Syllabus for selection to the post of JE C&W in scale ₹9300-34800+4200 GP(L-6) against 25% PRQ

I. Coach maintenance activities

1. Various types of coaching stock in Indian Railways and salient features of ICF bogie and FIAT bogie.
2. IRCA Part IV and Passenger amenity items, furbishing items and safety items in coaching stock.
3. Air brake system of ICF & LHB coaching stock.
4. Air brake testing of coaching stock.
5. Maintenance practices of ICF&LHB coaches.
6. Details of the items attended in PM, SM and OEM attention.
7. R&D activities carried out in coaching stock.
8. Various registers maintained in the coaching maintenance.
9. Procedure of IOH coaching stock.
10. Various ICF coach dimensions.
11. Bio Toilets maintenance.
12. Latest developments/modifications in coaching stock.
13. CMM (Coach Maintenance Module).
14. RPC-IV.
15. OBHS, MCC, CTS, Pest & Rodent control contracts – Monitoring.

II. Wagon maintenance activities

1. Various types of wagons.
2. Procedure of examination pattern for different freight stocks followed in S.C.Railway.
3. IRCA Part- III and Procedure of ROH of BOXN, BCN,BOBRN& BLC etc.
4. Air brake system prevailing in BOXN, BCN and Air brake testing procedure of goods train.
5. The concepts on door operating mechanism prevailing in BOBR wagons.
6. Classification of categories of body repairs in BOXN wagons.
7. Various parameters to be recorded in a wagon in case of a derailment.
8. Latest modifications in BCNHL wagon doors.
9. Circumstances under which the BPC becomes invalid in CC premium and end to end rakes.
10. Various registers maintained in freight stock.
11. Various BOXN, BCN and BOBR wagon dimensions.
12. FMM (Freight Maintenance Module).
13. Latest developments/modifications in Freight stock.

III. General

1. Brake down attention facilities set up in SC division.
2. Duties of C&W Supervisors at accident site.
3. Brake binding on pass through trains and corrective & preventive action.
4. Train parting on pass through and corrective & preventive action.
5. Roller bearing failures in coaching & wagon stock and corrective & preventive action.
6. Basics of Official Language Act, 1963 and 1976.
7. Incentives given for implementing official language.

20/1/2020

Sr.DME/Co-ord/SC

30/1/2020
OS/C&W

In addition to the syllabus placed at F.No: 566, the following topics may be added to syllabus:

Rolling Stock Theory

Maintenance of Vande Bharat trainsets, Role of EnHM Organization, Objectives, Rail Madad complaints, Working of Electronic In-Motion Weigh Bridges, Wayside monitoring equipment like WILD, OMRS, HBD, HAHW detectors etc.

Accident & Disaster Management

Types of Accidents, Accident Manual, Permanent way parameters, Readings in permanent way, Rolling stock parameters, Readings in rolling stock, Composition and upkeep of ART/ARMV/SPART/ 140T Crane, Hooter Codes, Definition of Disaster, Disaster Management Plan of Zonal Railways

Establishment matters:

Organization of the personnel department in Railways, Leave rules, Pass rules, DAR, Conduct rules, Various allowances, Information Technology in Railways, HRMS, CPGRAMS, Right to information Act, PNM, PREM, JCM, Various associations.

Stores matters:

Organization of the stores department, Classification of stores, Procurement of materials through Stock Indents and Non-Stock Indents , Condemnation and Scrap Disposal. Condemnation & disposal of coaches and wagons , Basic knowledge about tenders & contracts.

Finance matters:

Organization and objectives of Accounts branch, Budgeting, Parliamentary control of Railway Budget, Budget reviews, M&P, Rolling stock and Works Programme.

Revised model Question Bank for additional syllabus to the post of JE/C&W

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Vande Bharat Trainsets

1. What is the Vande Bharat Express also known as?

   A) Train 17 B) Train 18 C) Train 19 D) Train 20
   Answer: B) Train 18

2. Where is the Integral Coach Factory (ICF), which manufactures Vande Bharat trains, located?

   A) Mumbai B) Chennai C) Bengaluru D) Kolkata
   Answer: B) Chennai

3. When was the first Vande Bharat Express launched?

   A) 2015 B) 2017 C) 2019 D) 2021
   Answer: C) 2019

4. Which route did the first Vande Bharat Express operate on?

   A) Delhi to Mumbai B) Delhi to Varanasi
   C) Bengaluru to Chennai D) Kolkata to Delhi
   Answer: B) Delhi to Varanasi

5. What is the maximum speed of Vande Bharat Express in regular service?

   A) 120 km/h B) 130 km/h C) 160 km/h D) 180 km/h
   Answer: C) 160 km/h

6. What material is primarily used in the construction of Vande Bharat trainsets?

   A) Aluminum B) Stainless Steel
   C) Carbon Fiber D) Plastic Composite
   Answer: B) Stainless Steel

7. How many coaches does the second-generation Vande Bharat trainset have?

   A) 8 B) 16 C) 20 D) 24
   Answer: C) 20

8. What is the seating capacity of the 16-coach Vande Bharat train?

   A) 530 B) 1,128 C) 1,440 D) 2,000
   Answer: B) 1,128

9. Which company developed the propulsion system for Vande Bharat trains?

   A) Siemens B) Medha Servo Drives C) Alstom D) Bombardier
   Answer: B) Medha Servo Drives

10. What type of doors are installed in Vande Bharat trains?

A) Manual doors B) Sliding doors
C) Automatic plug doors D) Hinged doors
Answer: C) Automatic plug doors

11. Which of the following is a feature of Vande Bharat trains?

A) Reclining ergonomic seats B) Non-AC coaches
C) No Wi-Fi D) No onboard pantry
Answer: A) Reclining ergonomic seats

12. What type of lighting is used inside Vande Bharat coaches?

A) Fluorescent lighting B) Incandescent lighting
C) LED lighting D) Neon lighting
Answer: C) LED lighting

13. What is the purpose of the fully sealed gangway in Vande Bharat trains?

A) To reduce noise B) To prevent air conditioning loss
C) To allow free passenger movement D) To increase speed
Answer: C) To allow free passenger movement

14. Which safety system is installed in Vande Bharat trains?

A) KAVACH B) Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS)
C) Automatic Train Protection (ATP) D) Anti-lock Braking System (ABS)
Answer: A) KAVACH

15. What is the traction system used in Vande Bharat trains?

A) Diesel-electric B) Electric multiple unit (EMU)
C) Hybrid D) Steam-electric
Answer: B) Electric multiple unit (EMU)

16. What is the brake system used in Vande Bharat trains?

A) Pneumatic brakes B) Electro-pneumatic brakes
C) Hydraulic brakes D) Mechanical brakes
Answer: B) Electro-pneumatic brakes

17. Which company supplies the traction motors for Vande Bharat trains?

A) Medha Servo Drives B) Siemens
C) Alstom D) Bombardier
Answer: A) Medha Servo Drives

18. What is the power collection method used in Vande Bharat trains?

A) Third rail B) Overhead line (pantograph)
C) Battery D) Diesel generator
Answer: B) Overhead line (pantograph)

19. What is the maximum axle load of Vande Bharat trains?

A) 15 tons B) 16 tons C) 17 tons D) 18 tons
Answer: C) 17 tons

20. Which city is the first Vande Bharat Express train operated from?

A) Mumbai B) Delhi C) Bengaluru D) Kolkata
Answer: B) Delhi

21. Which of the following routes does a Vande Bharat Express operate on?

A) Delhi to Varanasi B) Mumbai to Ahmedabad
C) Bengaluru to Chennai D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

22. What is the maximum axle load of motor coaches of trainset?

A) 15.54 T B) 17.5 T C)13.5 T D) 19 T
Answer: A) 15.54 T

23. Trainsets coaches are equipped with ---?

A) Bolster bogie B) Bolster –less bogie
C) Bolster with side bearer D) None of these
Answer: B) Bolster –less bogie

24. Length of car body in Vende Bharat trainsets ---?

A) 23345 mm B) 24000 mm C) 22337 mm D) 21337 mm
Answer: B) 24000 mm

25. Length of coach over end wall in Vende Bharat trainsets is ---?

A) 24100 mm B) 23100 mm C) 22310 mm D) 24000 mm
Answer: B) 23100 mm

26. What is the new wheel diameter of Vende Bharat trainsets is ---?

A) 915 mm B) 825 mm C) 952 mm D) 896 mm
Answer: C) 952 mm

27. What is the worn wheel diameter of Vende Bharat trainsets is ---?

A) 896 mm B) 825 mm C) 855 mm D) 877 mm
Answer: D) 877 mm

28. What is the last wheel diameter of Vende Bharat trainsets is ---?

A) 896 mm B) 877 mm C) 857 mm D) 837 mm
Answer: A) 896 mm

29. What is the wheel base of Vende Bharat trainsets is ---?

A) 2400 mm B) 2700 mm C) 2896 mm D) 2560 mm
Answer: B) 2700 mm

30. Riding Index of Vende Bharat trainsets at 180 kmph is ---?

A) 2.5 B) 3.26 C) 3.33 D) 3.5
Answer: B) 3.26 mm

31. Each motor coach (MC) of Vande Bharat is equipped with 04 Nos of --------- type induction motors?

A) 3 phase AC synchronous motor B) 3 phase AC asynchronous motor
C) 3 phase DC series motor D) 1 phase AC motor
Answer: B) 3 phase AC asynchronous motor

32. Battery type used on Vande Bharat trainset--------- type induction motors?

A) 3 phase AC synchronous motor B) 3 phase AC asynchronous motor
C) 3 phase DC series motor D) 1 phase AC motor
Answer: B) 3 phase AC asynchronous motor

33. Automatic sliding plug door opening and closing time in Vande Bharat trainset--?

A) 4 +/- 1 seconds B) 2 +/- 1 seconds
C) 6 +/- 1 seconds D) 8 +/- 1 seconds
Answer: A) 4 +/- 1 seconds

34. How many automatic sliding plug doors are fitted in Executive chair car of Vande Bharat trainset --?

A) 4 Nos. B) 2 Nos.
C) 6 Nos. D) 8 Nos.
Answer: A) 4 Nos.

35. How many automatic sliding plug doors are fitted in DTC of Vande Bharat trainset --?

A) 4 Nos. B) 2 Nos.
C) 6 Nos. D) 8 Nos.
Answer: A) 4 Nos.

36. Permissible restricted en-route speed for Vande Bharat coach with only one primary outer or inner coil spring broken is --?

A) 90 Kmph B) 80 Kmph
C) 95 Kmph D) 60 Kmph
Answer: C) 95 Kmph

37. Average acceleration from 0 to 40 Kmph in Vande Bharat Train is --?

A) 1.2 m/sec^2 B) 0.7 m/sec^2
C) 0.8 m/sec^2 D) 0.9 m/sec^2
Answer: C) 0.8 m/sec^2

38. Side wall of Trainset coaches are manufactured from --?

A) Austenitic steel (SS 304) B) Ferritic steel (SS 409M)
C) IRSM-41 (carton Steel) D) IRSM-44 (Stainless steel)
Answer: B) Ferritic steel (SS 409M)

39. Corrugated roof sheet of Trainset coaches are manufactured from --?

A) Austenitic steel (SS 304) B) Ferritic steel (SS 409M)
C) IRSM-41 (carton Steel) D) IRSM-44 (Stainless steel)
Answer: A) Austenitic steel (SS 304)

40. End wall of Trainset coaches are manufactured from --?

A) Austenitic steel (SS 304) B) Ferritic steel (SS 409M)
C) IRSM-41 (carton Steel) D) IRSM-44 (Stainless steel)
Answer: B) Ferritic steel (SS 409M)

41. Underframe of Trainset coaches are manufactured from --?

A) Austenitic steel (SS 304) B) Ferritic steel (SS 409M)
C) IRSM-41 (carton Steel) D) IRSM-44 (Stainless steel)
Answer: C) IRSM-41 (carton Steel)

42. Thickness of corrugated sheets of Trainset coaches are --?

A) 2 mm B) 3 mm
C) 1.25 mm D) 2.5 mm
Answer: C) 1.25 mm

EnHM & Rail Madad

43. Indian Railways is committed to achieving "Net Zero Carbon Emission" by which year?
    a) 2030 b) 2035 c) 2040 d) 2050
    Answer: a) 2030
44. Which of the following is the main renewable energy source adopted by Indian Railways?
    a) Biomass
    b) Solar and Wind
    c) Hydro only
    d) Geothermal
    Answer: b) Solar and Wind
45. What is the purpose of bio-toilets in Indian Railways?
    a) Reduce water usage
    b) Avoid discharge of human waste on tracks
    c) Reduce fuel consumption
    d) Increase passenger comfort
    Answer: b) Avoid discharge of human waste on tracks
46. The GreenCo rating system in Indian Railways is associated with:
    a) Passenger safety
    b) Environmental sustainability
    c) Digital ticketing
    d) Energy pricing
    Answer: b) Environmental sustainability
47. Which of the following pollutants is most directly reduced by electrification of railway routes?
    a) Lead
    b) Carbon dioxide
    c) Methane
    d) Nitrogen
    Answer: b) Carbon dioxide
48. Which Indian Railway zone first achieved 100% electrification?
    a) Central Railway
    b) West Central Railway
    c) Southern Railway
    d) Konkan Railway
    Answer: b) West Central Railway
49. Which initiative promotes tree plantation along railway tracks?
    a) Swachh Rail – Swachh Bharat
    b) Rail Vikas Yojana
    c) Green Railway Mission
    d) Harit Path
    Answer: d) Harit Path
50. Rainwater harvesting in railway stations mainly helps in:
    a) Preventing flooding
    b) Reducing power bills
    c) Recycling fuel
    d) Providing drinking water to passengers
    Answer: a) Preventing flooding

51. Which body certifies "Green Railway Stations" in India?
    a) Indian Green Building Council (IGBC)
    b) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
    c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
    d) Railway Board
    Answer: a) Indian Green Building Council (IGBC)
52. What is the environmental benefit of Head-on Generation (HOG) system in trains?
    a) Reduces travel time
    b) Reduces noise
    c) Eliminates need for diesel power cars
    d) Provides faster acceleration
    Answer: c) Eliminates need for diesel power cars
53. Under Swachh Rail Mission, cleanliness of trains is monitored through:
    a) CCTVs only
    b) Swachhata app and passenger feedback
    c) Railway Protection Force (RPF)
    d) Ticket examiners
    Answer: b) Swachhata app and passenger feedback
54. Which of the following is a key feature of "OBHS" (On Board Housekeeping Service)?
    a) Ticket checking
    b) Cleaning of coaches during journey
    c) Serving food
    d) Escorting VIP passengers
    Answer: b) Cleaning of coaches during journey
55. Mechanized cleaning in railway stations mainly involves:
    a) Use of manual brooms only
    b) Use of machines like scrubbers, high pressure jets, vacuum cleaners
    c) Use of more manpower only
    d) Replacement of dustbins
    Answer: b) Use of machines like scrubbers, high pressure jets, vacuum cleaners
56. Which station became the first to be certified as "Green Railway Station" in India?
    a) New Delhi
    b) Secunderabad
    c) Jaipur
    d) Bhopal
    Answer: b) Secunderabad
57. "Swachhata Pakhwada" is observed in Railways to:
    a) Promote digital ticketing
    b) Promote financial reforms
    c) Promote cleanliness awareness
    d) Promote passenger safety drills
    Answer: c) Promote cleanliness awareness
58. The concept of "Clean Train Station (CTS)" involves:
    a) Cleaning trains at major stations en route
    b) Cleaning only originating trains
    c) Cleaning only local trains
    d) Cleaning only express trains
    Answer: a) Cleaning trains at major stations en route

59. What is the main purpose of mechanized laundries in Railways?
    a) Washing bedrolls and linen efficiently
    b) Reducing train delays
    c) Reducing power consumption
    d) Cleaning station premises
    Answer: a) Washing bedrolls and linen efficiently
60. Bio-vacuum toilets are mainly used in:
    a) Local passenger trains
    b) Rajdhani, Shatabdi and premium trains
    c) Freight wagons
    d) Metro rail
    Answer: b) Rajdhani, Shatabdi and premium trains
61. Pest and rodent control in coaches is a part of:
    a) Mechanical maintenance
    b) Housekeeping management
    c) Catering service
    d) Passenger safety drills
    Answer: b) Housekeeping management
62. Which mission of Government of India is directly linked with Indian Railways' cleanliness drive?
    a) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation
    b) Swachh Bharat Mission
    c) Make in India Mission
    d) Digital India Mission
    Answer: b) Swachh Bharat Mission
63. Solid waste generated in trains and stations is encouraged to be disposed of by:
    a) Dumping on tracks
    b) Incineration only
    c) Segregation, recycling and composting
    d) Burning in open areas
    Answer: c) Segregation, recycling and composting
64. Which of the following is used in stations for waterless urinals?
    a) Bio-enzyme technology
    b) Sulphuric acid flushing
    c) Chlorine tablets
    d) Vacuum suction
    Answer: a) Bio-enzyme technology
65. What is the main purpose of Plastic Bottle Crushing Machines (PBCMs) at stations?
    a) Reduce littering and promote recycling
    b) Provide free drinking water
    c) Generate power
    d) Collect passenger feedback
    Answer: a) Reduce littering and promote recycling
66. The Integrated Mechanized Cleaning contracts in stations generally cover:
    a) Only platform sweeping
    b) Only train cleaning
    c) Platform, waiting halls, toilets, circulating areas
    d) Only ticket counters
    Answer: c) Platform, waiting halls, toilets, circulating areas

67. Which department in Indian Railways primarily oversees environmental management?
    a) Finance
    b) Medical
    c) Mechanical and Electrical
    d) Safety
    Answer: c) Mechanical and Electrical
68. The concept of "Plastic Free Railway" was targeted to be achieved by:
    a) 2020
    b) 2022
    c) 2023
    d) 2025
    Answer: b) 2022
69. How does "Bio-digester technology" used in Indian Railways work?
    a) Burns the waste
    b) Converts human waste into water and gas using bacteria
    c) Stores waste for disposal at next station
    d) Converts waste into fertilizers by chemicals
    Answer: b) Converts human waste into water and gas using bacteria
70. Which of the following practices is part of energy efficiency in housekeeping?
    a) Manual sweeping only
    b) Use of LED lights and motion sensor controls
    c) Burning waste in open areas
    d) Using more water in cleaning
    Answer: b) Use of LED lights and motion sensor controls
71. Indian Railways' "Mission 41K" is mainly related to:
    a) Increasing passenger comfort
    b) Saving energy cost through electrification
    c) Improving sanitation
    d) Increasing freight revenue
    Answer: b) Saving energy cost through electrification
72. Rail Madad is a platform introduced by Indian Railways for:
    a) Online ticket booking
    b) Grievance redressal and passenger complaint management
    c) Train scheduling and operations
    d) Freight booking services
    Answer: b) Grievance redressal and passenger complaint management
73. **RailMadad stands for:**
    a) Railway Management and Data Application Dashboard
    b) Railway Management of Assistance and Directions
    c) Railway Mobile Application for Daily operations
    d) None of the above
    Answer: a) Railway Management and Data Application Dashboard
74. **RailMadad enables passengers to lodge complaints through:**
    a) Mobile app
    b) Web portal
    c) Helpline number
    d) All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above

75. **Which helpline number is integrated with RailMadad for complaints and assistance?**
    a) 139
    b) 182
    c) 1512
    d) 100
    Answer: a) 139
76. **Which of the following services can be reported through RailMadad?**
    a) Cleanliness issues
    b) Catering complaints
    c) Security concerns
    d) All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
77. **Rail Madad provides real-time monitoring of complaints to:**
    a) Ministry of Transport
    b) Zonal and Divisional Railway Managers
    c) Private contractors
    d) Passenger associations only
    Answer: b) Zonal and Divisional Railway Managers
78. **Rail Madad is designed to integrate complaint management of:**
    a) Only Indian Railways passenger trains
    b) Only freight operations
    c) All departments of Indian Railways related to passenger services
    d) Ticketing counters only
    Answer: c) All departments of Indian Railways related to passenger services
79. **The mobile app version of Rail Madad is available on:**
    a) Only Android
    b) Only iOS
    c) Both Android and iOS platforms
    d) Not available on mobile
    Answer: c) Both Android and iOS platforms
80. **One key feature of Rail Madad is:**
    a) Automatic refund of tickets
    b) Tracking the status of complaints filed by passengers
    c) Online purchase of railway land
    d) Employee recruitment notifications
    Answer: b) Tracking the status of complaints filed by passengers
81. **Rail Madad helps Indian Railways in:**
    a) Improving passenger satisfaction
    b) Ensuring timely grievance redressal
    c) Analyzing complaint data for service improvement
    d) All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above

Electronic In-Motion Weigh Bridges

82. **What is the primary purpose of an Electronic In-Motion Weigh Bridge (EIMWB) on rail sidings?**
    A. Measure track geometry variations

B. Weigh wagons/trains while moving to determine axle and gross weights
C. Control train speed entering the yard
D. Detect wheel flats on rolling stock
Answer: B

83. **Which sensing technology is most commonly used in EIMWBs to measure wagon loads?**
A. Optical encoders
B. Ultrasonic transducers
C. Load cells (strain gauge based) mounted under rails or rail pads
D. Piezoelectric accelerometers only
Answer: C

84. **According to RDSO specifications for pitless EIMWBs, the maximum recommended weighment speed is usually around:**
A. 5 km/h
B. 15 km/h
C. 10 km/h
D. 8 km/h
Answer: B

85. **Under Railway Board/installation guidelines, who is usually responsible for providing and maintaining the weighbridge and weighbridge house at a private siding?**
A. Zonal Railway (free of cost to siding owner)
B. Siding owner / private party (at their own cost)
C. Central Government through MoR grants
D. RDSO directly
Answer: B

86. Which **of the following is part of the track/site requirements for reliable in-motion weighment?**
A. Curved track through weigh zone
B. Straight track for a specified distance (e.g., 100–150 m) on either side of weigh zone
C. Steep gradient through weigh zone better than 1:50
D. Loose ballast within weigh zone
Answer: B

87. **Which Indian agency issues model approvals / certificates for weights & measures equipment (including load cells) used in commercial trade?**
A. RDSO
B. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) only
C. Legal Metrology Directorate (Govt. of India) / model approval certificates, with OIML recognition possibilities
D. Ministry of Heavy Industries
Answer: C

88. **What is the typical acceptance test procedure element for an EIMWB at commissioning?**
A. Only visual inspection required
B. Static weighment of a single axle only
C. Dynamic/serial weighment tests with test loads and calibration against certified reference weights or calibrated road/rail weighment and repeatability checks
D. No acceptance testing necessary if supplier provides certificate
Answer: C

89. **Which RDSO document number is commonly referenced for pitless EIMWB specification in recent tenders?**
A. WD-29-MISC-19 (or its revisions)
B. IS: 9000 only
C. ISO 9001:2015
D. RDSO-ELECT-01 (fictional)
Answer: A

90. **What is the role of a 'joint inspection team' concerning private-party EIMWB installations at sidings?**
A. Only to install the weighbridge physically
B. To carry out periodic cross-checking, calibration verification and jointly sign off on weighment accuracy during disputes
C. To manage train operations for the siding
D. To audit passenger ticketing
Answer: B

91. **Railway Board circulars on maintenance/testing by private parties typically require that private EIMWBs be:**
A. Maintained/tested only by the supplier with no Railway involvement
B. Periodically tested/maintained and certified by statutory/metrology authorities and be open to joint checks by Railway officers
C. Replaced every 2 years without testing
D. Used only for non-billing purposes
Answer: B

92. **Which is a critical environmental/installation provision to reduce external vibration & improve weighment accuracy?**
A. Place weighbridge directly on loose ballast without concrete support
B. Use rubber pads between rail and concrete sleepers and ensure PSC ballasted track with adequate packing
C. Leave rails electrically connected to ground through ballast only
D. Install weighbridge on timber sleepers only
Answer: B

93. **Legal-metrology stamping/verification of an EIMWB used for trade means the instrument has been----**
A. Visually inspected only by vendor
B. Calibrated, found to comply with prescribed accuracy rules and issued a verification certificate/stamp by the Legal Metrology authority
C. Approved by the local panchayat
D. Given an exemption from verification
Answer: B

94. **Which international framework is relevant when discussing mutual recognition of weighment instrument approvals?**
A. WHO
B. OIML (International Organization of Legal Metrology)
C. IMO
D. ILO
Answer: B

95. **What is the usual Railway procedure when two ends (dispatch and receipt) have differing weighments (dispute)?**
A. Accept the lower weight always
B. Conduct joint re-weighment, compare logs, check calibration & sealing records; if

unresolved, follow Railway Board dispute resolution procedure and legal metrology provisions
C. Immediately stop all traffic on route
D. Transfer responsibility to the siding owner only
Answer: B

96. **Which of the following is a typical mandated data/record-keeping requirement for EIMWBs handling freight?**
A. No record keeping required after printout
B. Maintain time-stamped electronic logs, printouts for each weighment, and retain records for a prescribed period for audit and dispute resolution
C. Only maintain manual logbook entries
D. Records stored only on vendor's computer with no backup
Answer: B

97. **Which component in an EIMWB is most sensitive to errors caused by temperature, mechanical shocks or water ingress and hence requires protection & periodic verification?**
A. Signal cables only
B. Load cells and their junction boxes / electronics
C. Concrete foundations only
D. CCTV camera lens
Answer: B

98. **Railway Board guidance on replacement of weighbridges has referenced a 'codal life' after which mandatory replacement is recommended. That codal life is typically:**
A. 5 year
B. 8 years
C. 12 years
D. 10 years
Answer: C

