleration
- B) Lower torque results in faster acceleration
- C) Torque has no effect on acceleration
- D) Torque affects only top speed

11. Which type of traction motor requires brushes for commutation?

- A) Brushless DC motor
- B) Brushed DC motor
- C) AC induction motor
- D) Synchronous motor

12. What is the primary disadvantage of brushed DC traction motors?

- A) Limited lifespan of brushes
- B) High maintenance requirements
- C) Low efficiency
- D) Inability to provide high torque

13. Which type of traction motor is known for its high power density and compact size?

- A) Induction motor
- B) Synchronous motor
- C) Permanent magnet motor
- D) Universal motor

14. What is the primary advantage of permanent magnet motors in traction applications?

- A) Low cost
- B) High efficiency
- C) Variable speed control
- D) Compatibility with AC and DC power sources

15. Which parameter determines the maximum speed of a traction motor?

- A) Voltage
- B) Amperage
- C) Torque
- D) RPM (Revolutions Per Minute)

16. In which type of traction motor does the rotor follow the rotating magnetic field of the stator?

- A) Brushed DC motor
- B) Induction motor
- C) Synchronous motor
- D) Stepper motor

17. What is the primary function of an inverter in an electric traction system?

- A) To convert DC power to AC power
- B) To regulate engine temperature
- C) To control braking systems
- D) To adjust vehicle suspension

18. Which type of traction motor is commonly used in electric trains and trams?

- A) Brushed DC motor
- B) AC induction motor
- C) Permanent magnet motor
- D) Stepper motor

19. Which of the following statements is true about traction motor efficiency?

- A) Efficiency decreases with increasing load
- B) Efficiency is independent of motor speed
- C) Efficiency is highest at maximum torque
- D) Efficiency remains constant across all operating conditions

20. What is the primary advantage of AC traction motors over DC traction motors?

- A) Higher torque at low speeds
- B) Lower cost of maintenance
- C) Compatibility with regenerative braking systems
- D) Greater efficiency at high speeds

21. Which type of traction motor requires a separate power supply for excitation?

- A) Brushed DC motor

- B) Synchronous motor
- C) Induction motor
- D) Universal motor

22. What is the primary function of field weakening in AC traction motors?

- A) To increase torque
- B) To reduce speed
- C) To improve efficiency
- D) To reverse direction of rotation

23. Which of the following factors affects the selection of a traction motor for a specific application?

- A) Vehicle weight
- B) Driver's height
- C) Tire tread pattern
- D) Engine noise level

24. Which type of traction motor is best suited for variable speed applications?

- A) Brushed DC motor
- B) Synchronous motor
- C) AC induction motor
- D) Stepper motor

25. What is the primary advantage of using a gearbox with a traction motor?

- A) Increased torque output
- B) Reduced motor size

- C) Lower maintenance requirements
- D) Enhanced regenerative braking capabilities

26. Which type of traction motor is commonly used in electric buses?

- A) AC induction motor
- B) Brushed DC motor
- C) Permanent magnet motor
- D) Stepper motor

27. What is the primary role of traction motors in hybrid vehicles?

- A) To provide propulsion solely through electric power
- B) To recharge the battery while braking
- C) To assist the internal combustion engine during acceleration
- D) To control the vehicle's suspension system

28. Which parameter is crucial for determining the efficiency of regenerative braking in a traction motor?

- A) Voltage
- B) Amperage
- C) Torque
- D) RPM (Revolutions Per Minute)

29. Which type of traction motor offers the best power-to-weight ratio?

- A) Brushed DC motor
- B) AC induction motor
- C) Permanent magnet motor

D) Stepper motor

30. What is the primary disadvantage of synchronous motors in traction applications?

- A) Limited torque at low speeds
- B) High cost
- C) Incompatibility with regenerative braking
- D) High maintenance requirements

31. Which type of traction motor requires a commutator for converting AC to DC power?

- A) Brushed DC motor
- B) Synchronous motor
- C) Induction motor
- D) Stepper motor

32. What is the primary advantage of using a traction motor with a higher voltage rating?

- A) Greater efficiency
- B) Lower cost
- C) Reduced weight
- D) Increased torque output

33. Which parameter determines the maximum torque output of a traction motor?

- A) Voltage
- B) Amperage

C) Power rating

D) RPM (Revolutions Per Minute)

34. In which type of traction motor does the rotor lag behind the rotating magnetic field of the stator?

A) Brushed DC motor

B) Induction motor

C) Synchronous motor

D) Stepper motor

35. What is the primary function of a resolver in an electric traction system?

A) To convert DC power to AC power

B) To regulate engine temperature

C) To control braking systems

D) To provide feedback on motor position and speed

36. Which type of traction motor offers the best efficiency across a wide range of operating speeds?

A) Brushed DC motor

B) AC induction motor

C) Permanent magnet motor

D) Stepper motor

37. What is the primary advantage of using a traction motor with a higher RPM rating?

A) Greater efficiency

B) Lower cost

C) Reduced weight

D) Increased top speed

38. Which type of traction motor is known for its ability to maintain constant speed under varying loads?

A) Brushed DC motor

B) Induction motor

C) Synchronous motor

D) Stepper motor

39. What is the primary advantage of using a traction motor with a higher amperage rating?

A) Greater torque output

B) Lower cost

C) Reduced weight

D) Increased efficiency

40. Which type of traction motor offers the best performance in terms of torque density?

A) Brushed DC motor

B) AC induction motor

C) Permanent magnet motor

D) Stepper motor

41. What is the primary function of a traction motor cooling system?

A) To regulate engine temperature

B) To prevent overheating of the motor

C) To control braking systems

D) To convert DC power to AC power

42. Which parameter is crucial for determining the maximum power output of a traction motor?

- A) Voltage
- B) Amperage
- C) Torque
- D) RPM (Revolutions Per Minute)

43. What is the primary advantage of using a traction motor with a higher torque rating?

- A) Greater efficiency
- B) Lower cost
- C) Reduced weight
- D) Increased acceleration

44. Which type of traction motor offers the best performance in terms of speed regulation?

- A) Brushed DC motor
- B) AC induction motor
- C) Permanent magnet motor
- D) Stepper motor

45. What is the primary disadvantage of using a traction motor with a higher voltage rating?

- A) Reduced efficiency
- B) Higher cost
- C) Increased weight
- D) Greater complexity

46. Which parameter is crucial for determining the maximum efficiency of a traction motor?

- A) Voltage
- B) Amperage
- C) Power rating
- D) RPM (Revolutions Per Minute)

47. What is the primary function of a traction motor encoder?

- A) To regulate engine temperature
- B) To prevent overheating of the motor
- C) To control braking systems
- D) To provide feedback on motor position and speed

48. Which type of traction motor offers the best performance in terms of power-to-volume ratio?

- A) Brushed DC motor
- B) AC induction motor
- C) Permanent magnet motor
- D) Stepper motor

49. What is the primary advantage of using a traction motor with a higher power rating?

- A) Greater efficiency
- B) Lower cost
- C) Reduced weight
- D) Increased torque output

50. Which parameter is crucial for determining the maximum efficiency of a traction motor?

- A) Voltage
- B) Amperage
- C) Power rating
- D) RPM (Revolutions Per Minute)

keys for the multiple-choice questions related to traction motors

1. A) To provide propulsion in vehicles
2. B) AC motor
3. D) Attached to the wheels
4. C) Reduced environmental impact
5. D) To manage the electrical power to the motor
6. C) Torque
7. A) Brushed DC motor
8. B) To convert kinetic energy into electrical energy
9. A) Ambient temperature
10. A) Higher torque results in faster acceleration
11. B) Brushed DC motor
12. A) Limited lifespan of brushes
13. C) Permanent magnet synchronous motor
14. B) High efficiency
15. D) RPM (Revolutions Per Minute)
16. C) Synchronous motor
17. A) To convert DC power to AC power
18. B) AC induction motor

- 19. C) Efficiency is highest at maximum torque
- 20. C) Compatibility with regenerative braking systems
- 21. D) Universal motor
- 22. B) To reduce speed
- 23. A) Vehicle weight
- 24. C) AC induction motor
- 25. A) Increased torque output
- 26. C) Permanent magnet motor
- 27. C) To assist the internal combustion engine during acceleration
- 28. B) Amperage
- 29. C) Permanent magnet motor
- 30. A) Limited torque at low speeds
- 31. A) Brushed DC motor
- 32. A) Greater efficiency
- 33. C) Power rating
- 34. B) Induction motor
- 35. D) To provide feedback on motor position and speed
- 36. B) AC induction motor
- 37. D) Increased top speed
- 38. C) Synchronous motor
- 39. A) Greater torque output
- 40. C) Permanent magnet motor
- 41. B) To prevent overheating of the motor
- 42. C) Torque
- 43. D) Increased acceleration

- 44. B) AC induction motor
- 45. A) Reduced efficiency
- 46. C) Power rating
- 47. D) To provide feedback on motor position and speed
- 48. C) Permanent magnet motor
- 49. D) Increased torque output
- 50. C) Power rating

Multiple-choice questions on Tractive effort, speed characteristics, SFC (Specific Fuel Consumption), adhesion

1. What is tractive effort in locomotives?

- A) Force applied by locomotive's brakes
- B) Force applied by locomotive's engine to haul trains
- C) Force applied by locomotive's horn
- D) Force applied by locomotive's headlights

2. Tractive effort is commonly measured in which unit?

- A) Kilowatts (kW)
- B) Newtons (N)
- C) Kilograms (kg)
- D) Miles per hour (mph)

3. What is meant by speed characteristic of a locomotive?

- A) The ability of the locomotive to maintain a constant speed
- B) The locomotive's top speed
- C) The locomotive's acceleration rate
- D) The locomotive's fuel efficiency

4. Which factor affects the speed characteristic of a locomotive?

- A) Tractive effort
- B) Fuel consumption
- C) Brake performance
- D) Horn sound intensity

5. SFC (Specific Fuel Consumption) is a measure of what?

- A) The engine's weight
- B) The engine's power output
- C) The amount of fuel consumed per unit of power produced
- D) The engine's speed range

6. Adhesion in locomotives refers to what?

- A) The ability of the locomotive to brake smoothly
- B) The locomotive's ability to adhere to speed limits
- C) The locomotive's ability to grip the rails
- D) The locomotive's ability to change direction

7. What is the primary factor affecting adhesion in locomotives?

- A) Track gauge
- B) Wheel diameter
- C) Atmospheric pressure
- D) Locomotive weight

8. Permissible speed in railways refers to what?

- A) The maximum speed limit for a locomotive on a specific track section
- B) The minimum speed limit for a locomotive on a specific track section
- C) The speed limit for a locomotive when hauling freight
- D) The speed limit for a locomotive when crossing intersections

9. Which suspension system provides the primary support for the locomotive's weight?

- A) Primary suspension
- B) Secondary suspension
- C) Tertiary suspension
- D) Quaternary suspension

10. How does the primary suspension differ from the secondary suspension in locomotives?

- A) Primary suspension provides lateral support, while secondary suspension provides vertical support.
- B) Primary suspension provides vertical support, while secondary suspension provides lateral support.
- C) Primary suspension provides support during braking, while secondary suspension provides support during acceleration.
- D) Primary suspension provides support during acceleration, while secondary suspension provides support during braking.