99. **Which of the following best describes a 'pitless' EIMWB?**
A. Weighbridge installed in a deep pit below rail level
B. Weighbridge installed without a pit — components are above/at rail level for easier access and maintenance
C. A weighbridge that weighs only road vehicles
D. A mobile weighbridge mounted on a vehicle
Answer: B

100. **During calibration / verification, Legal Metrology authorities typically verify:**
A. Only the color of the weighbridge paint
B. Accuracy across specified load ranges, linearity, repeatability, and sealing of adjustment access points
C. Train speed throughout countrywide network
D. Passenger comfort levels
Answer: B

101. **Which software/security control is important for EIMWBs that produce chargeable weighment data?**
A. No software is needed — paper only
B. Secure, tamper-evident logging, user authentication, audit trails and backup of weighment data; protection of calibration parameters from unauthorized changes
C. Any USB drive can be used without logging

D. Only the vendor needs access to software settings at all times
Answer: B

102. **What is the recommended action if periodic cross-checks show a drift beyond allowable error limits?**
A. Continue operations until next year
B. Suspend weighbridge, carry out corrective maintenance, recalibration, re-verification by legal metrology and joint re-acceptance tests
C. Ignore small drifts less than 1000 kg always
D. Replace only the display unit and continue operations
Answer: B

103. **Which parameter is directly measured by axle sensors/load cells and then used to compute gross train weight?**
A. Temperature of bearings
B. Individual axle loads (and bogie loads) which are aggregated to compute wagon & gross weights
C. Train length only
D. Engine horsepower
Answer: B

104. **Which of the following is usually required before a newly installed private-party** EIMWB **is used for billing on Indian Railways?**
A. No permissions required — immediate use
B. Certification/verification by Legal Metrology, RDSO/Railway acceptance tests (joint), and compliance with Railway Board installation guidelines
C. Only supplier's internal test certificate
D. Approval from local municipal corporation only
Answer: B

105. Which **maintenance practice helps extend the service life and accuracy of an EIMWB?**
A. Never clean the junction boxes and expose electronics to elements
B. Regular preventive maintenance, periodic calibration/checks, sealing of adjustment access, and prompt replacement of ageing load cells/electronics per codal life guidance
C. Only mechanical components require attention; electronics can be ignored
D. Replace the entire weighbridge every month
Answer: B

106. What **is the role of RDSO in the context of EIMWB procurement?**
A. RDSO sets technical specifications (drawings, tests, acceptance criteria) for procurement and issues standard specs referenced in tenders
B. RDSO finances EIMWBs for private sidings
C. RDSO stamps carry-on luggage
D. RDSO only handles passenger timetables
Answer: A

107. **Which document or rule governs Legal Metrology requirements in India for weighing instruments?**
A. The Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011 and associated model approval / verification procedures
B. Motor Vehicles Act only
C. Indian Penal Code
D. Food Safety Rules only
Answer: A

108. **For** dispute **resolution where Railways suspect a private EIMWB is under-reading, what is a typical technical step?**
A. Ignore and continue using it
B. Conduct parallel re-weighments on Railway certified weighbridge, check calibration logs, sealing, test speeds, environmental factors and then apply Railway Board guidance for final decision
C. Replace the entire railway track
D. Penalize the vendor without tests
Answer: B

109. **Which of the following is NOT normally part of an EIMWB supplier's scope under typical turnkey contracts?**
A. Supply, installation, testing & commissioning of the pitless weighbridge system
B. Construction of weighbridge house/console room (often part of turnkey but may be specified)
C. Permanent statutory verification by Legal Metrology (this is done by government authority)
D. Daily operation of other unrelated siding businesses
Answer: D

110. **Which of these is an accepted best practice to make weighment results legally defensible?**
A. Keep calibration records, maintain signed joint inspection reports, use tamper-proof electronic logs with timestamps and printouts, and obtain legal metrology verification stamps for the instrument
B. Delete old records periodically
C. Only rely on vendor verbal claims
D. Use handwritten notepads without signatures
Answer: A

111. **Under RDSO's WD-29-MISC-19 specification for a WB-15 in-motion weighbridge, the mandated accuracy classes are:**
A. Class 2 for wagons, Class 1 for rake/trains
B. Class 1 for wagons, Class 0.5 for rake/trains
C. Class 0.5 for wagons, Class 0.2 for trains
D. Class 0.1 for both wagon and train weighing
Answer: B

112. **In initial verification, for WB-15 weighbridge, what percentage of individual wagon weighments must lie within ±0.50% of the known weight?**
A. 50 %
B. 70 %
C. 90 %
D. 100 %
Answer: C

113. **During in-service inspection of WB-15 EIMWB, the permissible error limit for individual wagon weighing is:**
A. ±0.25 %
B. ±0.50 %
C. ±1.00 %
D. ±2.00 %
Answer: C

114. **According to the test scheme in RDSO specification, a test train used for verification must consist of:**

A. At least 2 wagons and maximum 5 wagons
B. Exactly 20 wagons
C. Between 5 and 15 reference wagons, yielding not less than 60 wagon weighments (or equivalent train weights)
D. At least 50 wagons irrespective of capacity
Answer: C

115. **In the anti-rollback test prescribed in WD-29-MISC-19, the procedure involves:**
A. Running the full train forward only
B. Reversing 100 % of the train mid-weighment
C. Running 75 % of the train forward, stopping, reversing 25 %, then resuming forward such that no wagon is weighed twice
D. Weighing wagons standing still, then reversing entire rake
Answer: C

116. **Weighment on Electronic In-Motion Weigh Bridge should be done on ----?**
A. Pulling Mode
B. Pushing Mode
C. Both Pulling & Pushing mode
D. None of the above
Answer: A

117. **Periodicity for Stamping of Electronic In-motion Weigh Bridges by State legal Metrology department?**
A. Once in 3 months
B. Once in 6 months
C. Once in 12 months
D. Once in 24 months
Answer: C

118. **What is Periodicity for Reputability test being conducted by Railway officials jointly to ensure proper working of Electronic In-motion Weigh Bridges is ---?**
A. Once in 1 month
B. Once in 3 months
C. Once in 6 months
D. Once in 12 months
Answer: C

WILD, OMRS, HBD, HAHW detectors

119. **What does "WILD" stand for in Indian Railways context?**
A. Wheel Internal Load Detector
B. Wheel Impact Load Detector
C. Weighted Impact Load Device
D. Wheels in Line Detector
Answer: B

120. **Which system is used to detect defective bearings and wheels by listening for abnormal sounds while the train is in motion?**
A. Hot Axle Box Detector (HABD)
B. OMRS (Online Monitoring of Rolling Stock)
C. HAHW (Hot Axle Hot Wheel Detector)
D. WILD
Answer: B

121. **What is the purpose of HABD (Hot Axle / Hot Box Detector / Hot Axle Box Detector)?**
A. To measure the length of the train
B. To detect overheating of axle bearings (or wheels) during motion
C. To monitor fuel efficiency
D. To check speed enforcement
Answer: B

122. **Which threshold conditions trigger an alert in HABD / hot axle systems, as reported in recent Indian Railways deployments?**
A. Always above 100 °C only
B. Bearing temperature above ~70 °C for coaching stock, ~80 °C for goods stock, or a temperature difference between sides above a defined limit (20-25 °C)
C. Only when axle box visually smokes
D. When speed drops below 20 kmph
Answer: B

123. **Which of the following is NOT a defect that WILD aims to detect?**
A. Wheel flats
B. Out-of-round wheels
C. Cracks in rails due to wheel impact
D. Faulty axle bearings overheating
Answer: D

124. **What is the "impact load factor" (ILF) category used in WILD reports?**
A. Ratio of static to dynamic load only
B. A threshold metric representing how much the dynamic load exceeds a normal reference load—used to classify maintenance / critical alarms in WILD
C. Ratio of wheel diameter change
D. Speed divided by weight
Answer: B

125. **According to WILD's specification, what happens under a "Critical Alarm Level" in WILD?**
A. The train is immediately stopped in all cases
B. For loaded goods trains, stop at next station, assess defect; loaded train may continue at reduced speed up to destination if safe; empty wagons detached if necessary

C. The driver is simply warned and allowed to continue without delay
D. Only passengers are disembarked
Answer: B

126. **Which of the following describes OMRS's components?**
A. Hot Axle / Box detectors, Wheel Impact Load Detectors, Wheel Condition Monitors (WCM), Rail Bearing Acoustic Monitors (RailBAM)
B. Only optical cameras
C. Only speed measurement sensors
D. Only for coaching stock, not goods stock
Answer: A

127. **What is a typical result of OMRS when a high alert is generated (e.g. WILD alert > 350 kN)?**
A. Maintenance staff always finds physical defect
B. Sometimes no visible defect is found at rolling stock depots; Railways advisory required more detailed checks in such cases
C. Train is immediately derailed
D. The alert is ignored
Answer: B

128. **What is "HAHW"?**
A. Hot Axle, Hot Wheel Detector — combined detection of both hot axle/box and hot wheel conditions
B. High Allowable Hot Wagon
C. Heavy Axle Heat Warning
D. Hot Air Heat Wheel
Answer: B

129. **Which equipment detects "hanging parts" or loose / unsafe objects under a running train?**
A. OMRS
B. Hanging Part Detector System (HPDS)
C. HABD
D. IDS
Answer: B

130. **What kinds of alerts or notifications are typical when a hot axle box is detected?**
A. Audible & visual alarms in control room; SMS / email / app alerts to concerned staff
B. Only a manual bell at station
C. Signal lights turned off
D. Train speed automatically reduced
Answer: A

131. **What is the importance of the location of HABD / HBD installations?**
A. Anywhere along track is fine
B. Near stations or platform ends, where rolling-in/out examinations happen; sites where trains have reached enough speed; with ability to inspect if alarm is raised
C. Only within yards
D. Only in mountain stretches
Answer: B

132. **What difference in temperature between two axle boxes on the same axle can trigger an alert in HABD for goods stock?**
A. 5-10 °C

B. 15-20 °C
C. 20-25 °C
D. 30-40 °C
Answer: C

133. **Which of the following is true about WILD system's operational thresholds?**
A. Only a single threshold for all types of wheels
B. Different levels: maintenance alarm, critical alarm, emergency alarm depending upon impact load factor or wheel impact load in ton-force
C. No threshold — every detection is emergency
D. Threshold only applies to passenger trains
Answer: B

134. **What is the minimum alarm level of ILF (Impact Load Factor) used for WILD to flag for maintenance attention?**
A. ILF $\geq$ 1.0 only
B. ILF in range ~2.0 to 4.5 categorized as maintenance
C. ILF $\geq$ 10.0 always
D. ILF $\leq$ 0.5
Answer: B

135. **Which system is reported to be under procurement/installation to provide "automatic train examination system (ATES)" like functionality?**
A. Only for passenger trains
B. As a mix of HAHW / ATES / WILD / OMRS at regular intervals along trunk routes
C. All stations will have ATES within one year always
D. Only freight yards
Answer: B

136. **Which of the following is a use case / benefit of deploying OMRS systems?**
A. Predictive maintenance (condition-based) rather than purely time-based maintenance
B. Only visual check of coaches at static depots
C. Reducing train speeds across the network
D. Removing human resources entirely
Answer: A

137. **Which threshold is used for WILD for "Emergency Alarm Level"?**
A. Impact Load Factor > 2.0 always
B. Impact Load Factor > 4.5
C. Impact Load Factor < 4.5
D. Any detection above zero
Answer: B

138. **What is one of the typical challenges reported in using OMRS / WILD type systems?**
A. No alerts are generated
B. Alerts sometimes indicate defects but physical inspections at depots do not find anything ("no defect found")
C. Only works in night time
D. Incompatible with newer coaches
Answer: B

139. **What is the approximate cost of one OMRS site (single equipment set) as reported in some divisions?**

A. Approx. ₹10 lakhs
B. Approx. ₹1 crore
C. Approx. ₹3.50 crore
D. Approx. ₹10 crores
Answer: C

140. **Which equipment sends alerts when brake discs or wheels themselves become too hot (besides axle boxes)?**
A. Only WILD
B. HAHW / Hot Wheel Detectors or combined with HABD systems
C. OMRS sends only wheel impact, not heat
D. HPDS
Answer: B

141. **Which wayside monitoring device is used specifically for detecting overheating of axle boxes without relying on impact or sound?**
A. WILD
B. HABD / HBD / HAHW systems
C. OMRS WCM only
D. Hanging Part Detector
Answer: B

142. **For WILD systems, what kind of reports / data outputs are typically available?**
A. Only "Alarm or No Alarm" with no further detail
B. Detailed reports: train-wise, wheel-wise, wheel load values, impact load factor, summary alarms, historical logs, analysis for maintenance and planning.
C. Only monthly reports
D. Only local station display, no network communication
Answer: B

143. **What is the wheel diameter measuring range in Wheel Impact Load Detector**
A. 700-1000
B. 750-1050
C. 770-1100
D. 780-1090
Answer: C

144. **What is the speed measuring range in Wheel Impact Load Detector**
A. 0-100 Kmph
B. 20-130 Kmph
C. 30-160 Kmph
D. 0-160 Kmph
Answer: C

145. **What is the sensor used in Wheel Impact Load Detector for detection of impact load**
A. Accelerometer
B. Strain gauge
C. Trigger sensor
D. All of the above
Answer: B

146. **What is the sensor used in WCM (Wheel Conditioning Monitoring) used in OMRS equipment (Online Monitoring of Rolling Stock) for detection of impact load**
A. Accelerometer
B. Strain gauge

C. Trigger sensor
D. All of the above
Answer: A

147. **The defect code RS1_n in RailBAM indicates which type of defect?**
A. Cup defect
B. Cone defect
C. Roller defect
D. Cage defect
Answer: B

148. **The impact load for critical alarms in Wheel Impact Load Detector should be --?**
A. 20 Ton
B. 25 Ton
C. 30 Ton
D. Above 35 Ton
Answer: D

149. **The distance from the centre of the track to RailBAM cabinet in OMRS equipment should be --?**
A. 2 Mtrs
B. 2.1 Mtrs
C. 2.2 Mtrs
D. Above 2.3 Mtrs
Answer: D

150. **Minimum speed requirement for recording of data in WILD/OMRS should be ---?**
A. 10 Kmph
B. 20 Kmph
C. 30 Kmph
D. Any speed
Answer: C

Accident and Disaster management

1. The derailment is classified as _____class accident
   a) A
   b) B
   c) C
   d) D

2. Normally the length of re-railing bridges is available in any set of HRE is ____mts
   a) 4.2
   b) 2.2
   c) 2.3
   d) 3.1

3. Normally the HRE is used to _____Derailed rolling stock.
   a) Re-rail
   b) Push
   c) Pull
   d) None.

4. The PSC sleeper designed gauge is _____mm
   a) 1676
   b) 1600
   c) 1673
   d) 1670
5. The chord length measuring versine _____metre.
   a) 10
   b) 20
   c) 15
   d) 30

6. The inverter in Plasma arc cutting machine is equipped with _____
   a) Petrol Engine
   b) Electric Operated Motor
   c) Kerosene engine
   d) Pneumatic

7. The control table is a device which connects with _____nos. of Hydraulic jacks in HRE.
   a) 2
   b) 3
   c) 4
   d) 5

8. Full form of NDRF is _____
   a) National Disaster Railway force
   b) National Disaster Response Force
   c) National Drone Force.
   d) National Disaster Rescue Force.

9. The maximum cant is permitted in a curve is _____mm
   a) 150
   b) 125
   c) 175
   d) 75

10. The permissible vertical wear of 52 kg rail is _____mm
    a) 6
    b) 8
    c) 5
    d) 13

11. The GMT for 60 kg Rail is _____
    a) 625
    b) 500
    c) 525
    d) 425

12. Maximum length of re-railing bridges is available in any set of HRE is ____mts
    a) 4.2
    b) 2.2
    c) 3.3
    d) 4.4

13. The MRV shall move within _____min after siren sounds during night
    a) 25
    b) 30
    c) 20
    d) 15

14. Maximum length of longer Buffer casing is ____mm
    a) 584
    b) 456
    c) 635
    d) 406

15. Testing frequency of rails for GMT 8 to 12 is _____Months:
    a) 3-month
    b) 6-month
    c) 9-month
    d) 12-month.

16. Main Engine of 140 Ton DHBD Crane is located in_____
    a) Under-carriage
    b) Super-structure
    c) Driver's Cabin
    d) Relieving Bogie.

17. The permissible vertical wear of 60 kg rail is _____mm
    a) 6
    b) 8
    c) 5
    d) 13

18. The SPMRV shall move within _____min after siren sounds during Day
    a) 25
    b) 30
    c) 20
    d) 15

19. The height of 52 kg rail section is
    a) 143 mm
    b) 156 mm
    c) 172 mm
    d) 129 mm

20. Which type of fire extinguisher must not be used in case of electrical base fire?
    a) Halon Extinguisher
    b) Carbon chloride extinguisher
    c) Foam extinguisher
    d) Dry Powder extinguisher

21. Bleeding can be controlled by all method except _____
    a) Compression
    b) Pour Hot water
    c) Tourniquet
    d) Lift the limb above the head

22. The type of HRD is used for demonstration is _____
    a) LUCAS
    b) Holmetro
    c) Weber
    d) Libervit

23. Site sketch is prepared by _____
    a) Traffic Inspector
    b) SSE P-Way
    c) SSE C&W
    d) CLI

24. The lighting arrangement is done at accident site by
    a) Electrical –TRD
    b) Electrical General
    c) Electrical TRO
    d) Electrical-AC

25. The length of re railing bridge is _____meter
    a) 3.4
    b) 1.5
    c) 2.5
    d) 4.4

26. _____is the site in charge till the arrival of an officer at accident site.
    a) AC Mechanic
    b) Loco Pilot
    c) TTE
    d) Train Manager

27. Earth moving equipment's at accident site are arranged by _____Dept
a) Engg.
b) Mech
c) Commercial
d) Electrical Traction

28. The loading capacity of Aux. Hoist in 140 Ton DHBD Crane is _____
a) 140 Ton
b) 5 Ton
c) 25 Ton
d) 22.9 Ton

29. The radius of 6-degree curve is_____
a) 292m
b) 300m
c) 219m
d) 400m

30. The min length of re railing bridge is _____meter
a) 2.2
b) 1.5
c) 1.1
d) 4.4

31. The wheel Gauge or the wheel distance is measured between _____of the two wheels on the same axle.
a) Outer Rim
b) Flange
c) Inner Rims
d) None of these

32. The Buffer Height is measured from _____to the Centre line of the buffer casing.
a) Rail Table
b) Rail Web
c) Rail Foot
d) Rail Head

33. ABC fire Extinguisher can be used for _____class of fire
a) Class B & Class E fire
b) Class B & Class A fire
c) Class A, Class B & Class C fire
d) Class B & Class D fire

34. The HRE Power pack tank is filled with _____liters of Hydraulic oil.
a) 25
b) 34
c) 45
d) 54

35. The maximum degree of curve adopted in IR is _____
a) 9
b) 10
c) 8
d) 4

36. The payment of ex gratia compensation to the passengers is arranged by _____
    a) Operating
    b) Engineering
    c) Commercial
    d) Electrical

37. ABC fire Extinguisher should not be used for _____type of material fire
    a) Wood fire
    b) Energized electrical fire
    c) Petroleum fire
    d) Aluminum fire

38. The first for bleeding is _____.
    a) Direct pressure
    b) Immobilization
    c) Tying bandage
    d) Ice pack

40. Which of the following device used in HRE for operating the lifting & traversing jacks
    a) Control desk
    b) Telescopic rams
    c) Traversing unit
    d) Special jacks

41. Formula for super elevation is _____
    a) e = v / 225r
    b) e + f = v^2 / 127R
    c) e = v / 225R
    d) None of these

42. The full form of HRE is _____
    a) Heavy Railing Equipment
    b) Hydraulic Rescue Engine
    c) Hydraulic Re railing Equipment
    d) Hydraulic Recovery Equipment

43. The full form of SPART_____
    a) Self Propelled Accident Relief Train
    b) Special Purpose Accident Relief Train
    c) Self Propelled Accident Recovery Train
    d) Special Passenger Accident Relief Train

44. The High-level committee has given _____no of recommendations.
    a) 99
    b) 98
    c) 100
    d) **111**

45. The full form of HLC_____
a) High Level Committee
b) High Level Conference
c) High level commission
d) High level corporation

46. The disaster management act come in force during _____year.
a) 2003
b) 2005
c) 2002
d) 2008

47. In HRD _____& _____devices are used for connecting cutting tools
a) Hydraulic Pump & Power Unit
b) Hydraulic pump & Ram Jack
c) Hydraulic pump & Hose
d) Hydraulic pump & Air bottle

48. The formula for radius of curved track is _____
a) $r = c^2 / 10v$
b) $r = c^2 / 6.5v$
c) $r = c^2 / 5v$
d) $r = c^2 / 8v$

49. In fire fighting removal of fuel is called as _____.
a) Igniting
b) Cooling
c) Starvation
d) Smoothening

50. In HRD _____device is used for cutting of window rods.
a) Cutter
b) Ram Jack
c) Gas Cutting
d) Spreader

51. CPR stands for _____
a) Cardiopulmonary Reuse
b) Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
c) Cardiopulmonary Rescue
d) Cardiopulmonary Resource

52. _____is used for moving the lifted load in HRE
a) Displacing Jack
b) Hydraulic jack
c) Lifting jack
d) Hydraulic Pump

53. The CBRN Type of disasters B stands for _____accidents
a) Bimetallic
b) Biological
c) Bomb
d) Bio medical

54. In HRD _____device is used for expanding of gap
a) Spreader
b) Cutter
c) Ram Jack
d) High Pressure air bag

55. In fire fighting PASS is _____
a) Pull, Aim, Squeeze, and Sweep.
b) Pull, Attack, Squeeze, and Sweep.
c) Push, Aim, Squeeze, and Sweep.
d) Pull, Aim, Squeeze, and Sleep.

56. SLI stands for _____
a) Safe Load Indicator
b) Self load indicator
c) Service load indication
d) System load indication

57. In fire fighting Cooling means _____
a) Limiting smoke
b) Limiting heat
c) Limiting temperature
d) Limiting oxygen

58. First aid for fractures is _____
a) Splint
b) Apply Ice Bag
c) Stop Bleeding
d) CPR

59. The height of 60 Kg rail is _____mm
a) 176mm
b) 190mm
c) 180mm
d) 160mm

62. The Cowan Sheldon 140T DHBD Cranes are maintained by the work shop of
a) Jamalpur, ER
b) Parel, CR
c) Kharagpur, SER
d) Mysore, SWR

63. The Nadal's Formula Y/Q (Y=Lateral Flange Force, Q=Vertical Force) is normally less than _____for No derailment.
a) 1.4
b) 2
c) 2.4
d) 3.4

64. The Winching operation in 140T Crane meant for
a) Rotation
b) Lowering
c) Pulling
d) None

65. The target time for moving MRV from the nominated station in double exit _____in mins.
a) 30
b) 45
c) 15
d) 20

66. The Purpose of Match Truck in 140T crane is
a) Jib resting
b) C/W Resting
c) Ropes resting.
d) All the above.

67. The main function of SLI in 140T Crane is
a) Slewing purpose
b) Derricking purpose
c) Winching purpose.
d) Safety against over loads/angles/less counters weights.

68. Joint Readings on Track are taken in rear of POM up to
a) 45m
b) **90m**
c) 300m
d) 1000m

69. The Maximum thickness of solid MS Rod cut by Hydraulic Cutter is
a) 20mm
b) 30mm
c) 40mm
d) 50mm

70. **ARMV** Scale-I consists of _____no of coaches.
a) 01
b) 02
c) 03
d) 04

71. **A-Class ART** consists of _____no. of coaches and wagons with Crane.
a) 3C +2W
b) 4C+3W
c) 5C+2W
d) 5C+3W

72. The 161 CC engine of power pack for HRD consists of _____in HP.
a) 5
b) 10.7
c) 15
d) 20

73. The full form of HRD is
    a) Hydraulic Re-Railing Device
    b) **Hydraulic Rescue Device**
    c) Hydraulic Road Vehicle Device
    d) Hydraulic Rod cutter Device.

74. The HRD is considered as
    a) **Cold Cutting equipment**
    b) Hot Cutting equipment
    c) Plasma Cutting equipment
    d) Electric cutting Equipment.

75. Distance bar in HRE Tool list is used for
    a) Connecting two vertical jacks
    b) For simultaneous movement between two traversing trolley of jacks laterally
    c) Measuring the distance of wheels
    d) Measuring the distance of rails.

76. The capacity of the BEMCO HRE Power pack (Petrol) model PEP5.5 is
    a) 5.5HP
    b) 9HP
    c) 15HP
    d) 20HP

77. Bridge coupling is a device for HRE used for
    a) Connect two rails
    b) Connect two aluminum girder bridges
    c) Connect two engines
    d) Connect two Jacks.

78. The full form of **HRE** is
    a) Hydraulic Re-Railing Equipment
    b) Hydraulic Rescue Equipment
    c) Hydraulic Road Vehicle Equipment
    d) Hydraulic Rod cutter Equipment

79. The Maximum capacity of Hydraulic Jack available in BEMCO HRE is
    a) 63T
    b) 136.2 T
    c) 120T
    d) 140T

80. The Viscosity of oil used in hydraulic Jacks of BEMCO HRE is
    a) 68
    b) 78
    b) 100
    d) 150

81. One of the Equipment used in ART is Trifor which is used for
    a) Pulling the vehicles
    b) Pushing the vehicles
    c) Pulling and pushing
    d) Pulling and lifting purpose.

82. The capacity of displacing jack used for lateral movements in BEMCO HRE is
a) 169/93 KN
b) 15/10 KN
c) 20/10 KN
d) 30/40 KN

83. The standard prime mover in HRE of IR is
a) Petrol or Diesel Engine
b) Electric Operated Motor
c) Hydraulic
d) Pneumatic

84. The control table is a device which connects with _ nos. of Hydraulic jacks in HRE.
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5

85. The maximum pressure developed by High Pressure **HRD** power packs is _____in kg/cm^2.
a) 700
b) 300
c) 400
d) 500

86. The de-compression point provided in BEMCO, control stand is meant for
a) To remove air lock
b) Oil lock
c) Repair of HP hose
d) None.

87. Normally maximum length of Re-railing Bridge(Beam) in any make of HRE in IR is _____in meters.
a) 3.3
b) 3.5
c) 4.4
d) 4.5

88. Normally the HRE is used to _____/Derailed rolling stock.
a) Re-rail
b) Push
c) Pull
d) None

89. The High Pressure hoses are tested at a pressure of
a) 1.5 times
b) 2 times
c) 3 times
d) 2.5times

90. Normally the nos. of re-railing bridges are available in any set of HRE are
a) 4
b) 4.4
c) 2.2
d) 3

91. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 has been enacted as the central Act to deal with the management of disasters. This act envisaged a three tier Disaster Management structure in India at
a) National, States & District levels.
b) National, International & States
c) None of these
d) National, International & Districts.

92. When was High level committee recommendations came into existence
a) April-2003
b) 2005
c) 2007
d) 2018

93. Where is the Head Quarters of NDMA
a) New Delhi
b) Bombay
c) Chennai
d) Kolkata.

94. What is the full form of NDMA
a) National Disaster Management Authority
b) National Disaster Management Association
c) National Disaster Management Application
d) None of these

95. How many **NDRF** battalions are functioning in India?
a) 10
b) 11
c) 12
d) 15

96. Full form of **NDRF** is
a) Native Disaster Railway force
b) National Disaster Response Force
c) National Drone Force.
d) Native Drone Railway force.

97. Indian Railway Disaster Management Plans at zonal railways are approved by
a) NDMA
b) SDMA
c) RB
d) PCSO of zones.

98. How many recommendations are there in **HLC** headed by Sh.Dasarathi committe
    a) 11
    b) 51
    c) 91
    d) 111

99. Who is the Chairman of NDMA?
    a) PM
    b) President
    c) Vice President
    d) Head of Armed forces.

100. As per the HLC recommendation no. ....., IRIDM/SBC formed
    a) 85
    b) 95
    c) 100
    d) 111

101. Who is the **Chairman** of SDMA?
    a) **Chief Minister of respective state**
    b) District Collectors
    C) Police Commissioner
    D) None

102. How many Teams are there of NDRF in India
    a) 22
    b) 25
    c) 23
    d) 23

103. As per statistical reasons accidents are classified in alphabets
    a) **A to R(16classes)**
    b) A to J(10classes)
    c) A to M(13classes)
    d) A to D(4classes)

104. As per statistical reasons Collision comes under:
    a) Class 'A' Accident
    b) Class 'B' Accident
    c) Class 'C' Accident
    d) Class 'D' Accident

105. As per statistical reasons Fire comes under:
    a) Class 'A' Accident
    b) **Class 'B' Accident**
    c) Class 'C' Accident
    d) Class 'D' Accident

106. As per statistical reasons LC Gate Accidents comes under:
a) Class 'A' Accident.
b) Class 'B' Accident
c) Class 'C' Accident
d) Class 'D' Accident

107. As per statistical reasons derailment Accidents comes under:
a) Class 'A' Accident.
b) Class 'B' Accident
c) Class 'C' Accident
d) Class 'D' Accident

108. Accident can be declared as Disaster by the authority
a) GM of a Zone or (AGM in absence of GM or PCSO in absence of GM and AGM).
b) DRM
c) Sr. DME
d) CRS

109. What is the Standard Gauge Length of Broad Gauge track
a) 1600mm
b) 1676mm
c) 1696mm
d) 1000mm

110. What is the Standard length of One Rail in BG track
a) 10meters
b) 11meters
c) 12meters
d) 13meters

111. If sleeper density is M+5, then no. of sleepers provided in 13 meters will be
a) 16nos
b) 18nos
c) 19nos
d) 20nos

112. If Sleeper density is M+7, then no. of sleepers provided in 13 meters will be
a) 20nos
b) 15nos
c) 19nos
d) 25nos

113. If, on a rail web portion, it is embossed that 880 O SAIL 52 V 96, then 880 denotes
a) Ultimate Tensile Strength
b) Ultimate Compression Strength
c) Upper Yield Strength
d) Lower Yield Strength

114. If, on a rail web portion, it is embossed that 880 O SAIL 52 V 96, then O denotes
a) Hydrogen supplied furnace
b) Oxy acetylene furnace
c) Oxygen Killed Furnace used
d) Oil furnace

115. If, on a rail web portion, it is embossed that 880 O SAIL 52 V 96, then SAIL denotes
a) Mfg Company
b) Type of Rail
c) Mfg method
d) Composition

116. If, on a rail web portion, it is embossed that 880 O SAIL 52 V 96, then 52 denotes
a) Type of rail.
b) Length of Rail
c) Ultimate tensile Strength
d) Year of Mfg

117. If, on a rail web portion, it is embossed that 880 O SAIL 52 V 96, then V denotes
a) Month of Manufacture i.e. May
b) Month of Manufacture i.e. June
c) Month of Manufacture i.e. July
d) Month of Manufacture i.e. August

118. If, on a rail web portion, it is embossed that 880 O SAIL 52 V 96, then 96 denotes
a) Year Built.
b) Month of Mnfg
c) Tensile Strength
d) Compression Strength

119. Railway Track fasteners are
a) ERC or Pandrol clip
b) Liner
c) Grooved Rubber Sole Plate
d) None of the above

120. Versine is measured when the accident takes place in
a) Curves
b) Points
c) Curves and Points& Crossings
d) Crossings

121. In the case of Accident Joint Track Readings are taken from POM or POD
a) Ahead: 45meters & Rear: 90meters.
b) Ahead: 50meters & Rear: 100meters.
c) Ahead: 40meters & Rear: 90meters.
d) Ahead: 30meters & Rear: 80meters.

122. When a Wagon is derailed in main line, Joint readings are signed by
a) JE(C&W)/SSE(C&W), JE(P.Way)/SSE(P Way) and TI(Track Inspector)
b) JE(C&W)/SSE(C&W), JE(P.Way)/SSE(P Way) and TI(Ticket Inspector)
c) JE(C&W)/SSE(C&W), JE(P.Way)/SSE(P Way) and TI(Traffic Inspector)
d) JE(C&W)/SSE(C&W), JE(P.Way)/SSE(P Way) and TI(Train Inspector)

123. The Wheel Base of CASNUB Bogie is
a) 2.0 m
b) 2.5 m
c) 3.0 m
d) 4.0 m

124. The Wheel Base of ICF Coach is
a) 2.89 m
b) 2.56 m
c) 3.0 m
d) 4.0 m

125. The Wheel Base of LHB Coach is
a) 2.89 m
b) 2.56 m
c) 3.0 m
d) 4.0 m

126. The USFD testing periodicity of BG Rails for 6 GMT
a) Every 9month
b) Every 6months
c) Every 10months
d) Every 8months

127. The USFD testing periodicity of BG Rails for 15 to 30 GMT
a) Every 4month
b) Every 6months
c) Every 10months
d) Every 8months

128. The USFD testing periodicity of BG Rails for 30 to 45 GMT
a) Every 4month
b) Every 6months
c) Every 3months
d) Every 8months

129. What is the formula for calculation of Twist
a) Summation of cross-level over wheel base in mm
b) Multiple of cross-level over wheel base in mm
c) Difference of cross-level over wheel base in mm
d) Division of cross-level over wheel base in mm

130. What is the permissible Lateral wear in 60kg/m rail in case of A&B routes
a) 6 mm
b) 8 mm
c) 10 mm
d) 4 mm

131. What is the permissible Lateral wear in 60kg/m rail in case of C&D routes
a) 8 mm
b) 5 mm
c) 7 mm
d) 9 mm

132. The USFD JE/SSE P-Way marks on rail web as IMR with 3 Red stars indicates
a) Immediate track renewal with in maximum 3 days and 30KMPH Speed Restriction
b) Immediate track renewal with in maximum 5 days and 30KMPH Speed Restriction
c) Immediate track renewal with in maximum 10 days and 30KMPH Speed Restriction
d) Immediate track renewal with in maximum 8 days and 30KMPH Speed Restriction

133. The USFD JE/SSE P-Way marks on rail web as REM with 2 Red stars indicates
a) Replace within 15days or Impose 30KMPH if not replaced and provide joggled fish plate.
b) Replace within 15days or Impose 40KMPH if not replaced and provide joggled fish plate.
c) Replace within 15days or Impose 50KMPH if not replaced and provide joggled fish plate.
d) Replace within 15days or Impose 60KMPH if not replaced and provide joggled fish plate.

134. The USFD JE/SSE P-Way marks on rail web as OBS with 1 Red stars indicates
a) Impose 30KMPH speed restriction.
b) Impose 40KMPH speed restriction.
c) Impose 50KMPH speed restriction.
d) Impose 60KMPH speed restriction.

135. The maximum cant/Super elevation permitted in a Curve is
a) 190 mm
b) 180 mm
c) 175 mm
d) 160 mm

136. The relation between the Degree of curve and radius of curve is
a) D= 1750/R
b) D= 1850/R
c) D= 1950/R
d) D= 1650/R

137. The Maximum and Condemned wheel dia in ICF bogie is
a) 915/825mm
b) 910/820mm
c) 920/825mm
d) 925/825mm

138. The Buffer height permitted max/min is
a) 1100 mm/1030mm.
b) 1110 mm/1030mm.
c) 1105 mm/1030mm.
d) 1105 mm/1020mm.

139. What is the maximum permissible speed for ART/ARMV is
a) 120KMPH
b) 100KMPH
c) 130KMPH
d) 110KMPH

140. In signalling system, Track circuit is used for
a) To find the presence of train occupation in the sick line
b) To find the presence of people occupation in the station/yard.
c) To find the presence of rolling stock occupation in the station/yard.
d) To find the presence of train occupation in the station/yard.

141. The general Track Circuit Length in station is
a) 1000 m
b) 700 m
c) 900 m
d) 800 m

142. What are the different types of Inter locking?
a) Mechanical Interlocking, Rolling Relay Interlocking (RRI), Electronic Interlocking (EI).
b) Mechanical Interlocking, Route Relay Interlocking (RRI), Electronic Interlocking (EI).
c) Mechanical Interlocking, Route Relay Interlocking (RRI), Electric Interlocking (EI).
d) Mechanical Interlocking, Rail Relay Interlocking (RRI), Electronic Interlocking (EI).

143. What is data logger?
a) Data logger is a Black Box and stores all the information regarding the changes of Signals by Train Manager
b) Data logger is a Black Box and stores all the information regarding the changes of Signals by Station Masters.
c) Data logger is a Black Box and stores all the information regarding the changes of Signals by Points Man
e) Data logger is a Black Box and stores all the information regarding the changes of Signals by Control Office

144. The full form of TPWS
a) Train parting and warning system.
b) Train collision and warning system.
c) Train protection and warning system.
d) Track failure and warning system.

145. The full form of TCAS
a) Train parting avoidance system
b) Train collision avoidance system
c) Train collision advance system
d) Train collision avoidance service

146. The full form of ACD
a) Anti collision Detection.
b) Anti corrosion Device.
c) Anti climbing Device.
d) Anti collision Device.

147. If a Loco pilot passed the signal at Danger. Can it be detected
a) Yes, by Data logger.
b) No, by Data logger.
c) Cannot be detected
d) None of the above

148. Axle Counter is a device to measure the no of axles passed in _____section
a) Advance Signalling Section
b) Automatic Signalling System
c) Automatic Signalling Section
d) Automatic Signalling Station

149. The important Components in Points and Crossings are
a) Stock Rail, Tongue rail, Heel blocks, Nose, Wing rail etc
b) Stock Rail, Tongue rail, Stretcher bars, Heel blocks, Nose, Wing rail etc
c) Stock Rail, Tongue rail, Stretcher bars, Heel blocks, Wing rail etc
d) Stock Rail, Tongue rail, Stretcher bars, Heel blocks, Nose etc

150. Check rails are provided in curves if the degree of curve is more than
a) 10^0
b) 9^0
c) 8^0
d) 6^0

151. Check rail clearance maintained in curves is
a) 40mm – 48mm.
b) 44mm – 50mm.
c) 40mm – 48mm.
d) 44mm – 48mm.

152. What is the target time for turning out of ARMV from the time of siren in Single & Double exit?
a) 15 minutes in case of Double Exit, 25 minutes in case of Single Exit.
b) 20 minutes in case of Double Exit, 30 minutes in case of Single Exit.
c) 10 minutes in case of Double Exit, 30 minutes in case of Single Exit.
d) 15 minutes in case of Double Exit, 20 minutes in case of Single Exit.

153. What is the target time for turning out of ART from the time of siren
a) 30 Minutes during Day, 40 Minutes during Night.
b) 30 Minutes during Day, 45 Minutes during Night.
c) 20 Minutes during Day, 40 Minutes during Night.
d) 35 Minutes during Day, 45 Minutes during Night.

154. Nadal's Formula gives the ratio of forces
a) Y/Q= Longitudinal flange force/Vertical force
b) Y/Q= Lateral flange force/Horizontal force
c) Y/Q= Lateral flange force/Vertical force
d) Y/Q= Lateral Rail force/Vertical force

155. The standard length of PSC sleepers on straight track is
a) 2850 mm.
b) 2950 mm.
c) 2750 mm.
d) 2650 mm.

156. The important defects/ tell tale signs for derailment on track can be found in the distance from Zero station is
a) 40m ahead of the track and 80m rear of the track.
b) 45m ahead of the track and 90m rear of the track.
c) 55m ahead of the track and 80m rear of the track.
d) 40m ahead of the track and 90m rear of the track.

157. Clearance at the nose of crossing is
a) 40mm(min)/50mm(max)
b) 35mm(min)/55mm(max)
c) 40mm(min)/45mm(max)
d) 44mm(min)/48mm(max)

158. The check rail clearance at the LC Gates is
a) 50mm(min)/55mm(max)
b) 51mm(min)/57mm(max)
c) 52mm(min)/58mm(max)
d) 50mm(min)/60mm(max)

159. The throw of switch at Points and Crossing is
a) 115 mm.
b) 120 mm.
c) 130 mm.
d) 135 mm.

160. Maximum degree of curve in LWR track is
a) 8^0
b) 3^0
c) 2^0
d) 6^0

161. The clearance between the Guard rail and running rail provided on girder bridges is
a) 250 +/- 50mm.
b) 250 +/- 60mm.
c) 250 +/- 70mm.
d) 250 +/- 55mm.

162. How many types of Hydraulic Re-railing Equipments (HREs) available in Indian Railways
a) MFD
b) LUKAS
c) BEMCO makes
d) All of the above.

163. The Meaning of Power Pack in Hydraulic Re-railing equipments is
a) Engine + Hydraulic Jack
b) Engine + Power Unit
c) Engine + Hydraulic Pump
d) Engine + Oil Pump

164. Which type of Hydraulic oil is used in HREs?
a) HLP 60 grade oil of HP Company.
b) HLP 90 grade oil of HP Company.
c) HLP 68 grade oil of HP Company.
d) HLP 40 grade oil of HP Company.

165. The Maximum pressure developed in BEMCO Power Pack is
a) 450kg/cm^2.
b) 550kg/cm^2.
c) 350kg/cm^2.
d) 250kg/cm^2.

166. The Tilting jack is used for
a) Tilting/Capsizing of wagons/Coaches from track.
b) Tilting/Capsizing of wagons/Coaches from track.
c) Tilting/Capsizing of wagons/Coaches from track.
d) Tilting/Capsizing of wagons/Coaches from track.

167. The no. of jacks can be operated from control stand are
a) 4
b) 2
c) 6
d) 8

168. The capacity of Displacing Jack in MFD is
a) 15/8T
b) 10/8T
c) 20/10T
d) 10/5T

169. The Highest Capacity Jack in MFD is
a) 120T
b) 120T
c) 120T
d) 120T

170. The Types of HRDs available in ARMVs are
a) Holmotro & Weber
b) LUKAS
c) Libervit
d) All of the above.

171. The type of HRD suitable for cutting stainless steel bodies like LHB or MMTS Coaches is
a) High speed HRD. (LUKAS or Weber)
b) High speed HRD. (Libervit or Weber)
c) High speed HRD. (LOKAS or Holmotro)
d) High speed HRD. (Holmotro or Weber)

172. The Nibbler is a tool for sheet cutting up to the thickness of
a) 3 to 8mm.
b) 3 to 10mm.
c) 3 to 5mm.
d) 3 to 4mm.

173. What is the use of Plasma cutting Machine?
a) Cold cutting for Stainless Steel Coaches & Wagons.
b) Hot cutting for Stainless Steel Coaches & Wagons.
c) Hot cutting for Mild Steel Coaches & Wagons.
d) Hot cutting for Carton Steel Coaches & Wagons.

174. Oxy Acetylene ($O_2 + C_2H_2$) cutting is a
a) Cold cutting for ICF coaches or mild steel wagons.
b) Hot cutting for LHB coaches or mild steel wagons.
c) Hot cutting for ICF coaches or mild steel wagons.
d) Hot cutting for ICF coaches or stainless steel wagons.

175. SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) is meant for
a) Additional oxygen for Fire fighters in the case fire accidents.
b) Additional Nitrogen for Fire fighters in the case fire accidents.
c) Additional hydrogen for Fire fighters in the case fire accidents.
d) Additional Co_2 for Fire fighters in the case fire accidents.

176. The Standard chord length for measuring curves in block section is
a) 30 meters.
b) 20 meters.
c) 25 meters.
d) 35 meters.

177. The Standard chord length for measuring Turn-outs in section is
a) 6 meters.
b) 10 meters.
c) 12 meters.
d) 15 meters.

178. The solenoids in 140T Crane operates on
a) 8V DC
b) 12V DC
c) 24V DC
d) 10V DC

179. The Important types of 140T Cranes in Indian Railways are
a) Holmotro & Weber
b) LUKAS
c) Gottwald and Cowans Sheldon.
d) Libervit

180. 140T Crane operations are
a) Slewing, Derricking, Winching, Self Travelling,
b) Main Hoist raising/lowering,
c) Aux. Hoist raising/lowering.
d) All the above

181. The full form of SPURT(in relation track defect) is
a) Self Propelled Ultrasonic Road Testing
b) Self Propelled Ultrasonic Rail Testing
c) Self Programmed Ultrasonic Rail Testing
d) Self Propelled Ultrasonic Reflection Testing

182. The maximum pressure developed in HRD LUKAS Power pack (Petrol) in turbo mode is
a) 700 bar
b) 650 bar
c) 500 bar
d) 550 bar

183. In '1660' Sleeper density of track, Sleeper to Sleeper distance is
a) 720 mm
b) 602 mm
c) 500 mm
d) 450 mm

184. The maximum Speed permitted by 140T DHBD Crane Formation while moving towards accident site is
a) 120KMPH
b) 100KMPH
c) 130KMPH
d) 110KMPH

185. The Disaster Management Act was come in to effect from
a) 2008
b) 2006
c) 2009
d) 2010

186. The level difference between two rails is called
a) Super Elevation
b) Versine
c) Track gauge
d) Wheel gauge

187. Window rod and pillars of coaches are cut by
a) HRD Combi Tool
b) Plasma cutting
c) Oxy Acetylene gas cutting
d) Arc Cutting

188. The Lukas HRD cutter is used to cut
a) SS panel sheets
b) Mild steel sheets
c) Carton steel sheets
d) Steel sheets

189. Stain less steel sheets of coaches are cut by
a) HRD Combi Tool
b) Spreader
c) Nibbler cutting tool
d) Plasma Cutting

190. The loading capacity of Crane increase with
a) Decrease in Radius of working
b) Increase in Radius of working
c) Does not changes with Radius of working
d) None of the above

191. The Tilting jack is used for ---------- movement of lifted Rolling Stock.
a) Horizontal
b) Vertical
c) Inclined
d) None of the above

192. Panel sheet of the coaches are cut by
a) Plasma cutting
b) Gas Cutting
c) HRD Combi Tool
d) HRD Spreader tool

193. Provision of satellite phone & walkie-talkie at accident site is done by electrical traction dept.
a) Mechanical Dept.
b) Engg Dept.
c) S&T Dept.
d) Electrical traction dept.

194. Certification of fitness of track is given by
a) Station Master
b) SSE (C&W)
c) SSE (P.Way)
d) Loco Inspector

195. Avalanche is usually occurring at
a) Coastal areas
b) Desert
c) Plateau
d) Hilly areas

196. In HLP 68 hydraulic oil, Number 68 represents
a) Kinematic viscosity in m^2/S.
b) Dynamic viscosity in m^2/S.
c) Kinematic viscosity in mm^2/S.
d) Dynamic viscosity in mm^2/S.

197. Types of fire extinguishers are provided in the coaches.
a) DCP
b) Water mist
c) Foam type
d) Co_2 type

198. Wood, paper & plastic are classified under
a) Class C fire
b) Class B fire
c) Class A fire
d) Class D fire

199. Walkie talkie & VHF sets in ART are provided by
a) S&T Dept.
b) Engineering Dept.
c) Mechanical Dept.
d) Electrical Dept.

200. In 140 T BD crane, the Jib rotation by 360^0 is called
a) Lifting
b) Lowering
c) Slewing operation
d) Derricking operation

*****

Establishment

1. **The Personnel Department of Indian Railways primarily deals with**

   A. Passenger amenities
   B. Human resource management and staff welfare
   C. Rolling stock maintenance
   D. Procurement of stores
   Answer: B

2. **The head of the Personnel Department at Railway Board level is**

   A. DG (HR)
   B. Member (Finance)
   C. Member (Operations)
   D. Chairman & CEO
   Answer: A

3. **At the Zonal Railway level, the head of the Personnel Department is**

   A. Principal Chief Personnel Officer (PCPO)
   B. Chief Operating Manager
   C. Controller of Stores
   D. Divisional Railway Manager
   Answer: A

4. **At the Division, the Personnel Department is headed by**

   A. Senior Divisional Personnel Officer (Sr.DPO) or DPO
   B. Divisional Mechanical Engineer
   C. Senior Commercial Manager
   D. Chief Engineer
   Answer: A

5. **Recruitment of Group-C employees is handled through**

   A. UPSC
   B. Railway Recruitment Board (RRB)
   C. State Public Service Commission
   D. GM's office directly
   Answer: B

6. **Recruitment of Group-D employees is conducted by**

   A. RRC
   B. UPSC
   C. SSC
   D. IRCTC
   Answer: A

7. The governing service rules for railway staff are compiled in the

A. Indian Railway Establishment Code (IREC)
B. Commercial Manual
C. Indian Penal Code
D. Works Code
Answer: A

8. Training of Group-A officers is coordinated by

A. Railway Board Staff College / National Academy of Indian Railways (Vadodara)
B. IRCTC
C. Engineering colleges
D. GM's office only
Answer: A

9. Staff welfare activities such as schools and hospitals come under

A. Personnel Department
B. Finance Department
C. Mechanical Department
D. Operating Department
Answer: A

10. Cadre management of Group-A railway services is overseen by

A. DoPT and Railway Board (Member Staff)
B. State Governments
C. Local Divisional Managers
D. Accounts Department only
Answer: A

11. Which wing deals with industrial relations and negotiations with unions?

A. Personnel/IR Section
B. Traffic Department
C. Stores Department
D. RPF
Answer: A

12. Disciplinary and appeal matters are processed according to

A. Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1968
B. Indian Penal Code
C. Motor Vehicles Act
D. Factories Act only
Answer: A

13. The staff grievance redressal mechanism is called

A. Public Information System
B. Staff Council / PNM (Permanent Negotiating Machinery)
C. Passenger Facilitation Centre
D. Vigilance Manual

14. The Personnel Department coordinates with the Accounts Department mainly for

A. Payroll, settlement dues, pensions
B. Wagon procurement
C. Track renewal
D. Train scheduling
Answer: A

15. Pay and allowances are governed by recommendations of

A. Central Pay Commissions adopted by Railways
B. State Finance Commissions
C. IRCTC
D. Private consultants
Answer: A

16. Establishment matters for RPF staff are processed in coordination with

A. Security (RPF) Directorate & Personnel Department
B. Commercial Department
C. Operating Department
D. State Police
Answer: A

17. Which body advises the Railway Board on HR policy and cadre issues?

A. Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT)
B. Ministry of Tourism
C. NITI Aayog
D. National Highways Authority
Answer: A

18. The set of rules governing free/discounted travel facilities to railway employees is called

A. Railway Servants (Pass) Rules, 1986 (Revised)
B. Indian Railway Establishment Manual
C. Commercial Manual
D. Passenger Tariff Manual
Answer: A

19. Who is eligible for privilege passes?

A. All railway employees including retired staff (as per entitlement)
B. Only Group-A officers
C. Passengers with season tickets
D. IRCTC staff exclusively
Answer: A

20. PTO stands for

A. Privilege Ticket Order
B. Passenger Ticketing Office
C. Provisional Travel Order
D. Pass Transport Option
Answer: A

21. Number of privilege passes for a permanent railway employee with 20 years' service is generally

A. 3 sets per year
B. 4 sets per year
C. 1 set per year
D. Unlimited
Answer: B

22. Privilege passes for retired employees are called

A. Post-retirement complimentary passes
B. Temporary passes
C. Staff benefit coupons
D. No special name
Answer: A

23. 11. Married daughters are eligible for inclusion in passes when

A. They are divorced/widowed and dependent
B. Always, irrespective of dependence
C. Never
D. Only if employed in Railways
Answer: A