11. Which component is commonly found in the primary suspension of a locomotive?

- A) Nose box
- B) Gearbox
- C) Leaf springs
- D) Axle bearings

12. What is the purpose of the nose box in locomotive suspensions?

- A) To house the locomotive's horn
- B) To provide support for the locomotive's cab
- C) To distribute forces from the locomotive body to the suspension components
- D) To store tools for locomotive maintenance

13. In a nose box suspended gearbox arrangement, where is the gearbox located?

- A) Inside the locomotive's cab
- B) Underneath the locomotive's frame
- C) Inside the nose box
- D) Attached to the locomotive's wheels

14. What role does the secondary suspension play in a locomotive's suspension system?

- A) It absorbs shocks and vibrations from the track.
- B) It houses the locomotive's engine.
- C) It provides support for the locomotive's cab.
- D) It distributes electrical power to the locomotive's components.

15. Which of the following factors affects tractive effort?

- A) Fuel efficiency
- B) Locomotive weight
- C) Track gauge
- D) Passenger capacity

16. How does tractive effort impact a locomotive's ability to haul trains?

- A) Higher tractive effort allows for faster acceleration.
- B) Lower tractive effort allows for smoother braking.
- C) Higher tractive effort allows for heavier loads to be pulled.
- D) Lower tractive effort allows for greater fuel efficiency.

17. Which type of locomotive is likely to have higher tractive effort: a freight locomotive or a passenger locomotive?

- A) Freight locomotive
- B) Passenger locomotive
- C) Both have similar tractive efforts.
- D) It depends on the specific model of the locomotive.

18. How does the speed characteristic of a locomotive affect its performance on steep gradients?

- A) A locomotive with good speed characteristics will maintain speed easily on steep gradients.
- B) A locomotive with poor speed characteristics will maintain speed easily on steep gradients.
- C) Speed characteristics have no effect on a locomotive's performance on steep gradients.
- D) Speed characteristics only affect a locomotive's performance on flat terrain.

19. What is the primary factor that limits a locomotive's permissible speed on a track?

- A) Track gauge
- B) Locomotive weight
- C) Track condition
- D) Passenger capacity

20. How does adhesion affect a locomotive's ability to start moving from a standstill?

- A) Higher adhesion allows the locomotive to start moving more easily.
- B) Lower adhesion makes it easier for the locomotive to start moving.
- C) Adhesion has no impact on a locomotive's ability to start moving.
- D) Adhesion only affects a locomotive's ability to stop moving.

21. What does Specific Fuel Consumption (SFC) indicate about a locomotive?

- A) Its maximum speed

- B) Its fuel efficiency
- C) Its tractive effort
- D) Its weight

22. How does the primary suspension differ from the secondary suspension in locomotives?

A) Primary suspension supports the entire locomotive weight, while secondary suspension provides additional stability.

B) Primary suspension provides lateral stability, while secondary suspension supports the locomotive's weight.

C) Primary suspension supports the locomotive's weight, while secondary suspension provides additional cushioning and shock absorption.

D) Primary suspension is responsible for braking, while secondary suspension is responsible for acceleration.

23. What is the role of the nose box in locomotive suspensions?

A) It houses the locomotive's control panel.

B) It provides support for the locomotive's cab.

C) It houses the gearbox and distributes forces from the locomotive body to the suspension components.

D) It contains the locomotive's fuel tank.

24. In a nose box suspended gearbox arrangement, where is the gearbox typically located?

A) Inside the locomotive's cab

B) Underneath the locomotive's frame

C) Inside the nose box

D) Attached to the locomotive's wheels

25. What is the primary function of the secondary suspension in locomotives?

- A) To support the locomotive's weight
- B) To provide stability during braking
- C) To absorb shocks and vibrations from the track
- D) To distribute electrical power to the locomotive's components

26. How does the primary suspension contribute to the overall ride quality of a locomotive?

- A) By absorbing shocks and vibrations from the track
- B) By providing lateral stability during cornering
- C) By controlling the locomotive's speed
- D) By distributing weight evenly across the axles

27. Which factor affects the permissible speed of a locomotive on a track?

- A) Fuel efficiency
- B) Track condition
- C) Passenger capacity
- D) Locomotive weight

28. What role does the secondary suspension play in a locomotive's suspension system?

- A) It supports the locomotive's weight.
- B) It houses the locomotive's engine.
- C) It provides stability and comfort by absorbing shocks and vibrations from the track.
- D) It distributes electrical power to the locomotive's components.

29. How does adhesion affect a locomotive's ability to navigate curves in the track?

- A) Higher adhesion improves traction, allowing the locomotive to navigate curves more easily.
- B) Lower adhesion reduces the locomotive's ability to navigate curves safely.
- C) Adhesion has no impact on a locomotive's ability to navigate curves.
- D) Adhesion only affects a locomotive's ability to accelerate and decelerate.

30. What is the primary role of the nose box in a locomotive's suspension system?

- A) To house the locomotive's control panel
- B) To provide support for the locomotive's cab
- C) To house the gearbox and distribute forces from the locomotive body to the suspension components
- D) To store tools for locomotive maintenance

31. How does the nose box suspended gearbox arrangement contribute to the overall performance of a locomotive?

- A) By providing additional stability during cornering
- B) By reducing vibrations from the gearbox
- C) By distributing forces evenly across the locomotive body
- D) By improving traction and reducing wear on the wheels

32. What is the primary function of the primary suspension in a locomotive?

- A) To support the locomotive's weight
- B) To absorb shocks and vibrations from the track
- C) To distribute electrical power to the locomotive's components
- D) To provide stability during cornering

33. What role does the secondary suspension play in a locomotive's suspension system?

- A) It supports the locomotive's weight.
- B) It houses the locomotive's engine.
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- C) By distributing forces evenly across the locomotive body
- D) By improving traction and reducing wear on the wheels

37. What is the primary function of the primary suspension in a locomotive?

- A) To support the locomotive's weight
- B) To absorb shocks and vibrations from the track
- C) To distribute electrical power to the locomotive's components
- D) To provide stability during cornering

38. How does the secondary suspension contribute to the overall ride quality of a locomotive?

- A) By absorbing shocks and vibrations from the track
- B) By providing lateral stability during cornering
- C) By controlling the locomotive's speed
- D) By distributing weight evenly across the axles

39. What factor primarily determines the permissible speed of a locomotive on a track?

- A) Fuel efficiency
- B) Track condition
- C) Passenger capacity
- D) Locomotive weight

40. How does the secondary suspension improve a locomotive's performance on uneven track?

- A) By providing additional support to the locomotive's weight
- B) By absorbing shocks and vibrations from the track
- C) By increasing the locomotive's top speed
- D) By reducing the locomotive's fuel consumption

41. What is the purpose of the primary suspension in a locomotive?

- A) To absorb shocks and vibrations from the track

- B) To provide lateral stability during cornering
- C) To distribute weight evenly across the axles
- D) To support the locomotive's weight

42. What role does the secondary suspension play in a locomotive's suspension system?

- A) It supports the locomotive's weight.
- B) It houses the locomotive's engine.
- C) It provides stability and comfort by absorbing shocks and vibrations from the track.
- D) It distributes electrical power to the locomotive's components.

43. How does adhesion affect a locomotive's ability to navigate curves in the track?

- A) Higher adhesion improves traction, allowing the locomotive to navigate curves more easily.
- B) Lower adhesion reduces the locomotive's ability to navigate curves safely.
- C) Adhesion has no impact on a locomotive's ability to navigate curves.
- D) Adhesion only affects a locomotive's ability to accelerate and decelerate.

44. What is the primary role of the nose box in a locomotive's suspension system?

- A) To house the locomotive's control panel
- B) To provide support for the locomotive's cab
- C) To house the gearbox and distribute forces from the locomotive body to the suspension components
- D) To store tools for locomotive maintenance

45. How does the nose box suspended gearbox arrangement contribute to the overall performance of a locomotive?

- A) By providing additional stability during cornering

- B) By reducing vibrations from the gearbox
- C) By distributing forces evenly across the locomotive body
- D) By improving traction and reducing wear on the wheels

46. What is the primary function of the primary suspension in a locomotive?

- A) To support the locomotive's weight
- B) To absorb shocks and vibrations from the track
- C) To distribute electrical power to the locomotive's components
- D) To provide stability during cornering

47. How does the secondary suspension contribute to the overall ride quality of a locomotive?

- A) By absorbing shocks and vibrations from the track
- B) By providing lateral stability during cornering
- C) By controlling the locomotive's speed
- D) By distributing weight evenly across the axles

48. What factor primarily determines the permissible speed of a locomotive on a track?

- A) Fuel efficiency
- B) Track condition
- C) Passenger capacity
- D) Locomotive weight

49. How does the secondary suspension improve a locomotive's performance on uneven track?

- A) By providing additional support to the locomotive's weight
- B) By absorbing shocks and vibrations from the track

- C) By increasing the locomotive's top speed
- D) By reducing the locomotive's fuel consumption

50. What is the purpose of the primary suspension in a locomotive?

- A) To absorb shocks and vibrations from the track
- B) To provide lateral stability during cornering
- C) To distribute weight evenly across the axles
- D) To support the locomotive's weight

Keys for the Multiple-choice questions:

- 1. B) Force applied by locomotive's engine to haul trains
- 2. B) Newtons (N)
- 3. A) The ability of the locomotive to maintain a constant speed
- 4. A) Tractive effort
- 5. C) The amount of fuel consumed per unit of power produced
- 6. C) The locomotive's ability to grip the rails
- 7. D) Locomotive weight
- 8. A) The maximum speed limit for a locomotive on a specific track section
- 9. A) Primary suspension
- 10. C) Primary suspension provides support during acceleration, while secondary suspension provides support during braking.
- 11. C) Leaf springs
- 12. C) To distribute forces from the locomotive body to the suspension components
- 13. C) Inside the nose box
- 14. C) To absorb shocks and vibrations from the track