24. If a pass is lost, a duplicate may be issued

A. On payment of prescribed fee and proper verification
B. Without any formality
C. Never
D. Only after a year
Answer: A

25. In case of misuse of a pass, disciplinary action is taken under

A. Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1968
B. Factories Act
C. Indian Penal Code only
D. Staff Benefit Fund rules
Answer: A

26. Medical attendance passes are issued to

A. Employees/family to travel for medical treatment to referred hospitals
B. Passengers for check-up
C. Vendors only
D. None
Answer: A

27. Special passes may be issued for

A. Sports, scouting, educational tours, cultural activities
B. Freight booking
C. Commercial advertisement
D. Ticket examiners
Answer: A

28. Pass issuing authority for Group A officers is usually

A. CPO/GM's office
B. Station master
C. Finance officer
D. IRCTC
Answer: A

29. Employees under suspension may be issued privilege passes

A. Not ordinarily; depends on competent authority's discretion
B. Freely
C. Only for first class
D. Only with union consent
Answer: A

30. The main purpose of the Railway Pass system is

A. To provide a service benefit and welfare facility to employees
B. To earn revenue
C. To control passenger traffic
D. To advertise rail tourism
Answer: A

31. Which type of leave is granted to an employee for illness?
a) Casual Leave
b) Earned Leave

c) Sick Leave
d) Leave Not Due

32. Leave granted without pay is called:
a) Commuted Leave
b) Leave Not Due
c) Extraordinary Leave
d) Half-Pay Leave

33. How many days of Casual Leave (CL) can a railway employee working in HQrs avail in a calendar year?
a) 08
b) 10
c) 12
d) 06

34. LAP can be accumulated up to:
a) 120 days
b) 240 days
c) 300 days
d) 360 days

35. Leave Not Due (LND) can be granted up to a maximum of:
a) 180 days
b) 120 days
c) 360 days
d) 260 days

36. Female railway employees are eligible for Maternity Leave of:
a) 90 days
b) 135 days
c) 180 days
d) 240 days

37 How many LAP can be encashed at the time retirement:
a) 300 Days
b) 250 Days
c) 365 Days
d) 730 days

38. Maximum Continuous Casual Leave that can be granted is:
a) 5 days
b) 8 days
c) 12 days
d) 15 days

39. LHAP can be granted for:
a) Sickness
b) Marriage

c) Maternity
d) Study Leave

40. Casual Leave not availed in a year:
a) Can be carried forward
b) Is forfeited
c) Can be converted to Earned Leave
d) Can be encashed

41. Which leave is allowed for participating in sports events officially?
a) Casual Leave
b) Earned Leave
c) Special Casual Leave
d) Extraordinary Leave

42. DAR stands for:
a) Disciplinary and Appeal Rules
b) Duty and Attendance Rules
c) Disciplinary Action Regulations
d) Departmental Assessment Rules

43. The primary purpose of DAR is to:
a) Grant promotions
b) Regulate discipline and penalties
c) Track attendance
d) Allocate leave

44. Major penalties can be imposed by:
a) Competent authority as per schedule
b) Any officer
c) Only Railway Minister
d) Court of law

45. Which of the following is a minor penalty under DAR?
a) Reduction in rank
b) Censure
c) Dismissal
d) Removal from service

46. Which of the following is a major penalty?
a) Censure
b) Withholding increment
c) Dismissal from service
d) Fine

47. Suspension is considered:
a) A penalty
b) Not a Penalty it's precautionary measure
c) A leave type
d) A promotion step

48. DAR applies to:
    a) Only gazetted officers
    b) All railway employees
    c) Only non-gazetted employees
    d) Contractual staff

49. Reduction in rank or pay is classified as:
    a) Minor penalty
    b) Major penalty
    c) Both minor and major
    d) Temporary measure

50. Before imposing a major penalty, the employee must be given:
    a) Immediate dismissal
    b) Notice of charges and show cause
    c) Casual leave
    d) Appreciation letter

51. The inquiry officer in a DAR proceeding is:
    a) Always an external officer
    b) Appointed by the competent authority
    c) Employee themselves
    d) Union representative

52. DAR provisions are applicable in case of:
    a) Misconduct
    b) Negligence
    c) Corruption
    d) All of the above

53. Maximum initial period of suspension is:
    a) 3 months
    b) 6 months
    c) 1 year
    d) 2 years

54. Suspension can be extended by:
    a) Competent authority
    b) Any officer
    c) Court order only
    d) Employee request

55. Who frames the charge-sheet under DAR?
    a) Inquiry Officer
    b) Disciplinary authority
    c) Witness
    d) Employee

56. An appeal against a minor penalty can be submitted to:
    a) Immediate superior
    b) Next higher authority
    c) Court of law
    d) No appeal allowed

57. Time limit to submit an appeal is generally:
    a) 45 days
    b) 30 days
    c) 60 days
    d) 90 days

58. Censure is a:
    a) Major penalty
    b) Minor penalty
    c) Preventive measure
    d) Suspension

59. Dismissal from service results in:
    a) Loss of all service benefits
    b) Continuation of pay
    c) Only reduction in pay
    d) Warning

60. Removal from service is different from dismissal because:
    a) It allows pension benefits
    b) It does not require inquiry
    c) It is temporary
    d) It is minor penalty

61. Railway Conduct Rules are framed under:
    a) Indian Penal Code
    b) Indian Railways Establishment Code
    c) Railway services (Conduct) Rules 1966
    d) Railway Board Guidelines

62. Employees must not engage in:
    a) Political activities during office hours
    b) Private trade or business
    c) Both a and b
    d) None of the above

63. Minor misconduct may result in:
    a) Censure
    b) Withholding increment
    c) Withholding of pass
    d) All of the above

64. Major misconduct may result in:
    a) Reduction in rank
    b) Dismissal from service

c) Removal from service
d) All of the above

65. Dearness Allowance (DA) is calculated on:
a) Basic Pay
b) Gross Pay
c) HRA only
d) Salary after deductions

66. House Rent Allowance (HRA) depends on:
a) Basic Pay and city classification
b) Dearness Allowance
c) Leave salary
d) Only grade pay

67. How often is Dearness Allowance revised?
a) Every month
b) Twice in a year
c) Annually
d) Every 5 years

68. Dearness Allowance is meant to:
a) Compensate for inflation
b) Reward good performance
c) Provide bonus
d) Compensate for travel

69. HRA is not payable if:
a) Employee lives in company-provided accommodation
b) Employee pays rent
c) Employee works in metro cities
d) Employee lives in rural area

70. Travel Allowance (TA) is given to:
a) Employees traveling on official duty
b) Employees on leave
c) Employees at their residence
d) Employees on strike

71. Overtime Allowance is given for:
a) Work beyond scheduled hours
b) Casual leave
c) Travel
d) Training programs

72. IT in railways primarily aims to:
a) Improve safety, transference and efficiency
b) Increase fares

c) Reduce employee strength
d) Expand railway lines

73. Which is the central IT department for Indian Railways?
a) RDSO
b) CRIS
c) IRCTC
d) Railway Board

74. CRIS stands for:
a) Central Railway Information System
b) Centre for Railway Information Systems
c) Computerized Railway Integrated System
d) Central Railway IT Service

75. Digitalization in railways helps in:
a) Real-time tracking
b) Data management
c) Passenger convenience
d) All of the above

76. IRCTC is responsible for:
a) Online ticket booking
b) Train construction
c) Freight operations
d) Station maintenance

77. E-catering in railways is managed through:
a) CRIS
b) IRCTC
c) RDSO
d) Zonal Railways

78. Computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) was introduced to:
a) Reduce manual errors
b) Speed up booking
c) Maintain records digitally
d) All of the above

79. Control Office Application (COA) is used for:
a) Train scheduling
b) Freight tracking
c) Ticket booking
d) Catering management

80. FOIS stands for:
a) Freight Operations Information System
b) Freight Online Information System

c) Freight Order & Instruction System
d) Freight Operational Interface System

81. FOIS helps in:
a) Tracking goods trains
b) Managing freight bookings
c) Improving efficiency
d) All of the above

82. Mobile apps like "IRCTC Rail Connect" provide:
a) Ticket booking
b) PNR status
c) Train schedules
d) All of the above

83. Online grievance management system in railways helps:
a) Passengers lodge complaints digitally
b) Track complaint status
c) Provide timely resolution
d) All of the above

84. Digital payment options in railways include:
a) UPI
b) Credit/Debit cards
c) Wallets
d) All of the above

85. Railway IT policies ensure:
a) Standardization of software
b) Safe data storage
c) Compliance with IT regulations
d) All of the above

86. HRMS in railways stands for:
a) **Human Resource Management System**
b) Human Resource Monitoring System
c) Human Resource Measurement System
d) Human Resource Manual System

87. The primary objective of HRMS is to:
a) Manage employee data digitally
b) Track train schedules
c) Monitor ticket booking
d) Allocate freight

88. HRMS is implemented by:
a) Zonal Railways only
b) Railway Board and CRIS
c) IRCTC only
d) Private contractors

89. Encashment of leave & PF withdrawal can be processed through:
    a) HRMS
    b) Cash office
    c) Manual application only
    d) None of the above

90. CPGRAMS stands for:
    a) Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
    b) Central Public Governance and Monitoring System
    c) Centralized Public Government Redress System
    d) Central Policy Grievance and Monitoring System

91. The main purpose of CPGRAMS is to:
    a) Facilitate online grievance registration
    b) Monitor grievance redressal
    c) Increase transparency
    d) All of the above

92. CPGRAMS is maintained by:
    a) Indian Railways
    b) Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG)
    c) IRCTC
    d) Zonal Railways

93. Grievances in CPGRAMS can be related to:
    a) Government services
    b) Railway services
    c) Public utilities
    d) All of the above

94. Users need which of the following to register a grievance in CPGRAMS?
    a) Name and contact details
    b) Email or mobile number
    c) Grievance category
    d) All of the above

95. Departmental officers are required to respond to grievances within:
    a) 7 days
    b) 30 days
    c) 15 days
    d) 21 Days

96. CPGRAMS generates:
    CPGRAMS can be accessed through:
    a) Official web portal
    b) Mobile application
    c) Email
    d) Both a and b

97. RTI Act was enacted in:
    a) 2000
    b) 2002
    c) 2005
    d) 2010

98. The primary objective of the RTI Act is to:
    a) Ensure transparency and accountability in public authorities
    b) Promote government secrecy
    c) Regulate elections
    d) Manage public funds

99. RTI applies to:
    a) Central Government departments
    b) State Government departments
    c) Public authorities under the Act
    d) All of the above

100. Who can file an RTI request?
    a) Any Indian citizen
    b) Government officer only
    c) Any foreign citizen
    d) Only members of Parliament

101. The maximum fee for filing an RTI application (as per central rules) is generally:
    a) Rs. 5
    b) Rs. 10
    c) Rs. 50
    d) Rs. 100

102. PIO in RTI stands for:
    a) Public Information Officer
    b) Public Inquiry Officer
    c) Private Information Officer
    d) Public Interaction Officer

103. If the PIO does not provide information, an applicant can appeal to:
    a) First Appellate Authority (FAA)
    b) Supreme Court
    c) Election Commission
    d) Governor

104. The First Appellate Authority should dispose of the appeal within:
    a) 15 days
    b) 30 days
    c) 60 days
    d) 90 days

105. Second appeal in RTI is made to:
    a) State Information Commission

b) Central Information Commission
c) Chief Minister
d) President of India

106. PIO must provide the requested information within:
a) 15 days
b) 30 days
c) 45 days
d) 60 days

107. Information can be refused if it:
a) Affects national security
b) Invades personal privacy
c) Relates to commercial confidence
d) All of the above

108. "Information" under RTI includes:
a) Records
b) Documents
c) Emails and reports
d) All of the above

109. Exempted information under Section 8 includes:
a) Intelligence and security matters
b) Cabinet papers
c) Information affecting law enforcement
d) All of the above

110. Central Information Commission (CIC) is headed by:
a) Chief Information Commissioner
b) Prime Minister
c) Home Minister
d) President of India

111. The maximum penalty for a PIO who willfully denies information is:
a) Rs. 1,000 per day maximum 25000
b) Rs. 2,500 per day maximum 25000
c) Rs. 250 per day maximum 25000
d) Rs. 500 per day maximum 25000

112. The main purpose of PNM in railways is to:
a) Negotiate wages and service conditions
b) Manage train operations
c) Allocate railway routes
d) Monitor ticketing

113. PNM serves as a forum for:
a) Employees and management to discuss issues
b) Passengers to lodge complaints

c) Railway Board to monitor trains
d) IRCTC to manage catering

114. PNM is established under the:
a) Indian Railways Act
b) Industrial Disputes Act
c) Ministry of Railways
d) Employee Conduct Rules

115. The primary goal of PNM is to:
a) Ensure harmonious industrial relations
b) Hire new employees
c) Build railway tracks
d) Conduct safety audits

116. PNM includes representatives from:
a) Railway management
b) Employee unions and associations
c) Both a and b
d) Passengers

117. The chairman of PNM is usually in zone:
a) GM
b) AGM
c) PCPO
d) DRM

118. PNM discusses issues such as:
a) Pay scales
b) Allowances
c) Working conditions
d) All of the above

119. PNM is involved in:
a) Settling disputes
b) Suggesting policy changes
c) Improving employee welfare
d) All of the above

120. JCM in railways stands for:
a) Joint Consultative Machinery
b) Joint Committee of Management
c) Joint Control Mechanism
d) Job Classification Manual

121. The main objective of JCM is to:
a) Maintain harmonious industrial relations
b) Increase train speeds
c) Manage ticketing
d) Build railway tracks

122. JCM provides a forum for:
    a) Dialogue between employees and management
    b) Ticketing operations
    c) Freight allocation
    d) Train scheduling

123. JCM was established under:
    a) Government of India instructions
    b) Indian Railways Act
    c) Industrial Disputes Act
    d) Railway Board Circulars

124. JCM is primarily concerned with:
    a) Employee welfare and service conditions
    b) Passenger reservations
    c) Freight operations
    d) Train maintenance

125. JCM consists of representatives from:
    a) Railway management
    b) Employee unions
    c) Both a and b
    d) Passengers

126. The chairman of National JCM is usually:
    a) Railway Board member
    b) Union General Secretary
    c) Minister of Railways
    d) President of India

127. Railway unions are formed under which act?
    a) Trade Unions Act, 1926
    b) Indian Railways Act
    c) Industrial Disputes Act
    d) Labour Welfare Act

128. AIRF stands for:
    a) All India Railwaymen's Federation
    b) Association of Indian Railway Freight
    c) All India Railway Finance
    d) Association of Indian Railways Federation

129. NFIR stands for:
    a) National Federation of Indian Railwaymen
    b) National Freight and Infrastructure Railway
    c) National Finance & Industrial Railway
    d) National Federation of Indian Railways

130. IRTSA stands for:
a) Indian Railways Technical Supervisors Association
b) Indian Railway Transport Staff Association
c) Indian Railways Ticketing Supervisors Association
d) Indian Railway Technical Staff Authority

131. IRTSA primarily represents:
a) Technical Supervisors
b) Clerical staff
c) Catering staff
d) Passengers

132. Associations participate in:
a) PNM meetings
b) JCM forums
c) Both a and b
d) Ticketing only

ESTABLISHMENT MATTERS

133. Conversion of one kind of leave into another shall be considered, if received within _____ days.
A.10 days B. 20 days C. 30 days D. 40 days

134. Leave ordinarily begins on the day on which transfer of charge is effected and ends on the day preceding that in which _____.
A) Resumed B) Returning C) Reported D) None of the above.

135. CL shall not be combined with any other kind of leave since it is not a _____.
A) Recognized leave B)On Duty C)Absent from duty D) none

136. No Railway Servant shall be granted leave of any kind for a continuous period exceeding _____.
A) 5years B) 4years C 3years D2years

137. Railway Servant is entitled for credit of _____ days of LAP in a year
A 15 B 30 C 25 D 60

138. Leave on average pay is credited in advance in 2 installments of 15 days each on the first day of ____ and _____ every calendar year.
A 1st Jan/1st July B 1st June / 1st Dec C 2nd Jan/3rd June D 1st July/5th July

139. Ordinarily the maximum leave on average pay (LAP) that may be granted at a time to a railway servant shall be _____ days.
A 50 B 70 C 120 D 180

140. In the year of appointment, LAP shall be credited to the leave account of an employee at the rate of ____ days for each completed calendar month of service.
A 0 B 5 C 2 ½ D 4

141. A permanent/temporary Railway Servant shall be entitled to leave on half average pay(LHAP) of _____ days in respect of each completed year of service.
A 20 days B 30 days C 80 days D 10 days

142. The amount of leave on half average pay that can be availed of in one spell shall be limited to _____.
A 20 months B 24 months C 36 months D 90 days

143. In the year of appointment, LHAP shall be credited to the leave account of an employee at the rate of ____ days for each completed calendar month of service.
A 4/3 B 2/5 C 5/3 D 5/5

144. Leave not due is debited against the _____ leave he is likely to earn subsequently after resuming to duty.
A LAP B Hospital leave C LHAP D LWPD

145. Encashment of LAP upto _____ days shall not exceed in entire career
A 30 days B 60 C 20 D 10

146. A railway servant while in service can encash LAP upto _____ days at a time in 2 years block period.
A 40 B 10 C 45 D 15

147. A female Government servant with less than 02 children may be granted maternity leave for
A 100 B 135 C 180 D 160

148. CCL for 730 days shall be granted to female railway/single male employee for __
A First 2 minor children B Any number of children
C Only one child D None

149. Maximum of the paternity leave is __days and shall be availed within_ months.
A 15days/6months B 1day/ 3months C. 2days/ 5months D 11days/ 12months

150. Not less than _____days of CCL can be availed at a time.

A 3 B 10 C 5 D 11

151. _____ leave is granted to a Railway servant who is disabled by injury inflicted or caused in or in consequence of due performance of his official duty or in consequence of his official position.
A Work related illness and injury leave(WRILL) B LAP C LHAP D Hospital

152. Railway servant who is under WRILL is not entitled to earn _____.
A SP.CL B CL C LAP/LHAP D None of above.

153. Full pay and allowances shall be granted on account of WRILL is for _____ .
A 24 months B Entire period of Hospitalization and Six months Beyond hospitalization C 32 months D 40 months

154. Period of Study Leave for technical course shall be granted to Railway servants is
A 24 months B 12 months C 36 months D 21 months

155. Period of Study Leave for medical PG/PHD course shall be granted to Railway servants is
A 24 months B 12 months C 36 months D 21 months

156. In a year _____ days of CL is entitled to an employee appointed in an open line staff.
A. 10 days B 11 days C 15 days D None.

157. As per Hours of Employment Rule employees are classified into _____ number of categories.
A. Four B. Three C. Two D. Six

158. What is the statutory limit of hours of employment of Intensive Category employee in a week?
A. 60 Hrs B. 45 Hours. C. 75 Hrs D. 54 Hrs.

159. What is the statutory limit of hours of employment of Continuous Category employee in a week?
A. 60 Hrs B. 45 Hours. C. 75 Hrs D. 54 Hrs.

160. What is the statutory limit of hours of employment of EI Category employee?
A. 60 Hrs in a week B. 45 Hours in a week. C. 75 Hrs in a week D. 54 Hrs. in a week

161. Standard Hours of duty of Continuous category of employees is _____ hrs in a week.
A. 48 Hrs B. 45 Hours. C. 75 Hrs D. 42 Hrs.

162. Waiting Room Bearer comes under _____ Classification
A. Intensive category B. Essentially Intermittent C. Continuous D. Excluded

163. Weekly Hours of duty including P&C of continuous category of employees is--Hrs.
A. 60 Hrs B. 45 Hours. C. 72 Hrs D. 54 Hrs.

164. In the case of Continuous category of employees more than _____ hrs of duty is Long on.
A. 6 Hrs B. 12/14 Hours. C. 10 Hrs D. 8 Hrs

165. _____ is empowered to classify the employment of Railway Servant
A. DRM B. Head of the Railways (GM) C. UPSC D. Rly Board

166. Weekly rest for Essentially Intermittent workers is _____ hrs including a full night in bed.
A. 22 consecutive hrs B not less than 30 consecutive hrs
C. 24 consecutive hrs D. Equal to 30 consecutive hrs

167. Weekly rest of Intensive category of employees is _____ hrs.
A. 22 consecutive hrs B not less than 30 consecutive hrs
C. 24 consecutive hrs D. Equal to 30 consecutive hrs

168. In which category Railway employees employed in confidential related work are

Classified?
A. Essentially Intermittent B. Intensive category C. Continuous D. Excluded

169. Maximum how many breaks can be there in a split shift?
A. Two. B. Three C. Four D. Single

170. After how many hours of rest an EI category employee can again be called for duty in a day?
A. 6 Hrs B. 12/14 Hours. C. 10 Hrs D. 8 Hrs.

171. After how many hours of rest an Intensive category employee can again be called for duty in a day?
A. 6 Hrs B. 12/14 Hours. C. 10 Hrs D. 8 Hrs.

172. Within how many days Compensatory Off can be sanctioned?
A. 30 days B. 60 days C. 45 days D. no limit

173. Rough Assessment Job Analysis is conducted for ----------hrs?
A. 6 Hrs B. 24 Hours. C. 10 Hrs D. 8 Hrs.

174. For the Railway servants performing split duty, the number of spells of duty shall not exceed ____and the number of breaks shall be limited to ____;
A. Three and Two
B. Three and four
C. Two and four
D. None of the above.

175. Appeal against classification of employment can be made to_____-
A. General Manager B. DRM
C. Regional Labour Commissioner D. Branch Officer.

176. The document which shows employee's daily hours of duty, weekly rest and break between spells of duty besides other necessary particulars is called
A. Duty Chart B. Roster C. Attendance register
D. Overtime Allowance Register

177. Appointment of Regional Labour Commissioner is made through:
A. Railway Board B. Human Resource Ministry C. Labour Ministry D. Collector

178. The category of employment in which the employee does not get any rest or very little rest in his duty hours is called:
A. Intensive (B) Continuous (C) Essentially Intermittent (D) Excluded

179. Allowance that is given to Railway servant for performing duty beyond prescribed hours of employment:
(A) Travelling Allowance (B) Dearness Allowance (C) Overtime Allowance (D) None.

180. Number periods of rest given to running staff in a month if one period of rest is 30 hrs:
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

181. Number periods of rest given to running staff in a month if one period of rest is 22 hrs:
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 5 (D) 4

182. Appeal against the orders of Regional Labour Commissioner can be made to Secretary to the

183. Govt of India Ministry of Labour within _____ days.
(A)30 (B) 60 (C) 90 (D) 180

184. What is the weekly hours of duty of the Railway servants other than Gateman 'C' Caretaker of Rest Houses, Chowkidar, Saloon Attendant, who have not been given Railway accommodation and their residence is 1 .0 Km away from the place of work?
A. 60 Hrs B. 45 Hours. C. 72 Hrs D. 54 Hrs.