15. B) Locomotive weight
16. C) Higher tractive effort allows for heavier loads to be pulled.
17. A) Freight locomotive
18. A) A locomotive with good speed characteristics will maintain speed easily on steep gradients.
19. B) Track condition
20. A) Higher adhesion allows the locomotive to start moving more easily.
21. C) The amount of fuel consumed per unit of power produced
22. C) Primary suspension supports the locomotive's weight, while secondary suspension provides additional cushioning and shock absorption.
23. C) To house the gearbox and distribute forces from the locomotive body to the suspension components
24. C) Inside the nose box
25. C) To absorb shocks and vibrations from the track
26. A) By absorbing shocks and vibrations from the track
27. B) Track condition
28. C) To absorb shocks and vibrations from the track
29. A) Higher adhesion improves traction, allowing the locomotive to navigate curves more easily.
30. C) To house the gearbox and distribute forces from the locomotive body to the suspension components
31. D) By improving traction and reducing wear on the wheels
32. A) To support the locomotive's weight
33. A) To absorb shocks and vibrations from the track
34. A) Higher adhesion improves traction, allowing the locomotive to navigate curves more easily.
35. C) To house the gearbox and distribute forces from the locomotive body to the suspension components
36. D) By improving traction and reducing wear on the wheels
37. A) To support the locomotive's weight

- 38. A) By absorbing shocks and vibrations from the track
- 39. B) Track condition
- 40. B) By absorbing shocks and vibrations from the track
- 41. D) To support the locomotive's weight
- 42. C) To distribute electrical power to the locomotive's components
- 43. A) Higher adhesion improves traction, allowing the locomotive to navigate curves more easily.
- 44. C) To house the gearbox and distribute forces from the locomotive body to the suspension components
- 45. D) By improving traction and reducing wear on the wheels
- 46. A) To support the locomotive's weight
- 47. A) By absorbing shocks and vibrations from the track
- 48. B) Track condition
- 49. B) By absorbing shocks and vibrations from the track
- 50. A) To absorb shocks and vibrations from the track

Multiple-choice questions on Supercharging, including principles, methods, types of superchargers

1. What is the primary purpose of supercharging an internal combustion engine?

- A) To increase fuel efficiency
- B) To reduce emissions
- C) To increase power output
- D) To improve engine cooling

2. Which of the following is not a principle method of supercharging?

- A) Positive displacement supercharger
- B) Centrifugal supercharger
- C) Turbocharging
- D) Direct injection

3. Supercharging increases the density of which of the following in the engine intake?

- A) Fuel
- B) Air
- C) Exhaust gases
- D) Lubricants

4. Which principle of supercharging relies on the use of a belt or gear-driven compressor?

- A) Positive displacement supercharger
- B) Centrifugal supercharger
- C) Turbocharging
- D) Axial-flow supercharger

5. In supercharging, what is meant by "boost pressure"?

- A) The pressure of the exhaust gases
- B) The pressure of the intake air above atmospheric pressure
- C) The pressure in the fuel lines
- D) The pressure inside the combustion chamber

6. Which of the following is a positive displacement supercharger?

- A) Roots blower
- B) Centrifugal supercharger
- C) Twin-scroll turbocharger
- D) Axial-flow supercharger

7. Superchargers are often used in which type of engine?

- A) Electric engines
- B) Diesel engines
- C) Steam engines
- D) Gasoline engines

8. Which type of supercharger operates by using exhaust gases to drive a turbine?

- A) Positive displacement supercharger
- B) Centrifugal supercharger
- C) Turbocharger
- D) Roots blower

9. The primary function of an intercooler in a supercharged engine is to:

- A) Increase fuel efficiency
- B) Decrease air temperature before it enters the engine
- C) Increase the size of the combustion chamber
- D) Decrease engine noise

10. Which of the following is a method used to test superchargers?

- A) Pressure testing
- B) Vacuum testing
- C) Flow bench testing
- D) Heat testing

11. Supercharging increases engine power by increasing which of the following?

- A) Compression ratio
- B) Fuel injection rate
- C) Air density in the intake manifold
- D) Exhaust gas temperature

12. Which type of supercharger operates by using a pair of meshing lobes to compress air?

- A) Roots blower
- B) Centrifugal supercharger
- C) Turbocharger
- D) Axial-flow supercharger

13. Which of the following is an advantage of using a turbocharger over other types of superchargers?

- A) Lower cost

- B) Higher efficiency
- C) Simpler installation
- D) Quieter operation

14. Supercharging is most commonly used in which application?

- A) Aviation
- B) Marine
- C) Automotive
- D) Industrial machinery

15. What is the purpose of a wastegate in a turbocharged engine?

- A) To regulate boost pressure
- B) To increase exhaust flow
- C) To control fuel injection timing
- D) To reduce oil consumption

16. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using a positive displacement supercharger?

- A) High efficiency
- B) Increased mechanical complexity
- C) Lower boost pressure
- D) Reduced engine reliability

17. Which of the following is a method used to cool intake air in supercharged engines?

- A) Intercooling
- B) Oil cooling

C) Exhaust gas recirculation

D) Water injection

18. In a turbocharged engine, the turbine is typically connected to which part of the engine?

A) Exhaust manifold

B) Crankshaft

C) Intake manifold

D) Cylinder head

19. What is meant by "supercharger lag"?

A) Delay in power delivery due to the supercharger not engaging immediately

B) Excessive heat generated by the supercharger

C) Loss of power at high altitudes

D) Mechanical failure of the supercharger bearings

20. Which type of supercharger operates by using a scroll-shaped housing to compress air?

A) Roots blower

B) Centrifugal supercharger

C) Turbocharger

D) Axial-flow supercharger

21. What is the primary function of a blow-off valve in a turbocharged engine?

A) To release excess boost pressure

B) To increase exhaust flow

C) To regulate fuel injection timing

D) To improve engine cooling

22. Which of the following is a method used to measure supercharger efficiency?

A) Brake horsepower testing

B) Flow bench testing

C) Compression ratio testing

D) Emissions testing

23. What is the purpose of a bypass valve in a centrifugal supercharger?

A) To regulate boost pressure

B) To increase exhaust flow

C) To control fuel injection timing

D) To improve engine cooling

24. Which type of supercharger operates most efficiently at high engine speeds?

A) Roots blower

B) Centrifugal supercharger

C) Turbocharger

D) Axial-flow supercharger

25. What is the function of a boost controller in a turbocharged engine?

A) To regulate the flow of exhaust gases

B) To adjust the timing of fuel injection

C) To control the wastegate operation

D) To manage the boost pressure delivered to the intake manifold

26. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using a centrifugal supercharger?

- A) Lower boost pressure
- B) Reduced efficiency at low engine speeds
- C) Higher mechanical complexity
- D) Increased engine reliability

27. Which type of supercharger operates most efficiently at low engine speeds?

- A) Roots blower
- B) Centrifugal supercharger
- C) Turbocharger
- D) Axial-flow supercharger

28. What is the purpose of a surge valve in a turbocharged engine?

- A) To release excess boost pressure
- B) To increase exhaust flow
- C) To regulate fuel injection timing
- D) To improve engine cooling

29. Which of the following is a method used to simulate real-world conditions during supercharger testing?

- A) Flow bench testing
- B) Dynamometer testing
- C) Compression ratio testing
- D) Emissions testing

30. Which type of supercharger operates most efficiently in aircraft engines?

- A) Roots blower
- B) Centrifugal supercharger
- C) Turbocharger
- D) Axial-flow supercharger

31. What is the primary function of a blow-off valve in a turbocharged engine?

- A) To release excess boost pressure
- B) To increase exhaust flow
- C) To regulate fuel injection timing
- D) To improve engine cooling

32. Which of the following is a method used to measure supercharger efficiency?

- A)

Brake horsepower testing

- B) Flow bench testing
- C) Compression ratio testing
- D) Emissions testing

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- A) To regulate boost pressure
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- A) To regulate the flow of exhaust gases
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- C) Higher mechanical complexity
- D) Increased engine reliability

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- B) Centrifugal supercharger
- C) Turbocharger
- D) Axial-flow supercharger

38. What is the purpose of a surge valve in a turbocharged engine?

- A) To release excess boost pressure
- B) To increase exhaust flow
- C) To regulate fuel injection timing
- D) To improve engine cooling

39. Which of the following is a method used to simulate real-world conditions during supercharger testing?

- A) Flow bench testing
- B) Dynamometer testing
- C) Compression ratio testing
- D) Emissions testing

40. Which type of supercharger operates most efficiently in aircraft engines?

- A) Roots blower
- B) Centrifugal supercharger
- C) Turbocharger
- D) Axial-flow supercharger

41. What is the function of an anti-surge valve in a centrifugal supercharger?

- A) To regulate boost pressure
- B) To increase exhaust flow
- C) To control fuel injection timing
- D) To prevent compressor surge

42. How does a twin-screw supercharger differ from a roots supercharger?

- A) It operates using exhaust gases.
- B) It compresses air internally.
- C) It has fewer moving parts.
- D) It is driven by a belt.

43. Which type of supercharger provides immediate boost at low RPM?

- A) Centrifugal supercharger
- B) Turbocharger
- C) Roots blower
- D) Twin-screw supercharger

44. Which type of supercharger is often used in drag racing due to its high-volume airflow capabilities?

- A) Centrifugal supercharger
- B) Turbocharger
- C) Roots blower
- D) Twin-screw supercharger

45. What is the primary advantage of a roots supercharger over other types?

- A) Simplicity of design
- B) Higher efficiency
- C) Lower cost
- D) Greater flexibility in installation

46. Which type of supercharger is driven directly from the engine's crankshaft?

- A) Turbocharger

- B) Centrifugal supercharger
- C) Roots blower
- D) Twin-screw supercharger

47. Which method is commonly used to test the efficiency of a supercharger?

- A) Brake horsepower testing
- B) Flow bench testing
- C) Compression ratio testing
- D) Emissions testing

48. What is the function of an intercooler in a supercharged engine?

- A) To increase the temperature of the intake air
- B) To decrease the temperature of the intake air
- C) To increase the temperature of the exhaust gases
- D) To decrease the temperature of the exhaust gases

49. Which type of supercharger is typically more compact and lightweight compared to others?

- A) Turbocharger
- B) Centrifugal supercharger
- C) Roots blower
- D) Twin-screw supercharger

50. How does a turbocharger differ from a supercharger?

A) A turbocharger is driven by exhaust gases, while a supercharger is driven by the engine's crankshaft.

- B) A turbocharger is belt-driven, while a supercharger is gear-driven.

C) A turbocharger compresses air internally, while a supercharger compresses air externally.

D) A turbocharger is typically more expensive than a supercharger.

Multiple-choice questions on supercharging:

1. C) To increase power output
2. D) Direct injection
3. B) Air
4. A) Positive displacement supercharger
5. B) The pressure of the intake air above atmospheric pressure
6. A) Roots blower
7. D) Gasoline engines
8. C) Turbocharger
9. B) Decrease air temperature before it enters the engine
10. C) Flow bench testing
11. C) Air density in the intake manifold
12. A) Roots blower
13. B) Higher efficiency
14. C) Automotive
15. A) To regulate boost pressure
16. B) Increased mechanical complexity
17. A) Intercooling
18. A) Exhaust manifold
19. A) Delay in power delivery due to the supercharger not engaging immediately
20. B) Centrifugal supercharger

- 21. A) To release excess boost pressure
- 22. B) Flow bench testing
- 23. A) To regulate boost pressure
- 24. B) Centrifugal supercharger
- 25. D) To manage the boost pressure delivered to the intake manifold
- 26. B) Reduced efficiency at low engine speeds
- 27. A) Roots blower
- 28. A) To release excess boost pressure
- 29. B) Dynamometer testing
- 30. C) Turbocharger
- 31. A) To release excess boost pressure
- 32. B) Dynamometer testing
- 33. A) Axial-flow supercharger
- 34. C) Intercooler
- 35. A) Twin-screw supercharger
- 36. C) Axial-flow supercharger
- 37. D) Positive displacement supercharger
- 38. A) Increasing engine power
- 39. C) Reducing engine knock
- 40. D) Increasing engine efficiency
- 41. A) Turbocharger
- 42. B) Direct-driven supercharger
- 43. B) Fuel efficiency
- 44. A) Roots blower
- 45. C) Torque

46. D) Boost pressure

47. A) Roots blower

48. B) External compression supercharger

49. C) Turbocharger

50. B) Torque

Multiple-choice questions on various types of compressors, exhausters used in locomotives

1. Which type of compressor is commonly used in locomotives for air brake systems?

- A) Reciprocating compressor
- B) Centrifugal compressor
- C) Rotary screw compressor
- D) Diaphragm compressor

2. What is the primary function of an exhauster in a locomotive?

- A) To supply compressed air to the brake system
- B) To provide ventilation in the engine compartment
- C) To remove exhaust gases from the cylinders
- D) To cool the engine components

3. Which type of compressor is known for its high efficiency and continuous operation?

- A) Reciprocating compressor
- B) Centrifugal compressor
- C) Rotary screw compressor
- D) Diaphragm compressor

4. What is the purpose of overhauling a compressor in a locomotive?

- A) To increase its speed
- B) To improve its efficiency
- C) To decrease its capacity
- D) To reduce its size

5. Which compressor type is characterized by its pulsating airflow?

- A) Reciprocating compressor
- B) Centrifugal compressor
- C) Rotary screw compressor
- D) Diaphragm compressor

6. In which type of compressor does air compression occur through the rotation of helical screws?

- A) Reciprocating compressor
- B) Centrifugal compressor
- C) Rotary screw compressor
- D) Diaphragm compressor

7. Which component of a compressor is often replaced during overhauling to ensure optimal performance?

- A) Air filter
- B) Piston rings
- C) Bearings
- D) Pressure relief valve

8. What is the primary function of an exhauster in a locomotive?

- A) To supply compressed air to the brake system
- B) To provide ventilation in the engine compartment
- C) To remove exhaust gases from the cylinders
- D) To cool the engine components

9. Which compressor type is commonly used in locomotives due to its compact size and low maintenance requirements?

- A) Reciprocating compressor
- B) Centrifugal compressor
- C) Rotary screw compressor
- D) Diaphragm compressor

10. During the overhauling of a compressor, which component is inspected for wear and replaced if necessary?

- A) Air filter
- B) Lubrication system
- C) Seals and gaskets
- D) Electrical connections

11. What is the primary function of an exhauster in a locomotive?

- A) To supply compressed air to the brake system
- B) To provide ventilation in the engine compartment
- C) To remove exhaust gases from the cylinders
- D) To cool the engine components

12. Which type of compressor is known for its high efficiency and continuous operation?

- A) Reciprocating compressor
- B) Centrifugal compressor
- C) Rotary screw compressor
- D) Diaphragm compressor

13. What is the purpose of overhauling a compressor in a locomotive?

- A) To increase its speed
- B) To improve its efficiency
- C) To decrease its capacity
- D) To reduce its size

14. Which compressor type is characterized by its pulsating airflow?

- A) Reciprocating compressor
- B) Centrifugal compressor
- C) Rotary screw compressor
- D) Diaphragm compressor

15. In which type of compressor does air compression occur through the rotation of helical screws?

- A) Reciprocating compressor
- B) Centrifugal compressor
- C) Rotary screw compressor
- D) Diaphragm compressor

16. Which component of a compressor is often replaced during overhauling to ensure optimal performance?

- A) Air filter
- B) Piston rings
- C) Bearings
- D) Pressure relief valve

17. What is the primary function of an exhaustor in a locomotive?

- A) To supply compressed air to the brake system
- B) To provide ventilation in the engine compartment
- C) To remove exhaust gases from the cylinders
- D) To cool the engine components

18. Which compressor type is commonly used in locomotives due to its compact size and low maintenance requirements?

- A) Reciprocating compressor
- B) Centrifugal compressor
- C) Rotary screw compressor
- D) Diaphragm compressor

19. During the overhauling of a compressor, which component is inspected for wear and replaced if necessary?

- A) Air filter
- B) Lubrication system
- C) Seals and gaskets
- D) Electrical connections

20. What is the primary function of an exhauster in a locomotive?

- A) To supply compressed air to the brake system
- B) To provide ventilation in the engine compartment
- C) To remove exhaust gases from the cylinders
- D) To cool the engine components

Answers:

1. A) Reciprocating compressor
2. C) To remove exhaust gases from the cylinders
3. C) Rotary screw compressor
4. B) To improve its efficiency
5. A) Reciprocating compressor
6. C) Rotary screw compressor
7. C) Bearings
8. C) To remove exhaust gases from the cylinders
9. D) Diaphragm compressor
10. C) Seals and gaskets
11. C) To remove exhaust gases from the cylinders
12. C) Rotary screw compressor
13. B) To improve its efficiency
14. A) Reciprocating compressor
15. C) Rotary screw compressor
16. C) Bearings
17. C) To remove exhaust gases from the cylinders
18. D) Diaphragm compressor
19. C) Seals and gaskets
20. C) To remove exhaust gases from the cylinders

Multiple-choice questions covering various systems employed in locomotives:

1. Which system is responsible for providing power to the locomotive's wheels?
A) Propulsion system

- B) Braking system
- C) Cooling system
- D) Communication system

2. What is the purpose of the traction motor system in a locomotive?

- A) To control the locomotive's speed
- B) To generate electricity for onboard systems
- C) To convert electrical energy into mechanical energy
- D) To regulate air pressure for braking

3. Which system is essential for regulating the temperature of the locomotive's engine?

- A) Heating system
- B) Cooling system
- C) Lubrication system
- D) Ventilation system

4. The system responsible for converting fuel into mechanical energy in a locomotive is called:

- A) Propulsion system
- B) Electrical system
- C) Hydraulic system
- D) Pneumatic system

5. What is the function of the braking system in a locomotive?

- A) To provide power to the wheels
- B) To regulate fuel consumption

C) To slow down or stop the locomotive

D) To control the lighting system

6. The system that controls the movement of the locomotive along the tracks is known as the:

A) Navigation system

B) Guidance system

C) Propulsion system

D) Communication system

7. Which system is responsible for supplying electrical power to various components of the locomotive?

A) Propulsion system

B) Electrical system

C) Cooling system

D) Lubrication system

8. What is the primary purpose of the lubrication system in a locomotive?

A) To cool the engine

B) To clean the engine

C) To reduce friction between moving parts

D) To regulate air pressure for braking

9. Which system is responsible for providing heat to the passenger compartments of a locomotive?

A) Heating system

B) Cooling system

C) Ventilation system

D) Electrical system

10. The system that controls the flow of air to the locomotive's engine for combustion is known as the:

A) Intake system

B) Exhaust system

C) Fuel system

D) Cooling system

11. What is the function of the communication system in a locomotive?

A) To regulate fuel consumption

B) To control the lighting system

C) To facilitate communication between crew members

D) To provide power to the wheels

12. The system that manages the distribution of fuel to the locomotive's engine is called the:

A) Fuel system

B) Electrical system

C) Cooling system

D) Hydraulic system

13. Which system is responsible for removing exhaust gases from the locomotive's engine?

A) Intake system

B) Exhaust system

C) Fuel system

D) Electrical system

14. What is the primary purpose of the ventilation system in a locomotive?

- A) To regulate temperature
- B) To remove excess fuel
- C) To provide fresh air to crew members
- D) To control the braking system

15. The system that manages the pressure of air used for braking in a locomotive is known as the:

- A) Braking system
- B) Pneumatic system
- C) Hydraulic system
- D) Electrical system

16. What is the primary function of the propulsion system in a locomotive?

- A) To control the locomotive's speed
- B) To generate electricity for onboard systems
- C) To convert electrical energy into mechanical energy
- D) To regulate air pressure for braking

17. Which system is responsible for providing power to the locomotive's lighting system?

- A) Heating system
- B) Cooling system
- C) Electrical system
- D) Ventilation system

18. The system that controls the movement of the locomotive along the tracks is known as the:

- A) Navigation system
- B) Guidance system
- C) Propulsion system
- D) Communication system

19. Which system is responsible for supplying electrical power to various components of the locomotive?

- A) Propulsion system
- B) Electrical system
- C) Cooling system
- D) Lubrication system

20. What is the primary purpose of the lubrication system in a locomotive?

- A) To cool the engine
- B) To clean the engine
- C) To reduce friction between moving parts
- D) To regulate air pressure for braking

21. Which system is responsible for providing heat to the passenger compartments of a locomotive?

- A) Heating system
- B) Cooling system
- C) Ventilation system
- D) Electrical system

22. The system that controls the flow of air to the locomotive's engine for combustion is known as the:

- A) Intake system
- B) Exhaust system
- C) Fuel system
- D) Cooling system

23. What is the function of the communication system in a locomotive?

- A) To regulate fuel consumption
- B) To control the lighting system
- C) To facilitate communication between crew members
- D) To provide power to the wheels

24. The system that manages the distribution of fuel to the locomotive's engine is called the:

- A) Fuel system
- B) Electrical system
- C) Cooling system
- D) Hydraulic system

25. Which system is responsible for removing exhaust gases from the locomotive's engine?

- A) Intake system
- B) Exhaust system
- C) Fuel system
- D) Electrical system

26. What is the primary purpose of the ventilation system in a locomotive?

- A) To regulate temperature

- B) To remove excess fuel
- C) To provide fresh air to crew members
- D) To control the braking system

27. The system that manages the pressure of air used for braking in a locomotive is known as the:

- A) Braking system
- B) Pneumatic system
- C) Hydraulic system
- D) Electrical system

28. What is the primary function of the propulsion system in a locomotive?

- A) To control the locomotive's speed
- B) To generate electricity for onboard systems
- C) To convert electrical energy into mechanical energy
- D) To regulate air pressure for braking

29. Which system is responsible for providing power to the locomotive's lighting system?

- A) Heating system
- B) Cooling system
- C) Electrical system
- D) Ventilation system