185. Duty period between 22.00hrs to 06.00hrs is treated as Night duty and paid Night duty allowance (NDA) at hourly rate equal to_____
A. (Basic pay+ DA)/200 B. (Basic pay+ DA)/100. C. (Basic pay)/200 D. None.
186. Which method of Job Analysis is adopted generally for correct classification of employment?
A. Factual Job Analysis B. Rough assessment C. Issuance of certificate D. None
187. CTG is granted to the railway servant who is transferred on administrative grounds if transfer between stations is ------Kms
A. 20 kms . B. 30 kms C. 50 Kms D. 8 Kms
188. CTG shall be granted at the rate of _____ of last month's basic pay
A. 100% B. 80% C. 75% C. 180%
189. The Railway servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules came into force on _____.
A. 1968 B. 1972. C 1966 D. 1978.
190. _____form is used for placing a Railway employee under suspension.
A. SF-5 B. SF-11 C SF-1 D. SF-2
191. Suspension is a ----------under D&A Rules, 1968.
A. Penalty B. Not a penalty C. Major penalty D. Minor penalty
192. Rule No.____of The Railway servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules deals with Suspension.
A. 6 B.7 C.5 D. 1
193. _____form is used for Deemed Suspension
A. SF-5 B. SF-4 C SF-1 D. SF-2
194. Rule No. ------of The Railway servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules deals with Penalty.
A. 6 B.7 C.5 D. 1
195. _____ Form is used for imposition of Minor Penalty.
A. SF-5 B. SF-4 C SF-1 D. SF-11
196. Compulsory Retirement/Removal/ Dismissal is a ----------under D&A Rules, 1968.
A. Penalty B. Not a penalty C. Major penalty D. Minor penalty
197. _____ Form is used for imposition of Major Penalty.
A. SF-5 B. SF-4 C SF-1 D. SF-2
198. Major Penalty shall not be imposed on Railway Servant without conducting _____
A. Meeting B. Inquiry. C.Election D. Selection.
199. Rule No. 9 of The Railway servants (Discipline& Appeal) Rules deals with Procedure for imposing _____ penalty.
A. Major B. Minor C. Suspension D. Revoke of Suspension.
200. _____ form is used for nomination of Inquiry Officer.
A. SF-5 B. SF-7 C SF-1 D. SF-2
201. _____ form is used to appoint a Presenting Officer.
A. SF-8 B. SF-4 C SF-1 D. SF-2
202. _____ equal to leave on half salary, will be drawn in case the employee is under suspension.
A. Dearness Allowance B. Subsistence Allowance C Suspension Allowance
203. As per rule 17 of DAR rules No appeal lies against any order of an _____ nature or of the nature of step in aid of the final disposal of a disciplinary proceedings.
A. Minor Penalty B. Major Penalty C. Interlocutory D. None

204. The appeal against an order of the Disciplinary Authority can be preferred by the Appellant in his
A. Own name. B. DisciplinaryAuthority. C. Appellate Authority D. GM
205. The appeal shall be preferred to any higher authority other than the ----------.
A. Disciplinary Authority. B. DRM C. Appellate Authority D. GM
206. Rule 25 of the RS(D&A) Rules deal with _____.
A. Review. B. Appeal C. Revision. D. Witness
207. Rule 25.A of the RS(D&A) Rules deal with _____.
A. Review. B. Appeal C. Explanation. D. Witness
208. An authority not lower than _____ shall impose the penalties of Dismissal/Removal/Compulsory retirement.
A. Disciplinary Authority. B. GM C. Appellant Authority
D. Appointing Authority
209. The disciplinary proceedings should be ----------on the death of the charged employee.
A. Closed immediately B. Continued C. Temporarily closed D. None
210. What is the time limit for submission of written statement of defence by the delinquent Railway Servant?
A. 6 B.7 C.5 D. 10
211. If the charge is unauthorized absence, _____ can be one of the witnesses.
A. Attendance Register B. Medical Certificate C. Co- employee. D. None
212. Appeal shall be entertained unless preferred within _____ days.
A. 100 B. 10 C. 30 D. 45
213. Dispute between workmen and workmen which is connected with the employment or non-employment is called---------.
A. Industrial Dispute B. Personal Dispute C. Trade Union dispute D. All
214. Labour Courts are established under the ----------
A. ID Act, 1947 B. PD Act C. Trade Union Act, 1926 D. All
215. As per ID Act 1947, "----------" means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action.
A. Retrenchment B. closure C. layoff D. lock out
216. Which among the following is/are true regarding Industrial Disputes? [Sec 2(k)] An "Industrial dispute" means any dispute or difference.
1) Between employers and workmen 2) Between employers and employers
3) Between workmen and workmen
A. 1, 2 B.1, 2 &3 C. 2, 3 D. none
217. In the case of any industrial establishment in which 100 or more workmen are employed on any day in the preceding 12 months, the appropriate Government, may by general or special order require the employer to constitute a _____.
A. Works Committee B. Labour court C. Tribunal D. Arbitrators
218. As per ID Act, no person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike, in breach of contract without giving to the employer notice of strike, within before striking or within-
---------- of giving such notice.
A.6 weeks/ 14 Days B. 5 weeks/ 12 Day C. 8 weeks/ 10 days D. 3 weeks/ 3days
219. As per the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 no wage-period shall exceed --------days
A. 15 B. 20 C. 25 D.30 days
220. Staff Benefit Fund (SBF) works for the benefit of ---------- Railway Employees.

A. Gazetted. B. Non Gazetted C. Trade unions D. All the above

221. Permanent Negotiating Machinery functions in _____ tier system in Indian Railways.

A. Three B Four C. Five D. Six

222. ____ number of meetings held at Divisional PNM level with periodicity of 2 months.

A. Three B Four C. Five D. Six

223. ____ number of meetings held at Zonal PNM level with periodicity of 3 months

A. Three B Four C. Five D. Six

224. ____ number of meetings two with each Federations will be held at Board PNM level per year.

A. Three B Four C. Five D. Six

225. Issues not settled in Railway Board PNM shall be referred to _____

A. Adhoc Tribunal B. Labour Court C.High Court D. Parliament

226. JCM Refers to ----------

A. Joint Consultative Machinery B. Joint Common Machinery

C. Joint Collective Machinery. D. Joint Constructive Machinery.

227. In Railways, JCM function in --------- levels.

A. 2 B. 3 C.4 D.7

228. In N-JCM _____ will act as Chairman

A. Speaker of Lok Sabha B. Cabinet Secretary C. PMO D. Governor

229. Chairman of D-JCM is _____

A. Member Staff B. CRB C. Member Traffic D. Member Infrastructure

230. Participation in illegal strike amounts to_____

A. Dies-non B. LWP C. LHAP D. Break in service

231. PREM refers to _____

A. Participation of Railway Employees in Management

B. Participation of Railway Employees in Manufacturing

C. Participation of Railway Employees in Maintenance

D. Participation of Railway Employees in Modernization

232. PREM functions in _____ levels.

A. 3 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8

233. PREM meetings at Railway Board level is chaired by _____

A. CRB B. Member Staff C. Member Rolling Stock D.Member Traction

234. Workman Compensation Act re-named as_____

A. Employee Compensation Act B. Employer Compensation Act

C. Employment Compensation Act D. none

235. EC Act provide _____ for injury/Death by accident on duty

A. Treatment B. Compensation C. Conviction D. none

236. As per EC Act there are _____&___ types of disablements

A. Small/Big B. Partial/Total C. Simple/Major D. none

237. Employer is not liable for compensation if injury is due to _____

A. Influence of drinks/drugs B. Willful disobedience of rules

C. Willful removal of safety gadgets D. all the above

238. The compensation amount shall be deposited with _____

A. Bank B. Employees account C. Labour Commissioner D. none

239. Exgratia lumpsum compensation is paid to the families of railway employees _

A. who die in harness in performance of bonafide official duties

B. who die in harness in performance of non-official duties

C. who die in service
D. none

240. Exgratia Lumpsum amount paid for death occurring due to accident in course of performance of duties is _____
A. 25 lakhs B. 30 lakhs C. 20 lakhs D. 35 lakhs

241. Pension is paid to _____ Railway Servants on retirement from service
A. pre 1-1-2004 appointed employees B. post 1-1-2004 employees
C. appointed on or after 1-1-2004 D. none

242. Pension is subject to _____
A. Future good conduct B. Future bad conduct C. both A&B D. none.

243. Superannuation Pension is paid who retires with minimum _____ qualifying service
A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 32

244. Amount of Pension shall not be paid less than____ of last month's pay at the time of Retirement with effect from 1-1-2006
A. 20% B. 30% C. 40% D. 50%

245. ____ days of both LAP & LHAP are entitled for encashment of leave at the time of Retirement
A. 50 B. 300 C. 250 D. 125

246. Maximum amount of gratuity shall not be more than ____
A. 20 lakhs B. 30 lakhs C. 40 lakhs D. 60 lakhs

247. Compassionate allowance shall be sanctioned to _____ by competent authority
A. Railway Servant who is removed/dismissed
B. Railway servant on voluntary retirement
C. Superannuation D.None

248. Minimum pension as per 7th PC is _____
A. 7000 B. 4500 C. 9000 D 3500

249. Deposit linked Insurance Scheme is linked with ---------- and paid to his ____ subject to maximum of 60,000
A. Balance of PF of deceased Employee / family
B. service of deceased Employee / family
C. nil balance of PF of deceased Employee / family
D. none

250. The maximum amount of Pension that can be commuted is ___.
A.30% of pension B. 40% of pension
C. 20% of pension D. 50% of pension

251. The family pension shall not be less than _____% of the minimum of the scale held by the employee at the time of retirement/death.
A. 50% B.30% C 35% D. 60%

252. The enhanced family pension shall not be less than _____% of the minimum of the Scale held by the employee at the time of retirement/death.
A. 50% B.30% C 35% D. 60%

253. Pensioner would be entitled restore his commuted pension after expiry of ___ years
A.20 B. 12 C 15 D 16

254. PRCP are admissible to Railway Servant retired after putting in __ years of service.
A.20 B. 12 C 15 D 16

255. Railway Servant with minimum of -----of qualifying service are entitled for Voluntary Retirement, by giving three months advance notice.
A. 30 years B. 10 years C. 33 years D. 20 years

256. ----- amount of Fixed Medical Allowance is paid to the opted pensioner/ Family Pensioner per month w.e.f. 01.07.2017

A.Rs.1000 B. Rs.3000. C. Rs.2500 D. Nil

257. Gratuity is paid @ ¼ months pay per each completed half year of the service subject to a maximum of ------- months' pay or Rs.20 lacs, whichever is less

A. 15 times B. 12 times C. 20 times D. 16 ½ times.

258. Period of Retention of Railway Quarters on account of missing of Railway Servant is upto ---Months.

A. 24 B 36 C. 12 D. None.

259. The rate of contribution to join RELHS for Level 7 to Level 11 employees as per the 7th Pay Commission shall be last month's basic pay drawn or _____amount whichever is lower.

A.Rs.78, 000 B. Rs.30, 000. C. Rs.1, 20,000 D. 54,000

Stores

1. The primary function of the Railway Stores Department is to

A. Maintain train schedules
B. Procure and distribute materials
C. Handle passenger complaints
D. Manage station security
Answer: B

2. The head of the Railway Stores Department at Zonal level is known as

A. Chief Materials Manager
B. Principal Chief Materials Manager
C. Deputy Chief Materials Manager
D. SDGM
Answer: B

3. The stores department works under the administrative control of the

A. Railway Board directly
B. Zonal Railway General Manager
C. Ministry of Finance
D. Central Vigilance Commission
Answer: B

4. Which of the following is not a responsibility of the Stores Department?

A. Disposal of scrap
B. Procurement of materials
C. Inventory control
D. Passenger ticketing
Answer: D

5. who is the member for Railway stores department?

A. Member stores
B. M(T&RS)
C. Member Infra
D. M (O&BD)
Answer: B

6. Rolling stock procured by

A. General Manager
B. Railway Board
C. PCMM
D. CMM
Answer: B

7. The Stores Department's budget is part of

A. Demand No. 16
B. Demand No. 8
C. Demand No. 12
D. Demand No. 4
Answer: A (Demand No.16 – Assets–Stores)

8. Which is not a third party Inspection agency ?

A. RDSO
B. RITES
C. TUV India Pvt Ltd
D. Intertek
Answer: A

9. Scrap generated by workshops is sold through

A. Private brokers
B. E-auction on IREPS
C. Direct tender to a single vendor
D. Local station masters
Answer: B

10. Local purchase of petty items is generally allowed up to the monetary limit fixed by

A. Ministry of Commerce
B. PCMM of the Zone
C. Railway Board
D. General Manager
Answer: C

11. The primary record for issue and receipt of materials in depots is

A. Gate Pass
B. Bin Card
C. Stock Ledger
D. Register of Assets
Answer: B

12. "Lead time" in stores management refers to

A. Travel time of train carrying stores
B. Time between placing order and receiving material
C. Time for physical verification of stock
D. Time to process scrap disposal
Answer: B

13. The IMMS monitored by

A. Railway Board
B. GeMSPV
C. CRIS
D. DGS&D
Answer: C

14. Running contracts framed by

A. Railway Board
B. Zonal Railway Head Quarters
C. General Manager
D. Mechanical department
Answer: A

15. Track fittings are purchased by ?

A. Engineering Department
B. Stores Department
C. Railway Board
D. Mechanical department
Answer: B

16. Dead Surplus Stores which have not been issued for 24 months and which, it is considered, are not likely to be utilised on any railway within next _____

A. One year
B. Two Years
C. Three Years
D. Six Months
Answer: B

17. Inventory carrying cost includes

A. Wages of station masters
B. Insurance, storage and obsolescence costs
C. Ticket printing charges
D. Passenger amenities expenditure
Answer: B

18. The Stores Department works in close coordination with

A. Only Mechanical Department
B. All user departments
C. Catering Department alone
D. Commercial Department only
Answer: B

19. Vetting of NS indents for other than Safety/Passenger necessity items is required for value above

A. 2.5 Lakhs
B. 8 Lakhs
C. 10 Lakhs
D. 15 Lakhs
Answer: A

20. Periodic physical verification of stock is mandatory for B category items

A. Once a week
B. Once a quarter
C. Once a year
D. Once every five years
Answer: C

21. Railway stores are generally classified on the basis of

A. Color and size
B. Criticality, Nature and use of material
C. Supplier's location
D. Invoice value only
Answer: B

22. Materials required for the initial construction of new assets are called

A. Running stores
B. Capital stores
C. Scrap stores
D. Surplus stores
Answer: B

23. Stores consumed in day-to-day operation and maintenance of assets are known as

A. Capital stores
B. Imprest stores
C. Emergency stores
D. Surplus stores
Answer: B

24. Items such as rails, sleepers and fishplates are examples of

A. General stores
B. Permanent Way stores
C. Contingency stores
D. Office consumables
Answer: B

25. Lubricants and fuel are classified as

A. Safety items
B. Running or consumable stores
C. Capital goods
D. Scrap
Answer: B

26. Kinds of stores which are allowed to deliver the material at the site or to user department are

A. Permanent way materials like Rails, Sleepers etc.,
B. Custody stores & Special stores
C. Material at site
D. All the above
Answer: D

27. Stores whose requirement is caused by constant demand and regular turnover are called

A. Special Stores
B. Ordinary stores
C. Surplus stores
D. Emergency Stores
Answer: B

28. Stock items are do not have the following feature

A. Regular use
B. Stocked in Stores Depot
C. Unit cost justifies to keep it as Inventory
D. To cater to emergency requirements or Railways
Answer: D

29. Items purchased for one-time special jobs and not normally stocked are

A. Stock items
B. Non-stock items
C. Revenue items
D. Surplus items
Answer: B

30. Emergency Stores have following characteristics

A. They are not purchased due to regular requirement
B. They are purchased and kept by stores for emergency
C. Stock cards are marked with letter 'E'
D. All the above
Answer: D

31. Moveable surplus stores are which were not issued for the last------- months and likely to be issued in the near future

A. 18 Months
B. 12 Months
C. 24 Months
D. 36 Months
Answer: C

32. Keeping more Inventory than required leads to

A. Locking of Capital
B. More Carrying cost
C. Theft and Loss
D. All the above
Answer: D

33. Stores that are essential for safe train running and must be kept in reserve are

A. Safety items
B. Surplus scrap
C. Optional stores
D. Office consumables
Answer: A

34. which of the following is not applicable for Non-stock items

A. Constant demand caused by regular turnover
B. Required by the Department occasionally
C. Specification is as per particular requirement
D. Budgeted under PU 28
Answer: A

35. Average Book Rate is normally arrived at by dividing

A. Priced Ledger Balance by Quantity balance
B. Total purchase and Number of Purchases
C. Both (A) and (B)
D. None of the above
Answer: A

36. Fuel such as diesel or coal is recorded as

A. Imprest stores
B. Capital stock
C. Surplus material
D. Emergency material
Answer: A

37. Stores that remain unused and are not likely to be required are called

A. Non-moving stores
B. Surplus stores
C. Released scrap
D. Emergency stores
Answer: B

38. Classification of railway stores helps mainly in

A. Speeding up train schedules
B. Inventory control and accounting
C. Advertising railway services
D. Ticket reservation
Answer: B

39. Rate and Running contracts are usually called

A. Stores Contracts
B. Works Contracts
C. Zonal work contracts
D. None of the above
Answer: A

40. The code that prescribes detailed classification of railway stores is

A. Indian Railway Financial Code
B. Indian Railway Stores Code
C. Indian Railway Commercial Manual
D. Indian Railway Establishment Code
Answer: B

41. Procurement of stores in Indian Railways through

A. IREPS
B. GeM
C. Cash Purchase and Spot Purchase
D. All the above
Answer: D

42. GeM Stands for

A. General Electronic Marketplace
B. Government Electronic Marketplace
C. Government Electronic Mandatory
D. Government Efficient Marketplace
Answer: B

43. GeM procurement is mandatory as per GFR rule No.

A. 129
B. 139
C. 149
D. 159
Answer: C

44. Which of the following is not a recognized method of procurement in Railways?

A. Reverse auction
B. Global tender
C. Open tender
D. Forward auction
Answer: D

45. Who manages and maintains the GeM

A. Minster of Commerce
B. GeM SPV
C. Minister of Finance
D. CRIS
Answer: B

46. For high-value tenders more than 1 Crs, approval of the competent Tender Committee is mandatory. It usually consists of

A. 2 members
B. 3 members (Stores, Finance, User)
C. 5 members
D. Only COS
Answer: B

47. Limited tenders are invited from

A. Registered/approved suppliers only
B. General public
C. Foreign vendors only
D. Employees of Railways
Answer: A

48. Which platform is now widely used by Railways for e-tendering and e-procurement?

A. GEM Portal
B. IREPS (Indian Railways E-Procurement System)
C. IRCTC Website
D. NPCI Portal
Answer: B

49. In cases of urgent requirement, procurement can be made through

A. Global tender
B. Single tender (emergency)
C. Auction method
D. Scrap purchase
Answer: B

50. Which organization is responsible for pre-inspection of stores before dispatch?

A. RITES
B. IRCTC
C. IRFC
D. Railway Board Vigilance
Answer: A

51. Direct purchase with L1 under GeM is available to values between

A. Rs.5,000 to Rs.5,00,000
B. Rs.25,000 to Rs.5,00,000Local purchase
C. Rs.50,000 to Rs.10,00,000
D. Rs. 1Lakh to 25 Lakhs
Answer: B

52. The document issued to the supplier to authorize supply of materials is

A. Gate Pass
B. Purchase Order
C. Tender Notice
D. Challan
Answer: B

53. which suspense is operated when financial/physical irregularities are discovered the during the course of stock verification by the stock verifiers of Account Dept and also by Departmental officers or any other reasons?

A. Purchase suspense
B. Stock Adjustment Accounts
C. Stores Suspense
D. Sales Suspense
Answer: B

54. Which is not a type of contract made for the purchase of stores

A. Rate Contract
B. EPC contract
C. Running Contract
D. Fixed Qty contract
Answer: B

55. The Plan head for stores suspense is

A. 7100
B. 4100
C. 7300
D. 4200
Answer: A

56. Global tenders are invited when

A. Items are urgently required
B. Items are not available indigenously
C. Items are of low value
D. Purchases are to be made from depots
Answer: B

57. In Railway procurement, payment terms are usually

A. 100% advance payment
B. 95% after inspection, 5% after acceptance
C. 100% on delivery and acceptance
D. All the above
Answer: D

58. Acceptance of tender is communicated through

A. Contract Agreement
B. Letter of Acceptance (LOA) / Purchase Order
C. Gate Pass
D. Material Receipt Note
Answer: B

59. **The _____ is a contract under which,during the period of its currency,the contractor engages to supply materials on demand, irrespective of quantity at fixed unit rates or prices, within a given period of the receipt of such demand**

A. Running Contract
B. Rate Contract
C. Fixed Qty Contract
D. Service Contract
Answer: B

60. **_____ for a definite quantity of materials to be delivered in one or more instalments, delivery of each instalment being completed by a definite date**

A. Running Contract
B. Rate Contract
C. Fixed Qty Contract
D. Service Contract
Answer: C

61. E-reverse auction is mainly used for

A. Scrap sale only
B. Procurement of bulk, high-value items
C. Stationery purchase
D. Loco fuel purchase only
Answer: B

62. **_____ percentage in option clause in Stores Contracts**

A. 20
B. 30
C. 40
D. 25
Answer: B

63. From one stores depot to other stores depots When material is transferred from one stores depot to other stores depot materials transfer.The value will be debited by sending depot and the same is to be accepted by receiving depot pending receipt of material. I am talking about_____

A. SINT- Stores In Transit Account
B. SA A/C- stock Adjustment account
C. Purchase Suspense Account
D. Sales Suspense
Answer: A

64. Procurement cycle begins with

A. Issue of receipt note
B. Placement of purchase order
C. Raising an indent by the user department
D. Tender committee meeting
Answer: C

65. In emergencies, Divisional Officers can make local purchases up to

A. Unlimited value
B. The financial limit delegated by Railway Board
C. Any amount with COS approval
D. ₹1 lakh only
Answer: B

66. Stores suspense is a--

A. Revenue Suspense
B. Capital Suspense
C. Revenue suspense & Capital suspense
D. DRF
Answer: B

67. Procurement of proprietary articles (items available from one manufacturer only) if 'a' certified items is done through

A. Open tender
B. Single tender with proprietary article certificate
C. Auction
D. Local purchase
Answer: B

68. Emergency stores should never be classified as

A. Overstock
B. Inactive
C. Surplus
D. All the above
Answer: D

69. Which type of procurement ensures continuous supply for commonly used items at fixed prices?

A. Local purchase
B. Rate contract purchase
C. Emergency purchase
D. Auction
Answer: B

70. PL-Price Ledger Number is -------- (in stores)

A. 6 Digits
B. 8 Digits
C. 10 Digits
D. 12 Digits
Answer: A

71. The main objective of railway procurement is
A. To increase passenger revenue
B. To obtain materials of right quality at the right time and cost
C. To reduce number of employees
D. To increase scrap generation
Answer: B

72. The apex authority for procurement policy in Indian Railways is
A. PCMM
B. Railway Board – Stores Directorate
C. General Manager
D. RDSO
Answer: B

73. Procurement of railway stores is carried out according to provisions of
A. Indian Railway Finance Code
B. Indian Railway Stores Code
C. Indian Electricity Rules
D. Indian Contract Act only
Answer: B

74. Centralised purchasing for the entire zone is controlled by
A. General Manager
B. PCMM
C. DRM
D. Workshop Manager
Answer: A

75. The normal mode of procurement for high-value i.e, more than 50 Lakhs items is
A. Limited Tender
B. Open Tender
C. Single Tender
D. Direct Purchase without tender
Answer: B

76. For proprietary or single-source items, procurement is done through
A. Open Tender
B. Single Tender (Proprietary)
C. Global Tender
D. Spot Purchase
Answer: B

77. Limited Tender is generally invited when
A. There is a large vendor base
B. The number of approved suppliers is limited
C. The value is above international bidding limits
D. The item is a safety store
Answer: B

78. Global tenders powers are delegated above the rank of
A. CMM
B. PCMM
C. DRM
D. ADRM
Answer: B

79. ABC analysis is also called-------
A. Value Analysis
B. Volume Analysis
C. Value and Volume analysis
D. Consumption analysis
Answer: C

80. Railway e-procurement platform is
A. IRCTC
B. IREPS (Indian Railway E-Procurement System)
C. IPAS
D. MMIS only
Answer: B

81. Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) is collected to
    A. Cover freight charges
    B. Ensure seriousness of bidders
    C. Fund inspection
    D. Pay customs duty
    Answer: B

82. Performance Guarantee is generally taken from
    A. All employees
    B. The successful supplier after issue of Purchase Order
    C. Depot staff
    D. Finance officer
    Answer: B

83. Tender Committee normally consists of
    A. Three members – Stores, Finance, and Indenting Department
    B. Four members
    C. Two members – Stores & Accounts
    D. A & C are correct
    Answer: D

84. All stores procurements must comply with

    A. General Financial Rules (GFR), IRS Conditions and Indian Railway Code provisions
    B. Labour laws only
    C. Commercial Manual
    D. Railway Time Table
    Answer: A

85. Budget head for procurement of ordinary revenue stores is
    A. Demand No.11
    B. Demand No.16 – Assets/Stores
    C. Demand No.12 – Miscellaneous
    D. DRF
    Answer: B

86. Finance concurrence is mandatory if the value above ------- for other than safety/PA items

    A. Rs. 5 Lakhs
    B. Rs. 8 Lakhs
    C. Rs.15 Lakhs
    D. Rs.12 Lakhs
    Answer: B

87. Material Receipt Note is prepared
A. After payment to supplier
B. On receipt and acceptance of stores in depot
C. Before dispatch
D. At time of tender opening
Answer: B

88. Stores that do not conform to specification may be
A. Accepted without remarks
B. Rejection Advice to be issued
C. Ignored if small errors
D. Mixed with conforming stock
Answer: B

89. Risk Purchase is initiated when
A. Supplier defaults in supply and material is purchased from alternate source
B. Price drops in market
C. Depot is overstocked
D. Inspection is delayed
Answer: A

90. Liquidated damages are recovered for
A. Early supply of material
B. Delay or non-performance by supplier
C. Budget surplus
D. Quality improvement
Answer: B

91. In Indian Railways, an indent means

A. Scrap disposal list
B. A formal requisition for procurement of material
C. Gate pass for outgoing material
D. Audit note
Answer: B

92. Stock indent is raised for

A. Materials kept as regular items
B. One-time special work
C. Surplus disposal
D. Scrap sale
Answer: A

93. Non-stock indent is raised for

A. Items listed in the depot stock schedule
B. Items not normally stocked and required for specific work
C. Safety items only
D. All consumables
Answer: B

94. A unique identification of every stock item is maintained through

A. Bin card only
B. Price List Number / PL No.
C. Tender number
D. Receipt note
Answer: B

95. The form commonly used for placing a stock indent is

A. S-1302 or equivalent electronic module
B. Purchase Order
C. Gate Pass
D. Receipt Note
Answer: A

96. Indents for capital works materials are generally

A. Non-stock indents
B. Stock indents
C. Surplus indents
D. Scrap indents
Answer: A

97. Verification of stock before issue of material is recorded in

A. Bin card & stock ledger
B. Indent register only
C. Tender file
D. Price list
Answer: A

98. Who certifies that funds are available for a non-stock indent?

A. Finance / Accounts department
B. Station Master
C. Gate Clerk
D. Ticket Collector
Answer: A

99. Non-stock indents must mention

A. SPN Number
B. Full specification, estimated cost and justification
C. Allocation No
D. All the above
Answer: D

100. Stock indent forms are normally generated through which system?

A. UDM
B. IRCTC website
C. GEM Portal
D. PFMS only
Answer: A

101. Requestion form used for other than imprest stock items

A. S 1313
B. S 1302
C. S 1520
D. S 1830
Answer: A

102. Indent form is used for imprest items

A. S1313
B. S1302
C. S 1520
D. S 1830
Answer: D

103. If a stock item is required in excess of maximum level, indent must be supported with

A. Justification from user department
B. Finance sanction
C. Audit clearance
D. Ticket sales data
Answer: A

104. NS indent vetting is required for value above Rs. _____ for safety & Passenger items

A. 15 Lakhs
B. 10 Lakhs
C. 8 Lakhs
D. 12 Lakhs
Answer: B

105. "Condemnation" in Railways means

A. Suspension of an employee
B. Declaring an asset unfit for further economical use
C. Auctioning passenger tickets
D. Imposing penalties on vendors
Answer: B