30. The system that controls the movement of the locomotive along the tracks is known as the:

- A) Navigation system
- B) Guidance system

- C) Propulsion system
- D) Communication system

31. Which system is responsible for supplying electrical power to various components of the locomotive?

- A) Propulsion system
- B) Electrical system
- C) Cooling system
- D) Lubrication system

32. What is the primary purpose of the lubrication system in a locomotive?

- A) To cool the engine
- B) To clean the engine
- C) To reduce friction between moving parts
- D) To regulate air pressure for braking

33. Which system is responsible for providing heat to the passenger compartments of a locomotive?

- A) Heating system
- B) Cooling system
- C) Ventilation system
- D) Electrical system

34. The system that controls the flow of air to the locomotive's engine for combustion is known as the:

- A) Intake system
- B) Exhaust system
- C) Fuel system

D) Cooling system

35. What is the function of the communication system in a locomotive?

- A) To regulate fuel consumption
- B) To control the lighting system
- C) To facilitate communication between crew members
- D) To provide power to the wheels

36. The system that manages the distribution of fuel to the locomotive's engine is called the:

- A) Fuel system
- B) Electrical system
- C) Cooling system
- D) Hydraulic system

37. Which system is responsible for removing exhaust gases from the locomotive's engine?

- A) Intake system
- B) Exhaust system
- C) Fuel system
- D) Electrical system

38. What is the primary purpose of the ventilation system in a locomotive?

- A) To regulate temperature
- B) To remove excess fuel
- C) To provide fresh air to crew members
- D) To control the braking system

39. The system that manages the pressure of air used for braking in a locomotive is known as the:

- A) Braking system
- B) Pneumatic system
- C) Hydraulic system
- D) Electrical system

40. What is the primary function of the propulsion system in a locomotive?

- A) To control the locomotive's speed
- B) To generate electricity for onboard systems
- C) To convert electrical energy into mechanical energy
- D) To regulate air pressure for braking

41. Which system is responsible for providing power to the locomotive's lighting system?

- A) Heating system
- B) Cooling system
- C) Electrical system
- D) Ventilation system

42. The system that controls the movement of the locomotive along the tracks is known as the:

- A) Navigation system
- B) Guidance system
- C) Propulsion system
- D) Communication system

43. Which system is responsible for supplying electrical power to various components of the locomotive?

- A) Propulsion system
- B) Electrical system
- C) Cooling system
- D) Lubrication system

44. What is the primary purpose of the lubrication system in a locomotive?

- A) To cool the engine
- B) To clean the engine
- C) To reduce friction between moving parts
- D) To regulate air pressure for braking

45. Which system is responsible for providing heat to the passenger compartments of a locomotive?

- A) Heating system
- B) Cooling system
- C) Ventilation system
- D) Electrical system

46. The system that controls the flow of air to the locomotive's engine for combustion is known as the:

- A) Intake system
- B) Exhaust system
- C) Fuel system
- D) Cooling system

47. What is the function of the communication system in a locomotive?

- A) To regulate fuel consumption
- B) To control the lighting system
- C) To facilitate communication between crew members
- D) To provide power to the wheels

48. The system that manages the distribution of fuel to the locomotive's engine is called the:

- A) Fuel system
- B) Electrical system
- C) Cooling system
- D) Hydraulic system

49. Which system is responsible for removing exhaust gases from the locomotive's engine?

- A) Intake system
- B) Exhaust system
- C) Fuel system
- D) Electrical system

50. What is the primary purpose of the ventilation system in a locomotive?

- A) To regulate temperature
- B) To remove excess fuel
- C) To provide fresh air to crew members
- D) To control the braking system

Answers:

1. A) Propulsion system

2. C) To convert electrical energy into mechanical energy
3. B) Cooling system
4. A) Propulsion system
5. C) To slow down or stop the locomotive
6. B) Guidance system
7. B) Electrical system
8. C) To reduce friction between moving parts
9. A) Heating system
10. A) Intake system
11. C) To facilitate communication between crew members
12. A) Fuel system
13. B) Exhaust system
14. C) To provide fresh air to crew members
15. B) Pneumatic system
16. C) To convert electrical energy into mechanical energy
17. C) Electrical system
18. B) Guidance system
19. B) Electrical system
20. C) To reduce friction between moving parts
21. A) Heating system
22. A) Intake system
23. C) To facilitate communication between crew members
24. A) Fuel system
25. B) Exhaust system
26. C) To provide fresh air to crew members

- 27. B) Pneumatic system
- 28. C) To convert electrical energy into mechanical energy
- 29. C) Electrical system
- 30. B) Guidance system
- 31. B) Electrical system
- 32. C) To reduce friction between moving parts
- 33. A) Heating system
- 34. A) Intake system
- 35. C) To facilitate communication between crew members
- 36. A) Fuel system
- 37. B) Exhaust system
- 38. C) To provide fresh air to crew members
- 39. B) Pneumatic system
- 40. C) To convert electrical energy into mechanical energy
- 41. C) Electrical system
- 42. B) Guidance system
- 43. B) Electrical system
- 44. C) To reduce friction between moving parts
- 45. A) Heating system
- 46. A) Intake system
- 47. C) To facilitate communication between crew members
- 48. A) Fuel system
- 49. B) Exhaust system
- 50. C) To provide fresh air to crew members

Multiple-choice questions on various types of pumps and motors used in hydraulic systems:

1. Which of the following pumps is known for its high efficiency and ability to provide a constant flow rate regardless of pressure changes?

- A) Gear pump
- B) Vane pump
- C) Piston pump
- D) Centrifugal pump

2. What type of pump is commonly used in low-pressure hydraulic systems due to its simple design and low cost?

- A) Gear pump
- B) Vane pump
- C) Axial piston pump
- D) Diaphragm pump

3. Which pump operates by trapping fluid between the gear teeth and the casing, then carrying it around the casing to the outlet?

- A) Gear pump
- B) Vane pump
- C) Piston pump
- D) Diaphragm pump

4. What type of pump is known for its quiet operation and ability to handle various viscosities of hydraulic fluids?

- A) Gear pump
- B) Vane pump

C) Axial piston pump

D) Centrifugal pump

5. Which pump utilizes radial vanes that slide in and out of slots in the rotor to create pumping action?

A) Gear pump

B) Vane pump

C) Piston pump

D) Diaphragm pump

6. Which of the following pumps is characterized by its high efficiency, compact design, and ability to handle high-pressure applications?

A) Gear pump

B) Vane pump

C) Axial piston pump

D) Diaphragm pump

7. What type of hydraulic motor converts hydraulic pressure and flow into mechanical torque and rotation?

A) Gear motor

B) Vane motor

C) Piston motor

D) Centrifugal motor

8. Which hydraulic motor is known for its simple design, ruggedness, and ability to provide high torque at low speeds?

A) Gear motor

B) Vane motor

- C) Axial piston motor
- D) Radial piston motor

9. What type of hydraulic motor is characterized by its ability to provide high-speed operation and excellent efficiency?

- A) Gear motor
- B) Vane motor
- C) Axial piston motor
- D) Radial piston motor

10. Which hydraulic motor operates by using pistons arranged parallel to the driveshaft to convert hydraulic pressure into rotational motion?

- A) Gear motor
- B) Vane motor
- C) Axial piston motor
- D) Radial piston motor

Answers:

- 1. C) Piston pump
- 2. A) Gear pump
- 3. A) Gear pump
- 4. B) Vane pump
- 5. B) Vane pump
- 6. C) Axial piston pump
- 7. C) Piston motor
- 8. A) Gear motor

9. C) Axial piston motor

10. C) Axial piston motor

Multiple-choice questions on hydraulic circuits for controlling cylinders:

1. In a basic hydraulic circuit for controlling a cylinder, which component is responsible for controlling the direction of fluid flow?

- A) Check valve
- B) Pressure relief valve
- C) Directional control valve
- D) Flow control valve

2. What is the function of a flow control valve in a hydraulic circuit for controlling a cylinder?

- A) To regulate the pressure of the hydraulic fluid
- B) To control the direction of fluid flow
- C) To regulate the speed of the cylinder
- D) To prevent backflow of hydraulic fluid

3. Which type of hydraulic circuit is commonly used to control the extension and retraction of a single-acting cylinder?

- A) Open-center circuit
- B) Closed-center circuit
- C) Regenerative circuit
- D) Load-sensing circuit

4. In a hydraulic circuit with a counterbalance valve, what is its primary function?

- A) To regulate the flow of hydraulic fluid
- B) To prevent overloading of the hydraulic system
- C) To control the direction of fluid flow
- D) To adjust the speed of the cylinder

5. What type of hydraulic circuit is used when precise positioning and control of the cylinder are required, such as in machine tools?

- A) Sequence circuit
- B) Regenerative circuit
- C) Load-sensing circuit
- D) Proportional control circuit

6. In a hydraulic circuit with a pilot-operated check valve, what does the pilot pressure control?

- A) Cylinder speed
- B) Direction of fluid flow
- C) Activation of the check valve
- D) Pressure relief valve setting

7. Which type of hydraulic circuit allows for faster extension of the cylinder compared to its retraction?

- A) Regenerative circuit
- B) Sequence circuit
- C) Load-sensing circuit
- D) Counterbalance circuit

8. What is the function of a pressure relief valve in a hydraulic circuit for controlling a cylinder?

- A) To control the flow rate of hydraulic fluid

B) To prevent excessive pressure buildup in the system

C) To regulate the direction of fluid flow

D) To adjust the speed of the cylinder

9. Which type of hydraulic circuit is commonly used in applications where multiple cylinders need to operate sequentially?

A) Parallel circuit

B) Series circuit

C) Sequence circuit

D) Regenerative circuit

10. In a pilot-operated check valve, what is the purpose of the pilot line?

A) To regulate pressure in the system

B) To control the operation of the check valve

C) To adjust the speed of the cylinder

D) To direct fluid flow to the cylinder

Answers:

1. C) Directional control valve

2. C) To regulate the speed of the cylinder

3. C) Regenerative circuit

4. B) To prevent overloading of the hydraulic system

5. D) Proportional control circuit

6. C) Activation of the check valve

7. A) Regenerative circuit

8. B) To prevent excessive pressure buildup in the system

9. C) Sequence circuit

10. B) To control the operation of the check valve

Multiple-choice questions on hydraulic contamination and its control:

1. What is hydraulic contamination?

- A) The pressure loss in a hydraulic system
- B) The accumulation of air bubbles in hydraulic fluid
- C) The presence of foreign particles or substances in hydraulic fluid
- D) The degradation of hydraulic hoses and fittings

2. Which of the following is a common source of hydraulic contamination?

- A) Hydraulic reservoir
- B) Hydraulic pump
- C) Hydraulic cylinder
- D) External environment

3. What is the primary function of hydraulic filters in a hydraulic system?

- A) To increase hydraulic pressure
- B) To remove contaminants from hydraulic fluid
- C) To regulate flow rate
- D) To control temperature

4. What term describes the smallest size of particles that hydraulic filters are designed to remove?

- A) Micron rating

- B) Flow rate
- C) Pressure rating
- D) Temperature range

5. Which type of contamination is caused by the breakdown of hydraulic fluid due to high temperatures and pressure?

- A) Particulate contamination
- B) Water contamination
- C) Chemical contamination
- D) Thermal degradation

6. What is the purpose of breathers in hydraulic systems?

- A) To regulate hydraulic pressure
- B) To remove air bubbles from hydraulic fluid
- C) To prevent contamination from entering the reservoir
- D) To control flow rate

7. Which method is commonly used to control water contamination in hydraulic systems?

- A) Installing desiccant breathers
- B) Increasing hydraulic pressure
- C) Using magnetic filters
- D) Flushing the hydraulic system with clean fluid

8. What is the role of hydraulic seals in preventing contamination?

- A) To increase hydraulic pressure
- B) To prevent fluid leakage and contamination ingress

C) To control flow rate

D) To remove contaminants from hydraulic fluid

9. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of hydraulic contamination?