106. The normal life of an asset before it can be considered for condemnation is known as

A. Lead time
B. Codal life
C. Shelf life
D. Warranty period
Answer: B

107. Which authority prescribes codal life of various railway assets?

A. Controller of Stores
B. Railway Board
C. Finance Ministry
D. IRCTC
Answer: B

108. Condemnation proposals for rolling stock are initiated by

A. Mechanical/Operating Department
B. Stores Depot
C. Accounts Department
D. Commercial Inspector
Answer: A

109. For permanent way materials, condemnation is normally recommended by

A. Engineering Department
B. Accounts Branch
C. Traffic Inspector
D. Railway Protection Force
Answer: A

110. Scrap disposal in Indian Railways is primarily handled by

A. Mechanical Workshops
B. Stores Department
C. Finance Department
D. Commercial Department
Answer: B

111. Scrap generated from workshops is sold mainly through

A. Private negotiation
B. E-auction on IREPS
C. Physical public auction only
D. Tender to a single vendor
Answer: B

112. The officer in each Zonal Railway responsible for scrap disposal is

A. Chief Engineer
B. PCMM
C. DRM
D. Chief Commercial Manager
Answer: B

113. The document certifying that an item is beyond economical repair is

A. Condemnation Certificate / Survey Report
B. Receipt Note
C. Bin Card
D. Purchase Order
Answer: A

114. Surplus but serviceable items can be

A. Sold as scrap immediately
B. Transferred to other railways/departments
C. Burned
D. Auctioned without approval
Answer: B

115. Condemnation of track material like rails requires a certificate from

A. Permanent Way Inspector and Engineering officers
B. Mechanical Foreman
C. Finance Manager
D. Commercial Inspector
Answer: A

116. The common online platform for scrap e-auction is

A. GEM Portal
B. IREPS (Indian Railway E-Procurement System)
C. IRCTC Ticketing
D. IRPSM
Answer: B

117. Hazardous scrap like batteries and oils require

A. Special environmental clearance and safe disposal methods
B. No special treatment
C. Burning on site
D. Mixing with regular scrap
Answer: A

118. Condemnation of small tools is approved by

A. Section Engineer or Depot Officer within delegated powers
B. Railway Board only
C. COS always
D. Chief Vigilance Officer
Answer: A

119. Revenue from sale of scrap contributes to

A. Works expenditure
B. Earning under "Miscellaneous receipts" of Railways
C. Ticket refund fund
D. Catering profit
Answer: B

120. Codal life of a BG passenger coaching stock is generally around

A. 10 years
B. 25 or more (depending on type)
C. 50 years
D. 5 years
Answer: B

121. A "Survey Committee" for rolling stock generally includes

A. Mechanical, Finance and Operating representatives
B. Catering staff
C. Ticket inspectors
D. Only workshop clerks
Answer: A

122. Who is responsible for safe custody of a condemned coach till disposal?

A. Mechanical department until handed over to Stores
B. Ticket inspector
C. Finance officer
D. Catering manager
Answer: A

123. A tender in Railways means

A. Ticket booking request
B. An invitation to suppliers/contractors to quote for work or supply
C. Passenger complaint
D. Staff duty roster
Answer: B

124. A contract in Railways is

A. Verbal promise to supply material
B. A legally enforceable agreement for execution of work or supply of stores
C. Railway budget speech
D. A purchase order for tickets
Answer: B

125. The basic law governing railway contracts is the

A. Indian Penal Code
B. Indian Contract Act, 1872
C. Companies Act
D. Negotiable Instruments Act
Answer: B

126. Tender notice is issued to

A. Invite competitive offers from eligible bidders
B. Appoint staff
C. Sell scrap
D. Advertise railway tours
Answer: A

127. Open tender means

A. Invitation to all interested and eligible bidders through public notice
B. Invitation to limited approved firms only
C. Direct negotiation with one supplier
D. Emergency cash purchase
Answer: A

128. Limited tender is invited

A. From a selected list of registered/approved suppliers
B. From general public only
C. For all global purchases
D. For scrap sales
Answer: A

129. Single-tender procurement is allowed

A. Only in exceptional cases like proprietary items or emergencies
B. As routine practice
C. For all low-value items
D. Never
Answer: A

130. A tender notice normally specifies

A. Scope of work/supply, completion time, earnest money, and eligibility
B. Passenger time-table
C. Station earnings
D. Staff leave list
Answer: A

131. Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) is taken to

A. Earn interest for the Railways
B. Ensure bidder's commitment to the tender
C. Pay staff wages
D. Cover passenger refunds
Answer: B

132. Successful bidder's EMD is

A. Refunded immediately without condition
B. Adjusted towards the Security Deposit
C. Forfeited always
D. Transferred to staff fund
Answer: B

133. Security Deposit in contracts ensures

A. Safety of passengers
B. Due performance of the contract
C. Extra revenue collection
D. Insurance of trains
Answer: B

134. For execution of works contracts, the governing code is

A. Indian Railway Works Code & Engineering Code
B. Commercial Manual
C. Indian Penal Code
D. Stores Depot Manual
Answer: A

135. Tender Committee generally consists of

A. Representatives of User Department, Finance, and Stores/Engineering
B. Ticket inspectors
C. Only finance officers
D. Two casual labourers
Answer: A

136. Validity of a tender refers to

A. Period during which the bid remains binding on the bidder
B. Shelf life of materials
C. Passenger ticket validity
D. Warranty of equipment
Answer: A

137. Penalty for delay in contract completion is called

A. Liquidated damages
B. Incentive rebate
C. Scrap charge
D. Tender fee
Answer: A

138. Disputes under a railway contract are settled by

A. Local police
B. Arbitration as per contract conditions
C. Passenger council
D. Labour union
Answer: B

139. Extension of contract period requires

A. Approval of the competent authority as per the agreement
B. No formal approval
C. Station master's signature
D. Passenger committee recommendation
Answer: A

140. Performance guarantee in a contract is

A. Bank guarantee/FDR to ensure faithful execution
B. Ticket revenue
C. Passenger insurance
D. Audit certificate
Answer: A

141. Finance vetting is required for all purchase orders for Safety items valuing above

A. Rs. 40,000/-
B. Rs. 1 Lakh
C. Rs. 8 Lakh
D. Rs. 15 Lakh
Answer: D

142. Purchase of imported WTA items is handled by

a. RWF
b. ICF
c. Zonal Railways
d. Railway Board
Answer :D

143. Stock which provide for an emergency in case of default by the suppliers and also to take care of fluctuations in consumptions, is known as

a. Emergency stock
b. Buffer stock
c. Ordinary stores
d. Custody stock
Answer: B

144. Outstanding quantities against all live purchase orders are termed as
a. Covered dues
b. Uncovered dues
c. In process dues
d. Dead dues
Answer: A

145. Convener of the tender committee in stores purchases is the

a. Technical member
b. Accounts member
c. Mechanical member
d. Stores member
Answer: D

146. The finance member of the tender committee in case of tender value of Rs.1.5 crs is
a. FA&CAO/WST
b. Dy.FA&CAO
c. DFM
d. AFA
Answer: B

147. The tender quantity is 500 nos. The lowest acceptable offer is @ Rs. 11,000/- each + GST 18%. What will be the level of TC
a. SAG level TC
b. JAG level TC
c. Senior Scale level TC
d. None of these.
Answer: C

148. Money allotted for purchase of stock items is called
a) Purchase money
b) Purchase balance
c) Purchase suspense
d) Purchase grant
Answer: D

149. As soon as the offer of the tenderer is accepted, the contractor has to deposit SD
A) Within 30 days of the posting of Letter of acceptance
B) Within 25 days of receipt of the communication
C) Within 14 days of receipt of the communication
D) Within 21 days from the date of Letter of acceptance
Answer: D

150. In case of Rate Contract
A) Quantity, rate and consignee are stipulated
B) Only rate is stipulated
C) Quantity and Rate is stipulated
D) Quantity, rate and Delivery Period is stipulated.
Answer: B

151. Which class of Digital Signature Certificate to Bidders is required?
(a) Class-I
(b) Class-I I
(c) Class-III
(D) Class-IV
Answer: C

152. What is the power Dy.CMM of a stores depot for making purchase of urgently required stock items through limited tender?
(a) 5 lakhs per case
(b) 10 laksh per case
(c) 50 lakh per case
(d) 25 lakh per case.
Answer: C

153. Officer empowered to accept a tender valuing ` 10 lakh is--
(a) AMM
(b) SMM
(c) Dy.CMM
(d) CMM
Answer: B

154. Raw material issued to private factory for fabrication shall be charged to:
a) WMS
b) SINT
c) Sale Suspense
d) Misc. Adv Capital.
Answer:D

155. In Indian Railways the case is to be dealt by tender committee when the purchase value is more than Rs.
A. 30 lakhs
B. 25 lakhs
C. 50 lakhs
D. 10 lakhs
Answer: C

156. When only one offer is received against Limited tender, what is the normal course of action?
(a) Fresh tender should be invited
(b) Offer should be accepted
(c) Case should be dropped
(d) None of the above
Answer:A

157. Liquidated damage for Delivery period extension is imposed per week due to belated supply
(a) 1%
(b) 0.5%
(c) 1.5%
(d) 2%
Answer: B

158. Who will be the accepting authority of tender valuing Rs 2.34 crore?
(a) Dy.CMM
(b) CMM
(c) PCMM
(d) GM
Answer:B

159. To which agency, the information of cartel formation is to be reported?
(a) Director Railway Board, New Delhi
(b) The competition commission of India, New Delhi
(c) Chairman Railway Board, New Delhi
(d) RDSO
Answer:B

160. Centralised procurement for which of the items is done by Railway Board
(a) Steel
(b) Stationary
(c) Machinery
(d) Linen
Answer: A

161. What is full form of IREPS

(a) Indian Railway e-Procurement of Stores
(b) Indian Railway e-Procurement System
(c) Indian Railway e-purchase of Stores
(d) Indian Railway e-purchase System
Answer: B

162. SVC stands for
a) Statutory Variation Clause
b) Simple Variation Clause
c) Stores Variation Clause
d) Secondary Variation Clause
Answer: A

163. Special Limited tender is one where
a) Number of firms is just One
b) Purchase value is above Rs 50 Lakhs but tender is issued to Limited Firms
c) Purchase must be restricted to five firms only
d) Tender is issued by Registered post
Answer: B

164. EMD is taken from all the tenders at ____% of tender value
a) 1%
b) 2%
c) 3%
d) 1.5%
Answer: B

165. Minimum time limit for open tender is
a) 21 days from publication on Central Public Procurement Portal
b) 21 days from Publication in IREPS
c) 21 days from Publication in News paper
d) 30 days from Publication in News paper
Answer: C

166. In case where higher rates are received against subsequent tenders, which of the following clause will be applicable in last purchase case
a) SVC Clause
b) Time Preference Clause
c) PVC Clause
d) Quantity Option Clause
Answer: D

167. What is the quantity distribution ratio between (technically Suitable) L-1 and L-2 offers in case of price differential up to 3%
A 50 : 50
B 40 : 60
C 60 : 40
D 65 : 35
Answer: B

168. Provision for _____% of Net procured quantity (NPQ in regular tender in case of Developmental order is
a) 30%
b) 10%
c) 40%
d) 20%
Answer: D

169. Full form of IMMS is
a) Integrated Materials Management System
b) Information Materials Management System
c) International Materials Management System
d) International Medical Management System
Answer: A

170. What is the unit code of set?
a) 04
b) 02
c) 01
d) 03
Answer: D

171. What is the direct acceptance power of Dy.CMM?
a) Up to Rs 20 Lakh
b) Up to Rs 25 Lakh
c) Up to Rs 50 Lakh
d) Up to Rs 75 Lakh
Answer: C

172. RDSO stands for
a) Research Development and Standards Organisation
b) Research Design and Standards Organization
c) Railway Design and Standards Organization
d) Railway Development and Standards Organisation
Answer: B

173. Full form of FIFO
a) Fast in Fast out
b) First in Fast out
c) First in First Out
d) Fine in first out
Answer: C

174. The full form of RITES
a) Rail India Technology and Economical Services
b) Rail India Technology and Economic Services
c) Rail India Technical and Economical Services
d) Rail International Technical and Economical Services
Answer: C

175. Extra inventory kept on hand to cater for default by the suppliers and also to take care of fluctuations in demand is known as - - - - - - - -
A Emergency stock
B Buffer stock
C Ordinary store
D Custody stock
Answer: B

176. A non stock requisition having an estimated value of Rs 12.5 Lakh is required to be approved by which level Officer of user department before submitting it to Stores department for procurement?
A. SAG officer
B.JAG & SG officer
C. SS officer
D. JS officer
Answer: B

177. 30% Quantity option clause shall be normally included in Stores tenders valuing above Rs.....?
A Rs.50 Lakh
B Rs.75 Lakh
C Rs.1.0 Crore
D Rs.1.5 Crore
Answer: d

178. Denial clauses are part of modification advice for - - - - - -

A. D. P. extension
B. Any modification advice
C. Modification for delivery terms
D. None of these
Answer: A

179. PAC is to be signed by DME/C&W for procurement of spare parts of Pit wheel lathe. Upto what value, can he sign the PAC?

A. Rs. 2 lakh
B. Rs.1 lakh
C. Rs.4 lakh
D. Rs. 3 lakh
Answer: A

180. For stores tenders invited through single packet system, the level of Tender Committee to consider the tendered offers will be decided based on - - - -

A. The lowest acceptable offer as per the technical note
B. Estimated Value of the tender]
C. The lowest offer received
D. Highest offer in the zone of consideration
Answer: A

181. In case of stores contracts, at what rate Liquidated Damages (LD) are to be levied ?

A. 1/2% (half percent) of the price of the delayed stores per week or part of the week
B. 1/2% (half percent) of the price of the delayed stores per month or part of the month
C. 2% of the price of the delayed stores per week or part of the week
D. 1/2% (half percent) of the price of the contract value per week or part of the Week
Answer: A

182. On which day from the date of receipt indicated in PRC, GeM system would auto generate CRAC for full quantity in case the consignee does not issue CRAC within GeM stipulated time?

A 7th day
B 5th day
C 15th day
D 11th day
Answer : D

183. GST is calculated on - - - - -

A Basic cost of the material
B Basic cost of the material and packaging charges
C Basic cost of the raw material
D Basic cost of the material + Forwarding charges + Freight charges
Answer: D

184. How much of total government purchase is presently targeted for purchase from Micro and Small Enterprises?

A Minimum 15%
B Minimum 20%
C Minimum 25%
D Minimum 30%
Answer:C

185. Who is the highest authority of the Stores department at Railway Board level?

A. Additional Member
B. Principal Executive Director (Store)
C. Addition Member (Railway Store)
D. PCMM
Answer: C

186. If a dispute arises during execution of a supply contract between supplier and Railways, who is the competent authority to appoint an arbitrator?

A. PCMM
B. PFA
C. GM
D. DGM (Law)
Answer: c

187. Presently, which of the following items may not be available on GeM?

A. Desktop computer
B. Pedestal Fan
C. Digital Thermometer
D. Bogie frames as per drawing
Answer: d

188. What is the correct name of the Make in India Policy issued by Govt of India in 2017 ?

A. Make in India Order, 2017
B. Make in India Policy, 2017
C. Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order 2017
D. Preference to Make in India Policy, 2017

Answer: C

189. How many items are reserved for procurement from MSEs?
A. 328
B. 358
C. 378
D. 398
Answer: B

190. To which head the material issued to workshop are generally charged to?
A. WMS
B. SINT
C. MAC
D. Purchase Suspense
Answer:a

191. SD in Stores contracts is exempted up to the value of Contract _____
(A) Rs 25 Lakh
(B) Rs. 5 Lakh
(C) Rs. 10 Lakhs
(D) None of the above
Answer: A

192. Part ___ of Model SOP is dealt with delegation of Stores powers.
(A) A
(B) B
(C) C
(D) D
Answer: D

193. Vetting of NS indent for Safety/Passenger necessity items is required for value of _____ and above.
(A) Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
(B) Rs.10 Lakhs
(C) Rs.20 Lakhs
(D) Rs. 1 Lakh
Answer: B

194. Two Member Tender committee (Sr.scale officer of Stores Dept as Convener & Sr.Scale officer of Accounts Dept) for Tenders valued

(A) Rs.25 Lakhs to Rs.50 Lakhs
(B) Rs.10 Lakhs to Rs.50 Lakhs
(C) Rs.50 Lakhs to Rs. 1 Crore
(D) Rs.25 Lakhs to Rs. 1 Crore
Answer: C

195. Three Member Tender committee (Dy.CMM/Sr.DMM of Stores Dept as Convener & JAG/SG officer of Indenting Dept and JAG/SG officer of Accounts Dept) for Tenders (other than Track items) valued
(A) Rs. 1 Crore to Rs.10 Crore
(B) Rs.5 Crores to Rs.10 Crore
(C) Rs. 1 Crore to Rs. 5 Crore
(D) Rs. 5 Crore to Rs. 20 Crore
Answer: A

196. GM can accept the Tenders valued _____
(A) Up to Rs.500 Crores
(B) Full powers (No limit)
(C) Up to Rs. 200 Crores
(D) Up to Rs. 250 Crores
Answer: B

197. Buffer Stock is also known as:
(a) Critical stock
(b) Safety Stock
(C) Inactive stock
(d) emergency stock
Ans. (b) Safety Stock

198. Which of the following scrap items are not condemned by the survey committee in the scrap depot ?
(a) Wagon
(b) MS Sheet
(C) Empty Drum
(d) Coupler Body.
Ans. (a) Wagon

199. Which is the System of Recoupment to be followed for recouping Emergency stores ?
A) Maxima- Minima
B) Periodic review
C) Base stock
D) Combination of (A) & (B)
Ans. (C) Base Stock

200. Railway Stores have been classified into:
(a) 36 groups
(b) 49 groups
(c) 75 groups

(d) 56 groups
Ans : (c)

201. First two digits in any price list No represent:
(a) Part Number
(b) Specification Number
(c) Drawing Number
(d) Group Number
Ans: (d)

202. Signals & Telecommunication Stores are dealt in groups:
(a) 50-59
(b) 40- 49
(c) 70-79
(d) 10-19
Ans: (a)

203. Buffer stock is provided —
A) To meet unforeseen requirement
B) To supply items to other users
C) To make good shortfall due to theft, deterioration
D) To have items out of stock
Answer: A

204. Inactive items are those stock items, stock of which
A) is unserviceable
B) more than 3 months old
C) has not been issued to any user for past 12 months
D) is more than the requirement of next 24 months
Answer: C

205. Only one offer received in respect to Limited/ Open tender is known as —
A) Single tender
B) Single offer;
C) PAC offer
D) Late offer
Answer: B

206. Value of the NS Indent is 50 Lakhs, who is the approving authority
a) PHOD
b) HOD
c) JAG
d) Senior scale
Answer: A

207. Value of the NS Indent is 30 Lakhs, who is the approving authority
a) PHOD
b) HOD
c) JAG
d) Senior scale
Answer: B

208. Value of the PAC Certificate is 60000, who is the signing authority
a) Jr Scale
b) HOD
c) JAG
d) Senior scale
Answer: A

209. Value of the PAC Certificate is 20 Lakhs, who is the signing authority
a) PHOD
b) HOD
c) JAG
d) Senior scale
Answer: B

210. Value of the PAC Certificate is 30 Lakhs, who is the signing authority
a) PHOD
b) HOD
c) JAG
d) Senior scale
Answer:A

FINANCIAL RULES

1. Planning activity demands a high level of --------
a) Conceptual thinking b) visionary thinking c) **both a & b** d) None of these

2. Planning involves an integrated approach for creation of------
a) Infrastructure b) Machinery and Plant c) Human resources d) **All of these**

3. The objective of Rolling Stock Programme is -------
a) Acquisition of rolling stock b) To carryout major repairs on rolling stock
c) To procure Capital/Unit exchange spares d) **All of above**

4. Planning activity is initiated at ---------- level on Indian Railways
a) Corporate planning at Railway Board level b) Zonal level
c) Unit / Divisional level d) **All of these**

5. Planning activity is initiated at ---------- levels on Indian Railways
a) One level b) Two levels c) **Three levels** d) None of these

6. Which of the following is considered for making investment decisions in planning activity?
a) Meeting increased traffic needs b) Improving customer focus
c) Improving quality and train Safety d) **All of above**

7. Demand No.16 covers the following plan heads
a) Plan Head -21 b) Plan Head -41 c) Plan Head -42 d) **All of these**

8. Which of the following is required for 'Under aged' condemnation of rolling stock
a) M268 form b) condition report c) condition report d) **all of these**

9. Rolling stock continued on line beyond codal life for any type of service with the approval of competent authority is considered as
a) Authorized stock b) **overaged stock** c) departmental stock d) underaged stock

10. Approval of ----- is required for normal condemnation of Electric Locos either last POH before the expiry of codal life or thereafter
a) PCME b) **PCEE** c) CWE d) none of these

11. Inspection authority for under-aged condemnation of mainline coaches and trailer coaches on condition basis
a) PCME b) PCEE c) **CWM** d) CWE

12. Inspection authority for under-aged condemnation of accident damaged wagons
a) CWM b) CRSE c) **Sr.DME** d) Sr.DEE

13. Rolling stock approved for condemnation is disposed through----- department
a) Mechanical b) Electrical c) **Stores** d) All of these

14. Procurement of new rolling stock on replacement account is charged to
a) **DRF** b) CAP c) DF d) RRSK

15. Power delegated to PCME to sanction an item under LSMP
a) 10 lakhs b) 50 lakhs c) 1 Crore d) **2 Crore**

16. Power delegated to GM to sanction an item under LSWP under PH-4200
a) 50 Cr b) **10 Cr** c) 5 Cr d) 2.5 Cr

17. Power delegated to GM to sanction an item under LSMP
a) **10 Cr** b) 5 Cr c) 2 Cr d) 50 Lakhs

18. Creation of new assets require
a) Financial justification b) Rate of Return c**) both a & b** d) none of these

19. Itemized Rolling Stock Programme proposals should be sent to Railway Board by --------- of every year
a) **15th September** b) 15th October c) 15th November d) 15th December

20. Total funds projection under Plan Head 41 in the form of *"Works in Progress"* statement should be sent to Board by --------- of every year
a) 15th September b) 15th October c) 15th November d) **15th December**

21. All the M&P used on Indian Railways is divided into ------ categories
a) Two b) Three c) **Four** d) Five

22. Validity period of an item sanctioned under Railway Board M&P Programme
a) 1 year b) 3 years c) **5 years** d) 7 years

23. Itemized Rolling Stock Programme is prepared in the following formats
a) Programmed deliveries b) New Acquisitions c) **Both a & b** d) none of these

24. All measuring instruments/ Gauges are classified as
a) M&P b) **T&P** c) RSP d) none of these

25. Furniture, computers, printers etc. for upkeep of office are classified as
a) M&P b) **T&P** c) RSP d) none of these

26. "Final Grant" will be allotted to the Railways based on
a) August Review b) Revised Estimate c) **Final modification** d) none of these

27. Revised Estimate gives
a) a trend on requirement of funds b) **Half yearly trend on utilization of allotted budget**
c) realistic utilization of funds allotted d) none of these

28. Final modification gives
a) a trend on requirement of funds b) Half yearly trend on utilization of allotted budget
c) **realistic utilization of funds allotted** d) none of these

29. A machine becomes surplus due to
a) closure / change in activity b) reduction in workload c) **both a & b** d) none of these

30. Successfully commissioned new machine shall be entered in the -------- register
a) Day book register b) Inventory register c) **Asset register** d) none of these

31. Nodal officer for all proposals under Plan Head 42 from various departments.
a) PCE b) PCEE c) **PCME** d) PCOM

32. Works that yield a financial return (RoR) of ------ and above are charged under CAP
a) 6% b) **10%** c) 12% d) 14%

33. Works which are intended to improve the quality or products or services are proposed under
a) CAP b) DRF c) **DF** d) IRFC (EBR)

34.Plan Head-2100 is for…….
a) **Rolling stock programme** b) Machinery and Plant programme
c) Works programme d) None of these

35. Plan Head-4100 is for…….
a) Rolling stock programme b) **Machinery and Plant programme**
c) Works programme d) None of these

36. Plan Head-4200 is for…….
a) Rolling stock programme b) Machinery and Plant programme
c) **Works programme** d) None of these

37. Amenities for staff come under plan head……..
a) PH-4100 b) PH-4200 c)**PH-5200** d) PH-5300

38.Customer amenities come under plan head……..
a) PH-4100 b) PH-4200 c)PH-5200 d) **PH-5300**

39. Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh' (RRSK) has been created in 2017-18 with a corpus of ₹1 lakh crore over a period of five years for------
a) Staff welfare works b) Passenger amenity works
c) **Critical safety related works** d) none of these

40. The validity period of M&P item sanctioned by the GM/PCME is …… years.
a) One year b) Two years c)**Three years** d) Five years

41. Bulk Rolling Stock programme works costing more than ₹2.5 crores appear in _____ pink
a) Zonal pink book b) LAW book c) **Railway Board pink book** d) none of these