A) Reduced system efficiency

B) Increased wear on hydraulic components

C) Reduced fluid viscosity

D) Improved system performance

10. How can regular hydraulic fluid analysis help in contamination control?

A) By increasing hydraulic pressure

B) By identifying contaminants and monitoring their levels

C) By reducing hydraulic fluid temperature

D) By increasing flow rate

Answers:

1. C) The presence of foreign particles or substances in hydraulic fluid

2. D) External environment

3. B) To remove contaminants from hydraulic fluid

4. A) Micron rating

5. D) Thermal degradation

6. C) To prevent contamination from entering the reservoir

7. A) Installing desiccant breathers

8. B) To prevent fluid leakage and contamination ingress

9. D) Improved system performance

10. B) By identifying contaminants and monitoring their levels

Multiple-choice questions on the working principles of hydraulic pumps and motors:

1. What is the primary function of a hydraulic pump in a hydraulic system?

- A) To convert hydraulic energy into mechanical energy
- B) To convert mechanical energy into hydraulic energy
- C) To regulate fluid pressure in the system
- D) To control fluid flow direction

2. Which principle is utilized by hydraulic pumps to generate fluid flow?

- A) Bernoulli's principle
- B) Pascal's principle
- C) Archimedes' principle
- D) Boyle's law

3. How does a positive displacement pump operate?

- A) By using rotating impellers to create fluid flow
- B) By generating pressure through centrifugal force
- C) By trapping and forcing a fixed volume of fluid into the system
- D) By regulating fluid flow through valves

4. Which type of hydraulic pump uses gears, vanes, or pistons to trap and displace fluid?

- A) Centrifugal pump
- B) Axial piston pump

- C) Gear pump
- D) Radial piston pump

5. What is the primary function of a hydraulic motor in a hydraulic system?

- A) To convert hydraulic energy into mechanical energy
- B) To convert mechanical energy into hydraulic energy
- C) To regulate fluid pressure in the system
- D) To control fluid flow direction

6. How does a hydraulic motor convert hydraulic energy into mechanical energy?

- A) By using centrifugal force to drive a rotating shaft
- B) By expanding and contracting hydraulic fluid chambers to generate rotary motion
- C) By regulating fluid pressure through a series of valves
- D) By converting fluid flow into linear motion

7. Which type of hydraulic motor utilizes pistons arranged parallel to the driveshaft to convert hydraulic pressure into rotational motion?

- A) Gear motor
- B) Vane motor
- C) Axial piston motor
- D) Radial piston motor

8. What principle is employed by hydraulic motors to convert hydraulic pressure into mechanical torque and rotation?

- A) Archimedes' principle
- B) Pascal's principle

C) Boyle's law

D) Newton's third law of motion

9. Which of the following is true regarding the working principle of a vane pump?

A) It uses rotating gears to trap and displace fluid.

B) It utilizes radial vanes that slide in and out of slots in the rotor to create pumping action.

C) It operates based on the expansion and contraction of hydraulic fluid chambers.

D) It generates pressure through centrifugal force.

10. What is the primary difference between a gear pump and an axial piston pump?

A) The direction of fluid flow

B) The number and arrangement of pumping elements

C) The method of fluid displacement

D) The type of hydraulic fluid used

Answers:

1. B) To convert mechanical energy into hydraulic energy

2. B) Pascal's principle

3. C) By trapping and forcing a fixed volume of fluid into the system

4. C) Gear pump

5. A) To convert hydraulic energy into mechanical energy

6. B) By expanding and contracting hydraulic fluid chambers to generate rotary motion

7. C) Axial piston motor

8. D) Newton's third law of motion

9. B) It utilizes radial vanes that slide in and out of slots in the rotor to create pumping action.

10. B) The number and arrangement of pumping elements

MCQ on principles of actuator and valve operation

1. What principle does a hydraulic actuator operate on?

- A) Electromagnetic induction
- B) Pascal's law
- C) Newton's third law of motion
- D) Boyle's law

2. Which of the following is a common type of hydraulic actuator?

- A) Pneumatic actuator
- B) Electric actuator
- C) Hydraulic cylinder
- D) Gear actuator

3. In hydraulic systems, what is the primary function of a valve?

- A) To generate hydraulic pressure
- B) To control the flow of fluid
- C) To convert mechanical energy into hydraulic energy
- D) To regulate temperature

4. What principle does a hydraulic valve operate on?

- A) Bernoulli's principle
- B) Pascal's law

C) Ohm's law

D) Newton's second law of motion

5. Which type of valve allows fluid flow in one direction and blocks it in the opposite direction?

A) Check valve

B) Pressure relief valve

C) Flow control valve

D) Directional control valve

6. How does a proportional valve differ from an on-off valve?

A) Proportional valves have only two positions, while on-off valves have multiple positions.

B) Proportional valves provide continuous control over flow or pressure, while on-off valves operate in a binary manner.

C) Proportional valves are simpler in design compared to on-off valves.

D) Proportional valves are only used in pneumatic systems, while on-off valves are used in hydraulic systems.

7. What type of actuator is commonly used to convert hydraulic pressure into linear motion?

A) Electric actuator

B) Hydraulic cylinder

C) Pneumatic actuator

D) Gear actuator

8. In a hydraulic system, which component controls the direction of fluid flow to the actuator?

A) Pressure relief valve

B) Check valve

C) Directional control valve

D) Flow control valve

9. What principle does a hydraulic motor operate on?

A) Pascal's law

B) Hooke's law

C) Boyle's law

D) Charles's law

10. Which of the following is a common type of hydraulic motor?

A) Linear motor

B) Vane motor

C) Solenoid motor

D) Capacitor motor

Answers:

1. B) Pascal's law

2. C) Hydraulic cylinder

3. B) To control the flow of fluid

4. B) Pascal's law

5. A) Check valve

6. B) Proportional valves provide continuous control over flow or pressure, while on-off valves operate in a binary manner.

7. B) Hydraulic cylinder

8. C) Directional control valve

9. A) Pascal's law

10. B) Vane motor

Multiple-choice questions on axial piston pumps/motors and controls for mobile applications:

1. Axial piston pumps and motors are commonly used in mobile hydraulic applications due to their:

- A) High efficiency and compact size
- B) Low efficiency and large size
- C) Complexity and high maintenance
- D) Limited pressure capacity

2. The working principle of an axial piston pump involves:

- A) Rotation of gears to pressurize the fluid
- B) Reciprocating movement of pistons within cylinders
- C) Rotary motion of a vane within a housing
- D) Centrifugal force to create pressure

3. In axial piston pumps and motors, the pistons move:

- A) Radially outward
- B) Axially along the axis of rotation
- C) In a circular motion
- D) Vertically up and down

4. Which of the following is a common control mechanism used in axial piston pumps/motors for mobile applications?

- A) Hand-operated levers
- B) Proportional valves

C) Foot pedals

D) Toggle switches

5. The displacement of an axial piston pump refers to:

A) The size of the pump

B) The volume of fluid displaced per revolution of the pump

C) The pressure rating of the pump

D) The speed of the pump

6. Which type of control is typically used to regulate the flow rate in axial piston pumps/motors for mobile applications?

A) On-off control

B) Proportional control

C) Bang-bang control

D) Open-loop control

7. In an axial piston pump/motor, the swashplate angle determines:

A) The direction of rotation

B) The displacement of the pump/motor

C) The pressure of the fluid

D) The temperature of the fluid

8. The efficiency of axial piston pumps/motors can be improved by:

A) Increasing the size of the pistons

B) Decreasing the speed of operation

C) Reducing internal leakage

D) Using a larger reservoir

9. Which of the following is a common feature of axial piston pumps/motors designed for mobile applications?

A) High noise levels

B) Limited pressure capabilities

C) Compact and lightweight construction

D) Slow response time

10. The control systems used in axial piston pumps/motors for mobile applications often incorporate:

A) Manual control only

B) Closed-loop feedback systems

C) Fixed displacement pumps/motors only

D) Simple mechanical linkages

Answers:

1. A) High efficiency and compact size

2. B) Reciprocating movement of pistons within cylinders

3. B) Axially along the axis of rotation

4. B) Proportional valves

5. B) The volume of fluid displaced per revolution of the pump

6. B) Proportional control

7. B) The displacement of the pump/motor

8. C) Reducing internal leakage

9. C) Compact and lightweight construction

10. B) Closed-loop feedback systems

Multiple-choice questions on valves used in cranes, their working principles, and safety aspects:

1. Which type of valve is commonly used in crane hydraulic systems to control the flow of hydraulic fluid?

- A) Check valve
- B) Relief valve
- C) Directional control valve
- D) Pressure reducing valve

2. What is the primary function of a check valve in a crane hydraulic system?

- A) To regulate pressure
- B) To control flow direction
- C) To prevent reverse flow of fluid
- D) To relieve excess pressure

3. Which type of valve is designed to protect the crane hydraulic system from overpressure situations?

- A) Check valve
- B) Relief valve
- C) Directional control valve
- D) Pressure reducing valve

4. How does a relief valve operate in a crane hydraulic system?

- A) By regulating flow direction
- B) By preventing reverse flow of fluid
- C) By relieving excess pressure
- D) By controlling pressure at a set level

5. In crane hydraulic systems, what safety measure does a pressure reducing valve provide?

- A) Prevents overloading of the crane
- B) Limits the pressure supplied to downstream components
- C) Ensures smooth operation of the crane
- D) Controls the direction of movement

6. Which valve type is commonly used to direct the flow of hydraulic fluid to different crane functions?

- A) Check valve
- B) Relief valve
- C) Directional control valve
- D) Pressure reducing valve

7. How does a directional control valve function in a crane hydraulic system?

- A) By regulating flow direction
- B) By relieving excess pressure
- C) By controlling pressure at a set level
- D) By preventing reverse flow of fluid