42. Which demand deals with 'Assets acquisition, construction and replacements' _____
a) Demand No.5 b) Demand No.6 c) Demand No.10 d) **Demand No.16**

43. At zonal level Nodal officer for M&P programme is _____
a) PCE b) PCOM c) **PCME** d) None of these

44. At zonal level Nodal officer for works programme is _____
a**) PCE** b) PCOM c) PCME d) None of these

45. At zonal level Nodal department for RSP works is _____
a) Engineering b) Operating c) Electrical d) **Mechanical**

46. Railway Board expenditure comes under
a) **Demand No.1** b) Demand No.2 c) Demand No.3 d) Demand No.4

47. Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) including survey, comes under
a) Demand No.1 b) **Demand No.2** c) Demand No.3 d) Demand No.4

48. Expenditure on 'Repair and maintenance of permanent way and works' comes under
a) **Demand No.4** b) Demand No.5 c) Demand No.6 d) Demand No.7

49. Expenditure on 'Repair and maintenance of Motive Power' comes under
a) Demand No.4 b) **Demand No.5** c) Demand No.6 d) Demand No.7

50. Expenditure on 'Repair and maintenance of Carriages and Wagons.' comes under
a) Demand No.4 b) Demand No.5 c) **Demand No.6** d) Demand No.7

51. Expenditure on 'Repair and maintenance of Plant and Equipment' comes under
a) Demand No.4 b) Demand No.5 c) Demand No.6 d) **Demand No.7**

52. Expenditure on 'Operating Expenses – Rolling Stock and Equipment' comes under
a) **Demand No.8** b) Demand No.9 c) Demand No.10 d) Demand No.11

53. Expenditure on 'Operating Expenses – Traffic ' comes under
a) Demand No.8 b) **Demand No.9** c) Demand No.10 d) Demand No.11

54. Expenditure on 'Operating Expenses – Fuel ' comes under
a) Demand No.8 b) Demand No.9 c) **Demand No.10** d) Demand No.11

55. Expenditure on 'Staff welfare and amenities 'comes under
a) Demand No.8 b) Demand No.9 c) Demand No.10 d) **Demand No.11**

56. Plan Head No.14 deals with _____works
a) **Gauge conversion** b) Doubling c) Computerization d) Track renewal

57. Plan Head No.15 deals with _____ works
a) Gauge conversion b) **Doubling** c) Computerization d) Track renewal

58. Plan Head No.17 deals with _____ works
a) Gauge conversion b) Doubling c) **Computerization** d) Track renewal

59. Plan Head No.31 deals with _____ works
a) Gauge conversion b) Doubling c) Computerization d) **Track renewal**

60. Developmental Fund (DF-1) is used for ------ works
a) **Passenger and other railway user's amenities work** b) Labor Welfare Works
c) Operational improvements d) Safety works

61. Developmental Fund (DF-2) is used for ------ works
a) Passenger and other railway user's amenities work b) **Staff Welfare Works**
c) Operational improvements d) Safety works

62. Developmental Fund (DF-3) is used for ------ works
a) Passenger and other railway user's amenities work b) Labor Welfare Works
c) **Operational improvements** d) Safety works

63. Developmental Fund (DF-4) is used for ------ works
a) Passenger and other railway user's amenities work b) Labor Welfare Works
c) Operational improvements d) **Safety works**

64. Training expenditure (zonal / divisional) comes under
a) Demand No.2 b) Demand No.16 c) Demand No.12 d) **Demand No.12**

65. Appropriation to funds comes under
a) Demand No.11 b) Demand No.13 c) **Demand No.14** d) Demand No.15

66. Which of the following committees examines the Railway Budget in detail?
A. Public Accounts Committee B. Estimates Committee
C. Railway Convention Committee D. Committee on Public Undertakings

67. The Railway Budget was merged with the General Budget in which year?
A. 2015 B. 2016 **C. 2017** D. 2018

68. Which article of the Constitution deals with the presentation of Annual Financial Statement to Parliament?
A. Article 110 **B. Article 112** C. Article 265 D. Article 360

69. Before the merger, the Railway Budget was presented how many days before the General Budget?
A. 5 days B. 7 days C. 10 days **D. 14 days**

70. The Railway Convention Committee is primarily concerned with:
A. Examining railway expenditure **B. Fixing dividend payable to the general revenues**
C. Approving railway projects D. Auditing railway accounts

71. The Parliamentary control over railway finance is exercised through:
A. Budget discussions B. Railway Convention Committee
C. Question Hour and other motions **D. All of the above**

72. Who presents the railway-related portion of the Union Budget in the Lok Sabha now?
A. Minister of Railways **B. Finance Minister** C. Prime Minister D. Speaker of Lok Sabha

73. Which of the following is NOT a form of parliamentary control over railway finance?
A. Audit by CAG **B. Zero Hour** C. Demand for Grants D. Supplementary Grants

74. The appropriation for railways is made under which type of bill?
A. Finance Bill B. Money Bill **C. Appropriation Bill** D. Railway Bill

75. Which committee specifically recommends the rate of dividend payable by Railways to the Consolidated Fund of India?
A. Finance Committee **B. Railway Convention Committee**
C. Public Accounts Committee D. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs

76. The Public Accounts Committee examines:
A. Railway plans only **B. The audit reports of CAG on railway finances**
C. Railway Budget estimates D. None of the above

77. Demand for Grants for Railways are submitted to:
A. Rajya Sabha only **B. Lok Sabha only** C. Both Houses of ParliamentD. President of India

78. The CAG submits audit reports related to Railways to:
A. Finance Ministry B. Railway Board **C. President of India** D. Prime Minister

79. Who lays the Railway Finance audit reports before Parliament?
A. CAG directly B. Finance Minister
C. President through Parliament D. Railway Minister

80. Which parliamentary device is most effective in seeking accountability on railway financial matters?
A. Question Hour B. Calling Attention Motion
C. Demand for Grants D. Adjournment Motion

81. Railway finance was separated from general finance in which year?
A. 1920 **B. 1924** C. 1928 D. 1947

82. Who prepares the annual accounts of the Indian Railways?
A. Finance Ministry B. CAG **C. Railway Board** D. NITI Aayog

84. The merger of Railway Budget with General Budget aimed to:
A. Increase autonomy of Railways B. Reduce parliamentary oversight
C. Reduce procedural complexity and ensure efficient financial management
D. Increase railway fares

85. The total capital and revenue expenditure of Indian Railways is finally approved by:
A. Railway Board B. NITI Aayog **C. Parliament** D. Finance Commission

86. The Ministry of Railways is accountable to:
A. NITI Aayog B. Railway Board **C. Parliament** D. Prime Minister

157455/2020/O/o SR.DME/CO-ORD/SC/SCR

Syllabus for selection to the post of JE C&W in scale ₹9300-34800+4200 GP(L-6) against 25% PRQ

I. Coach maintenance activities

1. Various types of coaching stock in Indian Railways and salient features of ICF bogie and FIAT bogie.
2. IRCA Part IV and Passenger amenity items, furbishing items and safety items in coaching stock.
3. Air brake system of ICF & LHB coaching stock.
4. Air brake testing of coaching stock.
5. Maintenance practices of ICF&LHB coaches.
6. Details of the items attended in PM, SM and OEM attention.
7. R&D activities carried out in coaching stock.
8. Various registers maintained in the coaching maintenance.
9. Procedure of IOH coaching stock.
10. Various ICF coach dimensions.
11. Bio Toilets maintenance.
12. Latest developments/modifications in coaching stock.
13. CMM (Coach Maintenance Module).
14. RPC-IV.
15. OBHS, MCC, CTS, Pest & Rodent control contracts – Monitoring.

II. Wagon maintenance activities

1. Various types of wagons.
2. Procedure of examination pattern for different freight stocks followed in S.C.Railway.
3. IRCA Part- III and Procedure of ROH of BOXN, BCN,BOBRN& BLC etc.
4. Air brake system prevailing in BOXN, BCN and Air brake testing procedure of goods train.
5. The concepts on door operating mechanism prevailing in BOBR wagons.
6. Classification of categories of body repairs in BOXN wagons.
7. Various parameters to be recorded in a wagon in case of a derailment.
8. Latest modifications in BCNHL wagon doors.
9. Circumstances under which the BPC becomes invalid in CC premium and end to end rakes.
10. Various registers maintained in freight stock.
11. Various BOXN, BCN and BOBR wagon dimensions.
12. FMM (Freight Maintenance Module).
13. Latest developments/modifications in Freight stock.

III. General

1. Brake down attention facilities set up in SC division.
2. Duties of C&W Supervisors at accident site.
3. Brake binding on pass through trains and corrective & preventive action.
4. Train parting on pass through and corrective & preventive action.
5. Roller bearing failures in coaching & wagon stock and corrective & preventive action.
6. Basics of Official Language Act, 1963 and 1976.
7. Incentives given for implementing official language.

20/1/2020

Sr.DME/Co-ord/SC

30/1/2020
OS/C&W

SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

Office of the Divl.Rly.Manager
Personnel Branch, 4th Floor
Sanchalan Bhavan,
Secunderabad.

No.SCR/P-SC/210(a)/25% JE PRQ(C&W)/EM. Date: 18.05.2020.

Sr.DME/Co-ord/SC, Sr.CDO/SC, Sr.CDO/HYB, CDO/SC, ADME/RDM
SSE/C&W/SC, HYB, SNF, KZJ, RDM, BPA, DKJ, BDCR, BIDR, PRLI.

Sub:- Selection to the post of Junior Engineer (C&W) in Level 6 of 7th CPC Pay Matrix against 25 % Promotional Quota in Mech. (C&W) Dept. on SC Division.

Ref:- This office notification dated 04.05.2020.

* * *

Further to the notification dated 04.05.2020 for formation of panel for 11 posts of JE/C&W against 25% promotional Quota, It is advised that with regard to the circulation of question bank the following terms and conditions are mentioned below.

In terms of Rly Bd's Lr No. E(NG)I-2006/PM I/34 dated 06.11.2006,CPO/SC's S.C.No 196/2006,updated question bank covering the complete syllabus is provided to the staff concerned or the same can be downloaded from the official **website of http//www.scr.indianrailways.gov.in/about us>> Divisions>>Secunderabad>>Perosnnel>>Notifications and Results.**

It is further advised that there will not be any mandatory limit of questions from the question bank.

The controlling officer/Supervisor to ensure that the question bank is circulated to all there eligible staff and postponement of selection due to non-circulation of question bank will not be entertained at a later date.

Question bank is only indicative in nature but not exhaustive. The examinees are advised to update their knowledge with latest rules / circulars / policies.

The question banks so prepared should be updated regularly in accordance with the changing technology and job requirements.

(B. ARUN KUMAR)
DPO/SC
for Sr. Divisional Personnel Officer /SC.

C/- Ch.OS/Selection Cell for information.
C/- Ch.OS/PNM.

for Sr. Divisional Personnel Officer /SC.

O/C
18/05/2020

ICF

1. The standard wheel gauge of passenger BG coaching stock is
   (a) $1600\pm^{2}{}_{1}$ mm (b) $1601\pm^{2}{}_{1}$ mm
   (c) $1600\pm^{2}{}_{2}$ mm (d) $1600\pm^{1}{}_{1}$ mm
2. Length over body of ICF BG coaches is
   (a) 2334 mm (b) 2310 mm
   (c) 21337 mm (d) 22132 mm
3. Rigid wheelbase of ICF BG trolley is –
   (a) 2896 mm (b) 2803 mm
   (c) 2990 mm (d) 2837 mm
4. At what interval, the intensive cleaning of any coach is done?
   (a) Three month (b) One month
   (c) Six month (d) Eight month
5. What is the interval for cleaning coach water tank?
   (a) 15 days (b) 25 days
   (c) one month (d) two month
6. What is the period for the POH of any OCV attached to a passenger train?
   (a) Nine month (b) 12 month
   (c) 18 month (d) 24 month
7. What shall be the period for POH for a coach attached to Mail/ Express train?
   (a) 9 month (b) 12 month
   (c) 18 month (d) 24 month
8. What shall be the period for POH of PCV attached with any other train other than mail/ Express train?
   (a) 9 month (b) 12 month
   (c) 18 month (d) 24 month
9. The other name of pilot valve is –
   (a) PESAD (b) PEASD
   (c) PDEAS (d) EPASD
10. What is the period for POH of departmental coach?
    (a) 24 month (b) 36 month
    (c) 42 month (d) 60 month
11. What is the Transportation code of inspection carriage (Administrative)?
    (a) AR (b) CR
    (c) IC (d) RA
12. As per policy circular No-4 secondary examination of mail/express has been skipped on round trip upto-
    (a) 800 Km (b) 1500 Km
    (c) 3500 Km (d) 1800 Km
13. In coach, the load transmission takes place through -
    (a) Center pivot (b) Bogie
    (c) Side bearer (d) Wheel
14. The 'K' type composite brake block should be changed, if worn out beyond-
    (a) 10 mm (b) 12 mm
    (c) 20 mm (d) 22 mm
15. Std. packing pieces of ICF coach is –
    (a) 13, 14, 26 mm (b) 13, 22, 28 mm
    (c) 13, 26, 38, 48 mm (d) 22, 26, 32 mm
16. Coaching stock accident involving human life enquiry by-
    (a) CME (b) CRS
    (c) Sr.DME (d) ADRM

17. Yellow strips on end body of ICF indicate is –
    (a) Anti telescopic (b) Dual brake
    (c) In built air brake (d) Non-Anti telescopic
18. For finding what defect UST is done?
    (a) Internal crack (b) external crack
    (c) Air flow crack (d) None of the above
19. What is Codal life of steel bodied coaches (Including dining / pantry cars) -
    (a) 40 years (b) 30 years
    (c) 25 years (d) 22 years
20. Codal life of light utilization categories of coaches is -
    (a) 40 years (b) 30 years
    (c) 25 years (d) 20 years
21. All newly built coaches shall be given IOH after -
    (a) One month (b) six month
    (c) one year (d) two year
22. The length over buffer of ICF/ RCF coach is -
    (a) 22297 mm (b) 22299 mm
    (c) 21996 mm (d) 21030 mm
23. Over all width of ICF/ RCF coach is -
    (a) 3251 mm (b) 3250 mm
    (c) 3245 mm (d) 3991 mm
24. The height from rail level of ICF/ RCF coach is -
    (a) 3886 mm (b) 4025 mm
    (c) 3991mm (d) 3251 mm
25. Rehabilitation of coaching stock is carried out between –
    (a) 10 to 12 year (b) 12 to 15 year
    (c) 15 to 18 year (d) 18 20 year
26. How many emergency windows provided in AC ICF/RCF coaches are –
    (a) Two (b) Three
    (c) Four (d) Five
27. Rehabilitation cost of coaching stock is
    (a) 15% of the total cost (b) 20% of the total cost
    (c) 25% of the total cost (d) 35% of the total cost
28. What do you mean by FRP?
    (a) Fibre recalling panel (b) Fibre reinforced plastic
    (c) First reduction plastic (d) Fine reinforced panel
29. The maximum standard buffer height above rail level to center of buffer is –
    (a) 1085 mm (b) 1100 mm
    (c) 1105 mm (d) 1030 mm
30. The minimum permissible buffer height above rail level to center of buffer is –
    (a) 1105 mm (b) 1145 mm
    (c) 1115 mm (d) 1030 mm
31. Standard buffer projection from Headstock is –
    (a) 650 mm (b) 635 mm
    (c) 620 mm (d) 660 mm
32. Minimum Permissible buffer projection from Headstock is –
    (a) 635 mm (b) 605 mm
    (c) 590 mm (d) 584 mm

33. The diameter of buffer plunger face of ICF coaches is –
    (a) 552 mm (b) 457 mm
    (c) 493 mm (d) 510 mm
34. What is the distance between two buffers at one end?
    (a) 1952 mm (b) 1976 mm
    (c) 1956 mm (d) 1992 mm
35. What is the maximum buffer plunger stroke in mm?
    (a) 127.0 mm (b) 129.0 mm
    (c) 131.0 mm (d) 133.0 mm
36. The ICF buffer plunger is made of –
    (a) Mild steel (b) Cost iron
    (c) Cast steel (d) Aluminum Alloy
37. In loaded condition, the minimum permissible height of buffer in ICF coach is –
    (a) 1090 mm (b) 1105 mm
    (c) 1030 mm (d) None of the above
38. The draw & buffing force transmission in coach is through -
    (a) Centre pivot (b) Bogie
    (c) Side bearer (d) Wheel
39. The Ineffective Percentage allowed for AC Coaches is
    (a) 10% (b) 11%
    (c) 8% (d) 12%
40. Maximum hauling capacity of H type CBC is -
    (a) 7000 ton (b) 8000 ton
    (c) 9000 ton (d) 10000 ton
41. What thickness of hard packing ring used for 889 to 864 mm diameter of two wheel sets of bogie in adjustment of buffer height?
    (a) 10.0 mm (b) 12.0 mm
    (c) 13.0 mm (d) 20.0 mm
42. What thickness of hard packing ring used for 863 to 840 mm diameter of two wheel sets of bogie in adjustment of buffer height?
    (a) 12.0 mm (b) 16.0 mm
    (c) 20.0 mm (d) 26.0 mm
43. Thickness of hard packing ring used for 839 to 820 mm diameter of two wheel sets of bogie in adjustment of buffer height is -
    (a) 16.0 mm (b) 20.0 mm
    (c) 38.0 mm (d) 46.0 mm
44. Thickness of hard packing ring used for 819mm diameter of two wheel sets of bogie in adjustment of buffer height is -
    (a) 20.0 mm (b) 38.0 mm
    (c) 46.0 mm (d) 48.0 mm
45. Nominal thickness of buffer casing body wall is –
    (a) 9.50 mm (b) 10.50 mm
    (c) 11.50 mm (d) 13.50 mm
46. What is wear limit of buffer casing body wall?
    (a) 2.50 mm (b) 3.50 mm
    (c) 4.50 mm (d) 5.50 mm
47. What is the weakest link of the 'H' type tight lock center buffer coupler?
    (a) Draft gear (b) Knuckle

(c) Lock (d) Yoke pin

48. Destruction tube is provided inside the –
    (a) Buffer (b) Head stock
    (c) under sole bar (d) None
49. Capacity of air reservoir (AR) of the coach is –
    (a) 150 Lit. (b) 200 Lit
    (c) 250 Lit. (d) 300 Lit.
50. 'A' dimension of a passenger train (Non AC coach) is –
    (a) 14± 2 mm (b) 16+2/-0 mm
    (c) 16± 4 mm (d) 18 ± 2 mm
51. In an AC coach, 'A' dimension should be –
    (a) 18± 2 mm (b) 20± 2 mm
    (c) 22± 2 mm (d) 22+2/-0 mm
52. In a passenger train 'e' dimension is –
    (a) 378± 20 mm (b) 375±25 mm
    (c) 370±10 mm (d) 380±20 mm
53. In the passenger train, the diameter of brake pipe & feed pipe is –
    (a) 20.0 mm (b) 25.0 mm
    (c) 28.0 mm (d) 30.0 mm
54. In the passenger train, the diameter of branch pipe is –
    (a) 15.0 mm (b) 18.0 mm
    (c) 20.0 mm (d) 22.0 mm
55. What is the diameter of branch pipe in between PEAV to PEASD?
    (a) 10.0 mm (b) 25.0 mm
    (c) 30.0 mm (d) 20.0 mm
56. During full service application, Brake pipe pressure is dropped to –
    (a) 2.0 Kg/cm^2 (b) 1.0 Kg/cm^2
    (c) 3.0 Kg/cm^2 (d) 1.5 Kg/cm^2
57. At originating station the brake power percentage for mail/express train should be –
    (a) 85% (b) 90%
    (c) 100% (d) 75%
58. Cut off angle cock can be fitted to-
    (a) FP (b) BP
    (c) BP&FP both (d) None of the above
59. What is the piston stroke of air brake coaching train fitted with modified horizontal lever?
    (a) 60±10 mm (b) 80±10 mm
    (c) 85±15 mm (d) 85±5 mm
60. What is the diameter of bogie mounted brake cylinder?
    (a) 220 mm (b) 210 mm
    (c) 203 mm (d) 200 mm
61. The brake cylinder diameter of conventional air brake system is –
    (a) 205 mm (b) 355 mm
    (c) 325 mm (d) 305 mm
62. The rate of air leakage in single car testing should not be more then –
    (a) 0.02 Kg/cm^2/min (b) 1.0 Kg/cm^2 /min
    (c) 0.2 Kg/cm^2/min (d) 0.1 Kg/cm^2 /min
63. In emergency application the brake cylinder pressure rises from 0-3.6 kg/cm^2 in –
    (a) 15-20 sec (b) 5-10 sec

(c) 3-5 sec (d) 8-10 sec

64. Check valve with choke allows air from –
    (a) BP to FP (b) FP to CR
    (c) FP to AR (d) AR to BC
65. When brake is manually released by QRV, which pressure will be vent out?
    (a) BC pressure (b) AR pressure
    (c) BP pressure (d) CR pressure
66. What is the pressure of control reservoir in coaching trains?
    (a)6.0 Kg/cm^2 (b) 5.0 Kg/cm^2
    (c) 6.0 to .2 Kg/cm^2 (d) 4.8 Kg/cm^2
67. In coaching trains, auxiliary reservoir is charged to -
    (a) 5.0 Kg/cm^2 (b) 6.0 Kg/cm^2
    (c) 4.8 Kg/cm^2 (d) 5.5 Kg/cm^2
68. Reduction in BP pressure for minimum application is -
    (a) 1.0 to1.5 Kg/cm^2 (b) 0.8 to 1.0 Kg/cm^2
    (c) 0.5 to 0.8 Kg/cm^2 (d) 0.1 to 05 Kg/cm^2
69. Reduction in BP pressure for service application is -
    (a) 1.0 to 05 Kg/cm^2 (b) 1.0 to 1.5 Kg/cm^2
    (c) 0.5 to 0.8 Kg/cm^2 (d) 0.8 to 1.0 Kg/cm^2
70. Reduction in BP pressure for full service application is -
    (a) 1.0 to 1.5 Kg/cm^2 (b) 0.8 to 1.0 Kg/cm^2
    (c) 0.5 to 0.8 Kg/cm^2 (d) 0.1 to 05 Kg/cm^2
71. Reduction in BP pressure for emergency application is -
    (a) 1.0 to 1.5 Kg/cm^2 (b) 1.5 to 3.8 Kg/cm^2
    (c) 0.5 to 0.8 Kg/cm^2 (d) 3.8 to 5..0 Kg/cm^2
72. What is the choke diameter of guard's emergency brake valve?
    (a) 4.0 mm (b) 5.0 mm
    (c) 6.0 mm (d) 8.0 mm
73. The three-branch pipe attached to common pipe bracket, where the middle pipe lead to
    (a) CR (b) DV
    (c) BC (d) AR
74. During brake release, air from BC goes to
    (a) AR (b) CR
    (c) DV (d) Atmosphere
75. At what schedule, testing of pressure gauge and replacement of the defective gauge in SLR?
    (a) IOH (b) 'A' schedule
    (c) 'B' Schedule (d) Special schedule
76. The type of dirt collector, used in bogie mounted passenger coach is -
    (a) 2- way (b) 4-way
    (c) 3-way (d) single way
77. When DV is working condition the position of DV handle is –
    (a) Horizontal (b) Inclined
    (c) Vertical (d) Parallel
78. The en-route brake power percentages of passenger BG coaching train is –
    (a) 85% (b) 90%
    (c) 100% (d) Not specified
79. What is the capacity of control reservoir of passenger coach?
    (a) 6.0 litre (b) 7.0 litre

(c) 9.0 litre (d) 10.0 litre

80. What should be the effective maximum pressure in brake cylinder during full service application is
    (a) 3.6 ± 0.1 Kg/cm^2 (b)3.7 ± 0.1 Kg/cm^2
    (c) 3.8 ± 0.1 Kg/cm^2 (d) 4.1 ± 0.1 Kg/cm^2
81. DV is directly mounted on -
    (a) AR (b) Brake pipe
    (c) Brake cylinder (d) Common pipe bracket
82. Which one of the following valve in DV controls charging of CR?
    (a) Main valve (b) Cut off valve
    (c) Quick service valve (d) Limiting device
83. Control reservoir in air brake system is –
    (a) To control FP pressure (b) To control DV valve
    (c) To control Brake system (d) None of the above
84. Auxiliary reservoir is assisting in –
    (a) Charging of DV (b) Charging of BP
    (c) Sending air to BC (d) Charging of CR
85. Dirt Collector should be cleaned within –
    (a) At the time of IOH (b) At the time of 'A' schedule
    (c) At the time of POH (d) At the time of 'B' schedule
86. In air brake system, brake should apply when the rate of drop of air pressure in BP is –
    (a) 0.6 Kg/cm^2/min in six sec (b) 0.3 Kg/cm^2 in one sec
    (c) 0.4 Kg/cm^2 in one sec (d) 0.1 Kg/cm^2 in one sec
87. In air brake system, brake should not apply when the rate of drop of air pressure in BP is –
    (a) 0.3 Kg/cm^2in 60 sec (b) 0.4 Kg/cm^2 in 4 sec
    (c) 0.5 Kg/cm^2 in 30 sec (d) 0.8 Kg/cm^2 in 8 sec
88. The function of non-return valve used in air brake system is –
    (a) To reduce BP
    (b) To prevent flow of air from AR to FP
    (c) To prevent CR to be charged
    (d) To prevent flow of air from CR to BP

89. Which equipment are not charged, when DV is isolated
    (a) Control reservoir and brake cylinder
    (b) Brake cylinder
    (c) Control reservoir auxiliary reservoir
    (d) Auxiliary reservoir and brake cylinder
90. The vent hole is provided in the cut off angle cock to (when angle cock is closed)
    a) Exhaust air pressure of air hose into atmosphere
    (b)The amount of vacuum
    (c) To arrest air pressure from air hose
    (d) None of the above
91. What is the thickness of roof sheet in ICF coach?
    (a) 2.1 mm (b) 1.9 mm
    (c) 1.8 mm (d) 1.6 mm
92. Water tank capacity of ICF coach is –
    (a) 1600 litre (b) 1800 litre
    (c) 1500 litre (d) 2000 litre
93. Under shung tank capacity of roof mounted AC coaches fitted with WRA system is –
    (a) 1600 Litre (b) 1700 Litre
    (c) 1800 Litre (d) 2000 Litre
94. When did first Shatabdi Express train
    (a) 1986 (b) 1988
    (c) 1990 (d) 1987
95. Minimum and Maximum air pressure required for WRA is –
    (a) 0.35 Kg/cm2&0.75 Kg/cm2 (b) 0.45 Kg/cm2& 0.5 Kg/Cm2
    (c) 0.55 Kg/cm2& 0.6 Kg/cm2 (d) 0.65 Kg/cm2& 0.75 Kg/cm2
96. Sole bar of ICF coach consists of –
    (a) Z section (b) I section
    (c) Y section (d) U section
97. What capacity of the equalizing stays of the shatabdi Exp.?
    (a) 22 tons (b) 20 tons
    (c) 16 tons (d) 14 tons
98. What is amount of the oil per side bearer in ICF coaches?
    (a) 1.2 letter (b) 1.6 letter
    (c) 2.5 letter (d) 2.2 letter
99. What is the distance between side bearers of ICF coach?
    (a) 1560 mm (b) 1590 mm
    (c) 1600 mm (d) 1610 mm
100. What is the oil level in dashpot?
    (a) 50.0 mm (b) 40.0 mm
    (c) 75.0 mm (d) 90.0 mm
101. What should be the interval of check the dashpot oil in mail/Express train?
    (a) 15 days (b) 25 days
    (c) one month (d) two month
102. What is the amount of oil per dashpot in 40-mm depth in modified guide arrangement?
    (a) 1.6 Litre (b) 2.5 Litre
    (c) 2.2 Litre (d) 1.9 Litre
103. What is the interval of check the side bearer oil?