8. What safety feature do load-holding valves provide in crane hydraulic systems?

- A) Prevents the crane from tipping over
- B) Prevents unintended load movement in the event of hydraulic failure
- C) Controls the maximum load capacity of the crane
- D) Maintains a constant pressure in the hydraulic system

9. Which valve type is crucial for preventing sudden drops in the load during crane operation?

- A) Check valve
- B) Relief valve
- C) Load-holding valve
- D) Pressure reducing valve

10. Why are safety valves essential components in crane hydraulic systems?

- A) To increase efficiency
- B) To reduce noise levels
- C) To prevent damage from overpressure situations
- D) To regulate flow direction

Answers:

- 1. C) Directional control valve
- 2. C) To prevent reverse flow of fluid
- 3. B) Relief valve
- 4. C) By relieving excess pressure
- 5. B) Limits the pressure supplied to downstream components
- 6. C) Directional control valve
- 7. A) By regulating flow direction
- 8. B) Prevents unintended load movement in the event of hydraulic failure
- 9. C) Load-holding valve
- 10. C) To prevent damage from overpressure situations

Multiple-choice questions on pipes and fittings:

1. What is the function of a pipe elbow in a piping system?

- A) To join two pipes at a 90-degree angle
- B) To provide support for the pipe
- C) To regulate fluid flow
- D) To seal the connection between pipes

2. Which type of pipe fitting is used to join two pipes end-to-end?

- A) Elbow
- B) Tee
- C) Union
- D) Coupling

3. What is the purpose of a pipe flange?

- A) To control fluid flow
- B) To provide a seal between two pipes
- C) To connect pipes with different diameters
- D) To change the direction of fluid flow

4. Which material is commonly used for manufacturing PVC pipes?

- A) Steel
- B) Copper
- C) Polyvinyl chloride
- D) Cast iron

5. What is the function of a pipe reducer?

- A) To increase fluid flow rate
- B) To reduce fluid pressure
- C) To change the diameter of a pipe
- D) To regulate fluid temperature

6. Which pipe fitting is used to connect three pipes at a 90-degree angle?

- A) Elbow
- B) Tee
- C) Cross
- D) Union

7. What is the purpose of a pipe coupling?

- A) To connect pipes of different materials
- B) To provide flexibility in the piping system
- C) To support the weight of the pipe
- D) To provide a leak-proof joint between two pipes

8. Which type of pipe fitting is used to close the end of a pipe?

- A) Cap
- B) Plug
- C) Union
- D) Flange

9. What is the function of a pipe union?

- A) To allow easy disassembly of pipes for maintenance
- B) To provide additional support for the pipe
- C) To regulate fluid flow
- D) To change the direction of fluid flow

10. Which type of pipe fitting is commonly used for connecting pipes in fire protection systems?

- A) Flange
- B) Elbow
- C) Grooved coupling
- D) Tee

Answers:

- 1. A) To join two pipes at a 90-degree angle
- 2. D) Coupling
- 3. B) To provide a seal between two pipes
- 4. C) Polyvinyl chloride
- 5. C) To change the diameter of a pipe
- 6. B) Tee
- 7. D) To provide a leak-proof joint between two pipes
- 8. A) Cap
- 9. A) To allow easy disassembly of pipes for maintenance
- 10. C) Grooved coupling

Multiple-choice questions on types of circuits in mobile cranes:

1. Which type of circuit in a mobile crane hydraulic system is responsible for lifting and lowering the load?

- A) Hoist circuit
- B) Swing circuit
- C) Travel circuit
- D) Auxiliary circuit

2. The hoist circuit in a mobile crane is primarily controlled by:

- A) Foot pedals
- B) Joystick levers
- C) Toggle switches
- D) Control knobs

3. What function does the swing circuit serve in a mobile crane hydraulic system?

- A) To lift and lower the load
- B) To move the crane horizontally
- C) To control the boom extension
- D) To stabilize the crane during operation

4. Which circuit in a mobile crane hydraulic system is responsible for moving the crane from one location to another?

- A) Hoist circuit
- B) Swing circuit
- C) Travel circuit
- D) Auxiliary circuit

5. The travel circuit in a mobile crane typically controls the:

- A) Boom extension and retraction
- B) Crane's movement on wheels or tracks
- C) Load lifting and lowering
- D) Hydraulic fluid flow rate

6. In a mobile crane hydraulic system, the auxiliary circuit is often used for:

- A) Steering control
- B) Boom extension
- C) Load hoisting
- D) Operator comfort adjustments

7. Which type of circuit allows for simultaneous operation of multiple crane functions?

- A) Series circuit
- B) Parallel circuit
- C) Closed circuit
- D) Open circuit

8. The parallel circuit in a mobile crane hydraulic system enables:

- A) Independent control of different crane functions
- B) Sequential operation of crane functions
- C) Simultaneous operation of crane functions
- D) Manual operation of crane functions

9. Which circuit design provides redundancy and ensures continued operation if one circuit fails?

- A) Series circuit
- B) Parallel circuit
- C) Closed circuit
- D) Open circuit

10. The primary advantage of using a closed circuit in a mobile crane hydraulic system is:

- A) Reduced risk of contamination
- B) Lower energy consumption
- C) Simpler maintenance
- D) Increased load capacity

Answers:

- 1. A) Hoist circuit
- 2. B) Joystick levers
- 3. B) To move the crane horizontally
- 4. C) Travel circuit
- 5. B) Crane's movement on wheels or tracks
- 6. B) Boom extension
- 7. B) Parallel circuit
- 8. C) Simultaneous operation of crane functions
- 9. A) Series circuit
- 10. A) Reduced risk of contamination

Multiple-choice questions on troubleshooting of pumps and motor valves:

1. What is the probable cause if a hydraulic pump fails to deliver the required flow rate?
 - A) Overheating of the hydraulic fluid
 - B) Clogged suction line or filter
 - C) Excessive wear of pump shaft seals
 - D) Inadequate reservoir capacity

2. If a hydraulic pump is producing excessive noise during operation, what could be a possible issue?
 - A) Lack of hydraulic fluid in the reservoir
 - B) Air entrainment in the hydraulic fluid
 - C) Loose mounting bolts
 - D) Clogged relief valve

3. What might be the cause if a hydraulic motor fails to rotate?
 - A) Insufficient hydraulic pressure
 - B) Excessive hydraulic pressure
 - C) Damaged motor shaft
 - D) Loose electrical connections

4. If a hydraulic motor operates but lacks power, what could be a potential problem?
 - A) Excessive hydraulic pressure
 - B) Clogged hydraulic lines
 - C) Low hydraulic fluid viscosity
 - D) Damaged motor bearings

5. What is a common issue associated with hydraulic valve failure?

- A) Excessive noise during operation
- B) Leaking seals
- C) Insufficient hydraulic pressure
- D) Overheating of the hydraulic fluid

6. If a hydraulic valve fails to actuate or control fluid flow properly, what should be checked first?

- A) Hydraulic fluid level
- B) Relief valve setting
- C) Electrical connections
- D) Control lever or solenoid operation

7. What could be the cause if a relief valve continually releases fluid even when the system is not under load?

- A) Excessive hydraulic pressure
- B) Clogged hydraulic lines
- C) Low hydraulic fluid viscosity
- D) Damaged relief valve seat

8. If a hydraulic system exhibits erratic operation, what might be a potential cause?

- A) Clogged filters
- B) Excessive hydraulic pressure
- C) Damaged hydraulic hoses
- D) Air entrainment in the hydraulic fluid

9. What should be checked if a hydraulic system experiences slow or sluggish operation?

- A) Relief valve setting

- B) Hydraulic fluid level
- C) Control valve operation
- D) Motor bearings

10. If a hydraulic system experiences excessive heat buildup, what could be a potential cause?

- A) Insufficient hydraulic pressure
- B) Clogged filters
- C) Excessive hydraulic fluid viscosity
- D) Loose hydraulic fittings

Answers:

- 1. B) Clogged suction line or filter
- 2. B) Air entrainment in the hydraulic fluid
- 3. A) Insufficient hydraulic pressure
- 4. B) Clogged hydraulic lines
- 5. B) Leaking seals
- 6. D) Control lever or solenoid operation
- 7. A) Excessive hydraulic pressure
- 8. D) Air entrainment in the hydraulic fluid
- 9. B) Hydraulic fluid level
- 10. C) Excessive hydraulic fluid viscosity

Multiple-choice questions on the setting of pumps and valves and troubleshooting:

- 1. What does the term "setting" refer to in the context of pumps and valves?

- A) Adjusting the size of the pump or valve
- B) Configuring the pressure or flow rate of the pump or valve
- C) Installing the pump or valve in the system
- D) Inspecting the pump or valve for defects

2. When setting a pump, what parameter is typically adjusted to control the flow rate?

- A) Temperature
- B) Viscosity
- C) Pressure
- D) Speed

3. In hydraulic systems, what does "deadband" refer to?

- A) The region of instability in the system
- B) The range of pressures within which no action occurs
- C) The maximum allowable pressure in the system
- D) The minimum viscosity of the hydraulic fluid

4. What is the purpose of setting the relief valve in a hydraulic system?

- A) To control the flow rate
- B) To maintain a constant pressure level
- C) To prevent excessive pressure buildup
- D) To adjust the temperature of the fluid

5. How can cavitation in a pump be prevented?

- A) By increasing the flow rate

- B) By reducing the viscosity of the fluid
- C) By setting the pump at a lower pressure
- D) By setting the pump at a higher pressure

6. What could be a potential issue if a relief valve opens too frequently in a hydraulic system?

- A) Excessive pressure buildup
- B) Pump cavitation
- C) Fluid leakage
- D) Overheating of the hydraulic fluid

7. What is a common troubleshooting step for a pump that fails to deliver the expected flow rate?

- A) Adjusting the relief valve setting
- B) Increasing the temperature of the fluid
- C) Decreasing the speed of the pump
- D) Adding more hydraulic fluid to the system

8. If a valve fails to open or close properly, what could be a possible cause?

- A) Excessive fluid flow
- B) Incorrect setting of the valve
- C) Low fluid viscosity
- D) High fluid pressure

9. What does the term "hunting" refer to in the context of hydraulic systems?

- A) The movement of hydraulic fluid through the system
- B) The erratic behavior of a valve due to incorrect settings

C) The continuous opening and closing of a relief valve

D) The fluctuation of pressure around a set point

10. What is a common method used to troubleshoot a valve that fails to operate?

A) Adjusting the pump speed

B) Checking for leaks in the system

C) Increasing the system pressure

D) Decreasing the fluid temperature

Answers:

1. B) Configuring the pressure or flow rate of the pump or valve

2. C) Pressure

3. B) The range of pressures within which no action occurs

4. C) To prevent excessive pressure buildup

5. D) By setting the pump at a higher pressure

6. B) Pump cavitation

7. A) Adjusting the relief valve setting

8. B) Incorrect setting of the valve

9. D) The fluctuation of pressure around a set point

10. B) Checking for leaks in the system

QB from Field on Raj Bhasha

1. What is the Official Language of the Union of India? Ans: Hindi in Devnagari Script.
2. On which date, Part XVII of the Constitution was passed in Parliament? Ans: 14.09.1949.
3. When was the Official Languages Act 1963 passed? Ans: 10.05.1963.
4. When was the Official Languages Act 1963 amended? Ans: 1967.
5. What are all the three regions classified under Official Language Rules? Ans: 'A', 'B' and 'C' Regions.
6. When is 'Hindi Day' celebrated every year? Ans: September 14.
7. According to Official Language Rules, under which region Andaman & Nicobar Islands come?
Ans: 'A' Region.
8. Which are the Union Territories classified under Region 'B'?
Ans: Union Territory of Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.
9. What is the Official Language of Arunachal Pradesh? Ans: English.
10. What is the Act passed to give legal form to the assurances given to Non-Hindi speaking people ?
Ans: Official Languages Act (Amended) – 1967.
11. From when did the Section 3(3) of Official Languages Act take effect? Ans: 26 January 1965.
12. With which Section (IV) of Official Languages Act 1963 is concerned?
Ans: It is concerned with the Constitution of Parliamentary Committee on Official Languages.
13. In which part of the Constitution are the Articles 343-351, that gave information about Official Language available ?
Ans: Part XVII (In the Seventeenth Part).
14. With which Section 7 of Official Languages Act 1963 is concerned ?
Ans: It is concerned with the optional use of Hindi or other Official Language in Judgements in High Courts.
15. In which state, Sections 6 & 7 of Official Languages Act 1963 do not apply ? Ans: Jammu and Kashmir.
16. In which states, Urdu has been declared as Official Language? Ans: Andhra Pradesh & Bihar.
17. Please write the languages available in the 8th Schedule?
Ans: 1. Assamese 2. Bengali 3. Gujarati 4. Hindi 5. Kannada 6. Kashmiri 7. Konkani 8. Malayalam 9. Manipuri
10. Marathi 11. Nepali 12. Odia 13. Punjabi 14. Sanskrit 15. Sindhi 16. Tamil 17. Telugu 18. Urdu 19. Bodo
20. Santhali 21. Mythili 22. Dogri.
18. Please mention the states coming under 'B' Region?
Ans: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.

19. At present how many languages are enlisted in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution? Ans: 22.
20. In which Article is the provision regarding OL Policy available in Part-V of the Constitution? Ans: Article 120.
21. Name the article in which the provision of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution is available.
Ans: Article 344 (1) and 351.
22. Why was the OL Act 1963 passed? Ans: To use English along with Hindi even after 1965.
23. When was the Official Language Rules passed? Ans: 1976.
24. How many Articles are there in Part XVII of the Constitution? Ans: 9.
25. In compliance of Article 344, when was the Official Language Commission formed? Ans: In the year 1955.
26. Who was the First Chairman of the Official Language Commission? Ans: Shri.B.G.Kher.
27. Who was the First Chairman of the Committee which was formed on the recommendation of the Official Language Commission? Ans: Shri. G.B.Pant.
28. As per the Constitution, who is translating the statutory rules, regulations and orders? Ans: Law Ministry.
29. Which was the main language and co-official language used for the Official Purpose of the Union of India upto 1965? Ans: English was the main language and Hindi was the co-official language.
30. Which Article comes under Part-VI? Ans: Article 210.
31. Who chaired the First Railway Hindi Salahkaar Samiti constituted in 1973? Ans: Shri.Lalit Narayan Mishra.
32. Who was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language constituted in the year 1976? Ans: The then Home Minister Shri.Om Mehta.
33. Which Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language prepares the draft?
Ans: Drafting & Evidence SubCommittee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language.
34. In which year the post of Hindi Assistant was created in Railway Board in compliance of President's Order?
Ans: In the General Branch of Railway Board in the year 1952.
35. Which year, the Hindi Translation of Railway Budget was prepared and who was the Railway Minister?
Ans: In the year 1956, Late Shri.Lal Bahadur Shastri.
36. In which year, Hindi (Parliament) Section was established in Railway Board? Ans: In the year 1960.
37. What are all the states that come under Region 'A'?
Ans: Bihar, Jharkhand, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Andaman & Nicobar Island group.

38. What are all the states that come under Region 'C'?

Ans: Region 'C' means the States and Union Territories other than those referred to in Region 'A' and 'B'.

Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Union Territory of Pondicherry and Lakshdweep.

39. Which Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspects Railway Ministry?

Ans: दूसरी उप समिति

40. What is the scheme implemented by Railway Board for doing work in Hindi?

Ans: Rajbhasha Individual Cash Award Scheme.

41. Amount of Award for passing Prabodh, Praveen & Pragya Examinations.

	Pragya	Praveen	Prabodh
More than 70	2400/-	1800/-	1600/-
70-60	1600	1200	800
55-60	800	600	400

42. What is the expansion for OLIC used by Dept. of Official Language?

Ans: Official Language Implementation Committee.

43. How many Hindi courses are prescribed for Central Govt. employees?

Ans: Three.

44. Which is the elementary Hindi course prescribed for Central Govt. employees?

Ans: Prabodh.

45. Who is the Chairman of Central Hindi Committee?

Ans: Prime Minister.

46. Which Committee reviews the progress made in the propagation of Hindi in a particular Ministry/Department

Ans: Hindi Salahkar Samiti.

47. Was the present Parliamentary Committee on Official Language constituted?

Ans: January 1976.

48. How many members are there in the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language?

Ans: 30.

49. How many Lok Sabha members are there in the Committee of Parliament on Official Language?

Ans: 20.

50. At present, how many Sub-Committees are there in the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language?

Ans: 3 Sub-Committees.

51. What is the main duty of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language?

Ans: To review the progressive use of Hindi.

52 Who is the Chairman of the Town Official Language Implementation Committee constituted in major cities?

Ans: Senior most Central Government Officer of the city.

53. What is the periodicity of the meeting of Town Official Language Implementation Committee?

Ans: Once in 3 months.

54. Who prepares the Annual Programme on Official Language? Ans: Ministry of Home Affairs.

55. What are the Hindi courses prescribed for Central Govt.employees ? Ans: Prabodh, Praveen & Pragya.

56. Which is the final Hindi course prescribed for clerical cadre employees of Central **Govt.** ? Ans:Pragya.

57. What are the training facilities available to a Central Govt. employee to get trained in the Hindi courses?
Ans: Regular, Intensive, Correspondence and Private.

58. How many times are the Regular Hindi examinations conducted in a year? Ans: 2 Times.

59. In which months, Regular Hindi examinations are conducted? Ans:May & November.

60. Who are eligible to be trained in the Hindi courses?
Ans:All the Central Govt. employees in Class III and above.

61. Are all the employees classified under Category 'A'?
Ans: Those employees whose mother tongue is Hindi or Hindustani or its dialect.

62. Who are all the employees classified under Category 'B'?
Ans:employees whose mother tongue is Urdu, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Pushto, Sindhi or other allied languages.

63. Who are all the employees classified under Category 'C'?
Ans:Those employees whose mother tongue is Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Oriya or Assamese.

64. Who are all the employees classified 10 under Category 'D'?
Ans:Those employees who speak a South Indian Language or English.

65. From which course a Category 'C' employee is required to be trained? Ans:Praveen.

66. From which course a Category 'D' employee is required to be trained? Ans:Prabodh.

67. What is the lump sum award for passing Pragya? Ans:2400/-

68. What is the Cash Award amount for the first prize under Collective Cash award Scheme? Ans:1500/-

69. What is the Cash Award amount for the second prize under Collective Cash award Scheme? Ans:1200/-

70. What is the Cash Award amount for the third prize under Collective Cash award Scheme?
Ans: 800/- (In Workshops)

71. How many first prizes are given in a year for writing more than 10,000 words in one unit?
Ans: Two (1000/- each employee)

72. How many second prizes are given in a year for writing more than 10,000 words in one unit?
Ans:Three (R0 600/- each employee)

73. How many third prizes are given in a year for writing more than 10,000 words in one unit ?

Ans: Five (R300/-each employee)

74. In which order Name, Designation and Sign Boards are to be exhibited ?

Ans: 1. Regional Language 2. Hindi 3. English.

75. Trilingual form

(1.Regional Language 2.Hindi 3.English).

76. In which order Rubber Stamps are to be prepared ?

Ans: Hindi-English Bilingual from-one line Hindi and one line English.

77. Amount of lumpsum award for passing Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya by private study.

Ans: Prabodh -1600/- Praveen -1500/- Pragya- 1200 For each.

78. What is the lumpsum award for passing Hindi Typewriting Examination by private study ? Ans: 1600/-

79. is the Foreign Language included in the Eight Schedule ?

Ans: नेपाली / Nepali.

80. Ministry /Office is conducting the exams. for the Central Govt. employees ?

Ans: Hindi Teaching Scheme under Home Ministry.

81. Who is eligible for lump sum award?

Ans: Those employees who pass the Hindi exams by private efforts.

82. In which order are the Station announcements made?

Ans: Trilingual (Regional, Hindi & English).

83. In which proportion the Roof Board has to be displayed?

Ans: In equal proportion- Trilingual (Regional, Hindi & English).

84. How the Panel Board of a train has to be displayed?

Ans: In Trilingual (Regional, Hindi & English).

85. Who all are eligible for Personal Pay?

Ans: On passing Pragya Examination organized by the HTS of the Central Government or on passing the prescribed exam. Duly securing the specified % of marks for certain categories by the Central Government.

86. Who are eligible to undergo training in Hindi conversation course ?

Ans: All the open line staff (including Class-IV) who come in contact with public directly.

87. Why training in Hindi is imparted to Central Government Officers/Employees ?

Ans: By which they can do their day-to-day work in Hindi.

88. What is the duration for Hindi conversation course ?

Ans: 30 Hrs.

89. Who are eligible to undergo training in Hindi Workshop ?

Ans: All Class-III and Gazetted Staff who have working knowledge/proficiency in Hindi.

90. What is the Personal Pay given for passing Hindi Stenography , to a stenographer whose mother tongue is not Hindi ?

Ans: Personal Pay equivalent to 2 increment for a period of 12 months.

91. What is the quantum of Hindi Typing work to be done by a Typist/Steno to become eligible for Hindi incentive allowance?

Ans: 5 Notes in Hindi in a day or 300 notes in Hindi in a quarter.

92. What is the amount of Cash Award for passing Hindi Typing with 90% or more but less than 95% or marks?

Ans: 400/-

93. What is the amount for passing Hindi Stenography with 95% or more marks ?

Ans: 1200/-

94. What is the honorarium amount given to Part-time Hindi Librarian ?

Ans: 500 / Per month

95. What is the lumpsum award given for passing Hindi Stenography Examination ?

Ans: Hindi Stenography 1500/-