(a) One month (b) 25 days
(c) 15 days (d) 10 days

104. In bogie mounted air brake systems, the No of brake cylinder in a coach are
(a) 8 (b) 6
(c) 2 (d) 4

105. The weight of the coach is transferred through -
(a) Side bearer (b) Equalizing stay
(c) Helical spring (d) Bolster

106. Center pivot pin does not transmit any -
(a) Horizontal load (b) Tractive
(c) Breaking force (d) Vertical force

107. New dimension of side bearers wearing plate is -
(a) 10.0 mm (b) 12.0 mm
(c) 14.0 mm (d) 16.0 mm

108. What is shop renewal dimension of side bearer wearing plate?
(a) 10.0 mm (b) 9.0 mm
(c) 8.0 mm (d) 7.5 mm

109. Condemning size of side bearer wearing plate is -
(a) 10.0 mm (b) 9.0 mm
(c) 8.50 mm (d) 7.50 mm

110. Newly dimension of side bearer wearing pieces is -
(a) 45.0 mm (b) 44.0 mm
(c) 43.0 mm (d) 42.0 mm

111. Shop renewal size of side bearer wearing piece is -
(a) 45.0 mm (b) 44.50 mm
(c) 43.50 mm (d) 42.50 mm

112. What is the condemning size of side bearer wearing piece?
(a) 45.0 mm (b) 44.0 mm
(c) 43.0 mm (d) 42.0 mm

113. Diagonal gauge for axle guide of 13 t & 16.25 t bogie is -
(a) 3912± 1.0 mm (b) 3812± 1.0 mm
(c) 3712± 1.0 mm (d) 3612± 1.0 mm

114. Which type brake system, external slack adjuster have been eliminated?
(a) BMBC (b) UMBS
(c) BMBS & UMBS (d) None of the above

115. What is the modification of equalizing stay rod?
(a) Fitted 16 tons in all coaches (b) fitted 18 t o tons in all coaches
(c) Fitted 14 tons in all coaches (d) none of the above

116. The color code of helical spring of ICF bogie is –
(a) Yellow, blue, green (b) Yellow, red, green
(c) White, blue, green (d) White, red, green

117. What type of axle guidance arrangement used in ICF/RCF bogie?
(a) Oil clamping
(b) Telescopic axle guide with oil damping
(c) Vertical oil damping
(d) pneumatic axle guide

118. One of the function of Anchor links?
(a) To joint bolster and side frame

(b)To prevent rational movement of bolster
(c)To connect with upper plank and lower plank
(d)None of the above

119. Which type of grease used in roller bearing in ICF coach?
(a) Servo –20 (b) Lithium base
(c) Servo –40 (d) Graphite –20

120. What quantity of grease filled per axle box of SKF make bearing?
(a) 1.75 kg (b) 2.00 kg
(c) 2.25 kg (d) 2.5 kg

121. What quantity of grease filled per axle box of other than SKF make bearing?
(a) 1.75 kg (b) 2.00 kg
(c) 2.25 kg (d) 2.5 kg

122. LHB coaches are provided with what type of bearing?
(a) Spherical type (b) Plain bearing
(c) CTRB (d) None of the above

123. In air brake coach, PEAV & PEASD is connected to branch pipe is –
(a) FP (b) BP
(c) BC (d) DV

124. The pulling force required for alarm chain testing should not be more then -
(a) 12 kg (b) 10 kg
(c) 20 kg (d) 30 kg

125. What is the choke size of PEAV
(a) 4.0 mm (b) 5.0 mm
(c) 6.0 mm (d) 8.0 mm

126. What is the chock size of Guard emergency brake valve?
(a) 8.0 mm (b) 6.0 mm
(c) 5.0 mm (d) 4.0 mm

127. At what schedule, the over hauling and testing of alarm chain apparatus is done
(a) 'A' schedule (b) 'B' schedules
(c) 'C' schedule (d) Special schedule

128. The full name of PEAV is –
(a) Power energy valve (b) Passenger entrance valve
(c) Passenger emergency alarm valve (d) Pipe emergency valve

129. PEAV & PEASD can be isolated by-
(a) Isolate isolating cock between branch pipe of BP & DV
(b) Isolate isolating cock between branch pipe of FP& BP
(c) Isolate isolating cock fitted in branch pipe
(d) Isolate isolating cock of BC

130. What is the free height of 16.25 tons axle box spring?
(a) 360 mm (b) 365 mm
(c) 375 mm (d) 380 mm

131. What is the free height of non-AC coach axle box spring?
(a) 355 mm (b) 360 mm
(c) 367 mm (d) 370 mm

132. Free height of all non-AC ICF type axle box spring is -
(a) 375 mm (b) 372 mm
(c) 360 mm (d) 315 mm

133. Free height of AC ICF type bolster coil spring is -

(a) 375 mm (b) 385 mm
(c) 400 mm (d) 416 mm

134. What is colour code of 'A' group coil spring is
(a) Yellow (b) Green
(c) oxford blue (d) White

135. What is co lour code of 'B' group coil spring is -
(a) Oxford blue (b) White
(c) Green (d) Yellow

136. What is co lour code of 'C' group coil spring is -
(a) Oxford blue (b) White
(c) Green (d) Yellow

137. Piston stroke (coach) of bogie mounted brake cylinder is –
(a) 28 mm (b) 32 mm
(c) 36 mm (d) 38 mm

138. In BMBS hole adjustment of curved pull rod to be done when wheel diameter reaches to -
(a) 839 mm (b) 842 mm
(c) 846 mm (d) None of the above

139. Permissible variations in wheel tread diameter for four-wheeled bogie on the same axle on BG is –(while turning the wheel)
(a) 0.5 mm (b) 0.49 mm
(c) 0.30 mm (d) 0.45 mm

140. Permissible variations in wheel tread diameter on the same coach on BG is –(while turning the wheel)
(a) 12.0 mm (b) 10.0 mm
(c) 11.0 mm (d) 13.0 mm

141. Permissible variations in wheel tread diameter for the same bogie on BG is -(while turning the wheel)
(a) 10.0 mm (b) 7.0 mm
(c) 5.0 mm (d) 8.0 mm

142. The axle load of AC coaches is –
(a) 22.0 tons (b) 16.25 tons
(c) 15.0 tons (d) 14.50 tons

143. Axle load capacity of generator (WLLRM) coach is –
(a) 16.0 tons (b) 16.25 tons
(c) 15.0 tons (d) 20.30 tons

144. The use of 13 tons axle load bogie is in –
(a) PVH (b) AC
(c) Power Car (d) Non AC

145. Flat faces on BG coach is permitted up to –
(a) 60.0 mm (b) 50.0 mm
(c) 75.0 mm (d) 90.0 mm

146. High speed ICF coach condemning flange thickness is –
(a) 14.0 mm (b) 13.0 mm
(c) 22.0 mm (d) 10.0 mm

147. Lateral movements of wheels are controlled by –
(a) Axle Guide (b) Journal center
(c) roller bearing (d) Desh pot

148. Bogie wheelbase of ICF/ RCF all coil bogies are -

(a) 2896 mm (b) 2986 mm
(c) 2886 mm (d) 2997 mm

149. Min shop issue size of ICF solid wheel is –
(a) 837 mm (b) 870 mm
(c) 854 mm (d) 8746 mm

150. Flange thickness of new BG wheel coach is –
(a) 28.0 mm (b) 28.50 mm
(c) 29.50 mm (d) 27.50 mm

151. The radius of the root of flange of new BG wheel is –
(a) 14.0 mm (b) 16.0 mm
(c) 18.0 mm (d) 19.0 mm

152. Condemning height of flange on tread on BG wheel is –
(a) 30.0 mm (b) 32.0 mm
(c) 34.0 mm (d) 35.0 mm

153. Condemning size of radius at the top of flange (Sharp flange) of BG main line coach wheel is
(a) 8.0 mm (b) 5.0 mm
(c) 10.0 mm (d) 12.0 mm

154. In ICF coaches, the maximum height from rail level top of the roof is
a) 4025 mm b) 3991 mm
c) 3786mm d) 3886 mm

155. Over all width of ICF coach is
a) 3251 mm b) 3250 mm
c) 3245 mm d) 3991 mm

156. Full form of BP is
a) Bypass b) Brake pipe
c) Bent pipe d) None of above

157. Full form of BC is
a) Brake control b) Beside coach
c) Brake cylinder d) Branch cylinder

158. Full form of AR is
a) Axle on Road b) Axle reservoir
c) Auxiliary Reservoir d) None of the above

159. The expanded name of PEAV is
a) Power energy valve b) Passenger entrance valve
c) Passenger emergency alarm valve d) Passenger Emergency Valve

160. Full name of ACP is
a) Air condition pipe b) Air cooler pipe
c) Alarm chain-pull d) Air cylinder piston

161. Full name of PEASD is
a) Passenger emergency alarm shutdown
b) Passenger emergency alarm signalling device
c) Passenger entrance Signal device
d) Passenger emergency admission signal device

162. POH periodicity of new ICF coach is _____ months
a) 12 b) 18
c) 9 d) 24

163. POH periodicity of old ICF coach is _____ months

a) 12 b) 18
c) 9 d) 24

164. IOH periodicity of old ICF coach is _____ months
a) 12 b) 18
c) 9 d) 24

165. IOH periodicity of new ICF coach is _____ months
a) 12 b) 18
c) 9 d) 24

166. Under which schedule, the manual brake release test is carried out on every coach of the rake?
a) C' schedule b) A' schedule
c) 'B Schedule d) Special schedule

167. Under which schedule, testing and calibration of the pressure gauge (for SLR/guard compartment) is carried out?
a) C' schedule b) A' schedule
c) B' Schedule d) Special schedule

168. Under which schedule is single car test carried out?
a) C' schedule b) A' schedule
c) B' Schedule d) None of above

169. Roller bearings used in ICF coaches
a) Cartridge Tapered Roller Bearing b) Spherical Roller bearing
c) Cylindrical Roller Bearing d) Plain Roller bearing

170. Crown clearance on Jana Shatabdhi non AC coach
a) 45 +/- 3 mm b) 45 +/- 2 mm
c) 45 +2- 3 mm c) 45 +3- 3 mm

171. Decode NFTC
a) Natural Fibre Thermoset concrete Material
b) Natural Ferrous Thermoset composite Material
c) Neutral Fibre Thermoset composite Metal
d) Natural Fibre Thermoset composite Material

172. Maximum permissible speed during rolling in of a train
a) 30 KMPH b) 40 KMPH
c) 35 KMPH d) 25 KMPH

173. Clearance between axle box lug and the bottom of safety strap
a) 40 mm b) 42 mm
b) 35 mm d) 45 mm

174. Man hours required for IOH of a coach
a) 257 man hours b) 254 man hours
c) 255 man hours d) 256 man hours

175. What do you understand by spring stiffness
a) Load per unit deflection b) Length per unit deflection
c) Load per unit length d) None of the above

176. Working piston stroke of Bogie mounted brake cylinder
a) 60+10 mm b) 32 mm
b) 70+/-10 mm c) 32+/-2 mm

177. In Bogie mounted brake cylinder, to what angle the adjusting screw rotates for each stroke to take up slack
a) 20 degree b) 30 degree

c) 35 degree
d) 25 degree

178. In bogie mounted brake system at what wheel diameter the brake gear connection should be shifted to next inner hole of connecting link
a) 838 mm
b) 839 mm
c) 837 mm
d) 833 mm

179. What is the brake cylinder pressure release time from 3.8 kg/cm2 to 0.4 kg/cm2 with single car test rig as per IRCA part IV
a) 15 to 20 seconds
b) 15 to 25 seconds
c) 10 to 20 seconds
d) 45 to 60 seconds

180. What is the drop in brake pipe pressure during sensitivity test with SCTR
a) 0.3 kg/cm2 in 60 seconds
b) 0.6 kg/cm2 in 6 seconds
c) 0.3 kg/cm2 in 6 seconds
d) None of the above

181. What is the insensitivity port diameter provided for single car test rig
a) 0.3 mm
b) 0.3 cm
c) 0.2 mm
d) 0.1 mm

182. Diameter of bogie mounted brake cylinder
a) 211.2 mm
b) 202.3 mm
c) 203.2 mm
d) 253.2 mm

183. Pull required to operate alarm chain apparatus
a) 7 to 10 kg
b) 6 to 10 kg
c) 6 to 10.5 kg
d) none of the above

184. Angle to which split pins and cotters to be split
a) 46^0
b) 43°
c) 35°
d) 45°

185. Condemning thickness of side bearer hard wearing plate in ICF bogie on express train
a) 8.5 mm
b) 8.4 mm
c) 1.5 mm
d) 7.5 mm

186. Maximum diametrical clearance between guide bush and dash pot
a) 1.4mm
b) 1.6mm
c) 2.6mm
c) 1.2mm

LHB

187) What is the full form of LHB?

a) Lower heavy Bogie
b) Linke Hofmann-Busch
c) Low height Bogie
d) None of these

188) What is the length over body of LHB coaches?

a) 23570 mm
b) 23545 mm
c) 23540 mm
d) 23565 mm

189) What is the maximum width over body of LHB coaches?

a) 3260 mm
b) 3240 mm
c) 3456 mm
d) 2356 mm

190) Height of compartment floor from rail level under tare condition of LHB coaches?

a) 1320 mm
b) 1389 mm
c) 1305 mm
d) 1345 mm

191) What is Maximum height of centre line of side CBC above rail for empty vehicle?

a) 1108 mm
b) 1107 mm
c) 1105 mm
d) 1103 mm

192) What is minimum height of centre line of CBC above rail level for loaded vehicle?

a) 1030 mm
b) 1039 mm
c) 1025 mm
d) 1015 mm

193) What is the higher speed potential of LHB coaches?

a) 160 Kmph upgradeable to 180 Kmph
b) 180 Kmph upgradeable to 200 Kmph
c) 160 Kmph upgradeable to 200 Kmph
d) 200 Kmph upgradeable to 220 Kmph

194) What is the wheel gauge of LHB wheel?

a) 1676 mm
b) 1600±21 mm
c)1610 mm
d) 1676 ±21 mm

195) What is the new wheel diameter of LHB wheel?

a) 910 mm
b) 915 mm
c) 912 mm
d) 725 mm

196) What is the condemning limit of LHB wheel diameter?

a) 813 mm
b) 839 mm
c) 845 mm
d) 854 mm

197) How many brake disc on one wheel set?

a) One
b) Two
c) Three
d) Four

198) Which type of Roller bearing is used in LHB coaches?

a) Spherical Roller bearing
b) Plain Roller bearing
c) Cartridge Tapered Roller bearing
d) None of these

199) What is the thickness of wheel flange in LHB coaches?

a) 24 mm
b) 26.5mm
c) 26 mm
d) 25 mm

200) What is the thickness of brake disc?

a) 100 mm
b) 110 mm
c) 105 mm
d) 108 mm

201) What is the diameter of brake disc?

a) 650 mm
b) 630 mm
c) 640 mm
d) 645 mm

202) What is diameter of wheel axle of LHB Coach?

a) 172 MM
b) 170 MM

c) 153 MM
d) 165 MM

203) How many make CTBUs are used on LHB Coaches?

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

204) What is the maximum temperature limit for TIMKEM CTBU?

a) 90 °C
b) 80 °C
c) 85 °C
d) 87 °C

205) How many types of shock absorbers are used in LHB Coaches?

a) 6
b) 5
c) 4
d) 3

206) How many shock absorbers are used in LHB Coaches?

a) 10 nos.
b) 8nos.
c) 18nos.
d) 12 nos.

207) What is the name of shock absorber connected between bogie and car body?

a) Primary
b) Secondary
c)Yaw.
d) None of these.

208) Most important condition for coupling of two coaches is -

a) Both couplers should be in alignment.
b) Both couplers should be within gathering range.
c) Both a & b
d) None of above

209) What is the length over CBC of LHB Coaches?

a) 23590 mm
b) 24000 mm
c) 24095 mm
d) 24225 mm

210) What is the height over roof of LHB Coaches?

a) 4200 mm
b) 4390 mm
c) 4039 mm
d) 4190 mm

211) Approx. "Riding Index" of LHB Coach -

a)3.5
b) 3.8
c) 2.5
d) 3.0

212) Distance between inner wheels of LHB -

a) 12340 mm
b) 10390 mm
c) 11545 mm
d) 12010 mm

213) Distance between centre pivots -

a) 13780 mm
b) 14030 mm
b) 14900 mm
d) 14350 mm

214) Maximum permissible buffer drop under gross load and worn condition is -

a) 65 mm
b) 70 mm
c) 75 mm
d) 80 mm

215) Trip Maintenance Schedule i.e. D1 of LHB Coach is done –

a) 7±1 days
b) 15 days
c) Every Trip
d) 30 days

216) D2 Maintenance Schedule of LHB Coach is done -

a) 30 days ± 1days
b) 30 days ± 3days
c) 30 days ± 5days
d) 30 days ± 7days

217) D3 Maintenance Schedule i.e. of LHB Coach is done -

a) 150 days ± 1days
b) 120 days ± 3days
c) 180 days ± 15 days
d) 90 days ± 7days

218) 'SS-I' (Shop Schedule-1) of LHB coach is done -

a) 1 year
b) 2 years
c) 1.5 year/ 6 lakes Kms earned whichever is earlier
d) 3 years/ 6 lakes Kms earned whichever is earlier

219) 'SS-II' of LHB coach is done -

a) 1 year
b) 2 years
c) 1.5 year/ 6 lakes Kms earned whichever is earlier
d) 3 years/ 12 lakes Kms earned whichever is earlier

220) On KM basis 'SS- I' of LHB coach is done -
a) 5 lakh
b) 6 lakh
c) 9 lakh
d) 12 lakh

221) On KM basis 'SS -II' of LHB coach is done -
a) 5 lakh
b) 6 lakh
c) 12 lakh
d) 24 lakh

222) 'SS -III' of LHB coaches is done -
a) 5 years
b) 4 years
c) 3 years/ 12 lakes Kms earned whichever is earlier
d) 6 years/ 24 lakes Kms earned whichever is earlier

223) 'IOH' of LHB coaches is done -
a) 18 months
b) 12 months
c) 9 months
d) 14 months

224) Codal life of LHB coaches is -
a) 30 years
b) 25 years
c) 35 years
d) None of the above

225) Brake power of air brake for Rajdhani coaches from out station is -
a) 90%
b) 100%
c) 85%
d) 95%

226) Length of car body of LHB coach is -
a) 24000 mm
b) 23540 mm
c) 2400 mm
d) 24430 mm

227) To restrict vertical sliding between engine and power car, the device is known as -
a) Vertical slide protector
b) Restrictor
c) Protecting device
d) None of these

228) What is the wheel base of LHB bogie?
a) 2440 mm
b) 2696 mm
c) 2560 mm
d) 2570 mm

229) Side wall of LHB Coaches are manufactured from -
a) Austenitic steel (SS 304M)
b) IRSM-41
c) Ferritic steel (SS-409M)
d) IRSM-44

230) Roof sheet of LHB Coaches are manufactured from -
a) Austenitic steel (SS 304)
b) IRSM-41
c) Ferritic steel (SS-409)
d) IRSM-44

231) End wall of LHB Coaches are manufactured from -
a) Austenitic steel (SS 304M)
b) IRSM-41
c) Ferritic steel (SS-409M)
d) IRSM-44

232) Trough floor of LHB Coaches are manufactured from -
a) Austenitic steel (SS 304)
b) IRSM-41
c) Ferritic steel (SS-409)
d) IRSM-44

233) Cross members of under frame of LHB Coaches are manufactured from -
a) Austenitic steel (SS 304)
b) IRSM-41
c) Ferritic steel (SS-409)
d) IRSM-44

234) Thickness of Roof sheets of LHB coaches are -
a) 2mm & 2.75
b) 1.25 mm & 1.7 mm
c) 3mm & 3.25 mm
d) 2.75 mm & 2.5 mm

235) Thickness of Corrugated sheets of LHB coaches are -
a) 2 mm
b) 3 mm
c) 1.25 mm
d) 2.5 mm

236) 8. Thickness of side wall sheets of LHB coaches are -

a) 2 mm
b) 3 mm
c) 1.25 mm
d) 2.5 mm

237) Sole bar of LHB Coaches are manufactured from -

a) Austenitic steel (SS 304)
b) IRSM-41
c) Ferritic steel (SS-409)
d) IRSM-44

238) Thickness of sole bar of LHB coaches is -

a) 2 mm
b) 5 mm
c) 4 mm
d) 6 mm

239) Thickness of Roof flange of LHB coaches is -

a) 2 mm
b) 5 mm
c) 4mm
d) 6 mm

240) Material of yaw damper bracket of LHB Coaches is -

a) Cast steel
b) IRSM-41
c) Ferritic steel (SS-409)
d) IRSM-44

241) Yaw damper is fitted on -

a) Sole bar
b) Bogie
c) Under frame
d) Between under frame and bogie frame

242) The Fire Extinguisher used in AC LHB coaches is -

a) Foam type
b) DCP Type
d) CO2 type
d) None of these

243) Fire Extinguisher should be refilled -

a) Every month
b) Every 3 months
c) After 1 year
d) On every trip

244) Torque value of brake caliper mounting bolt is -

a) 200 NM
b) 170 NM
c) 150 NM
d) 190 NM

245) What is the principle of brake system used on LHB coaches?

a) Single pipe air brake system
b) Twin pipe air brake system
c) Twin pipe with disc brake air brake system
d) None of these

246) What is the capacity of AR tank?

a) 200 ltrs
b) 75 ltrs
c) 125 ltrs
d) 300 ltrs

247) 125 Ltr AR tank used for -

a) Toilet purpose
b) Braking purpose
c) Standby
d) None of these.

248) 75 Ltr AR tank used for -

a) Toilet purpose
b) Braking purpose
c) Standby
d) None of these.

249) What is the capacity of CR TANK?

a) 5.0 Liters
b) 6.0 Liters
c) 9.0 Liters
d) 8.0 Liters

250) Bore size of main BP and FP pipe is -

a) 45 mm bore
b) 25 mm bore
c) 20 mm bore
d) 18 mm bore

251) Diameter of BC line branch pipe is -

a) 25 mm
b) 20 mm
c) 18 mm
d) 16 mm

252) Diameter of brake indicator pipe is -

a) 18 mm
b) 10 mm
c) 15 mm
d) 20 mm

253) When brake indicator shows 'Red', the brake will be -

a) Released
b) Applied
c) Indicator defective
d) none

254) When brake indicator shows 'Green' the brake will be -

a) Released
b) Applied
c) Indicator defective
d) None of the above

255) Brake accelerator is a -

a) Brake actuating device
b) Emergency brake application device.
c) Both a & b
d) None of these

256) Principle application of brake accelerator is -

a) Emergency braking in each coach of rake
b) Partial braking in each coach of rake.
c) Similar braking in each coach of rake
d) None of these.

257) Brake accelerator actuates during -

a) Every service application
b) Emergency brake application
c) Both a & b
d) None of these.

258) Minimum rate of pressure required to actuate the brake accelerator -

a) 1.2 kg/cm2 per minute
b) 1.6 kg/cm2 per minute
c) 5 to 3.2 kg/ cm2 in 3 Sec
d) More than 1.6 kg/cm2 per minute

259) Brake accelerator stops venting when BP pressure reached to -

a) 1.0 kg/cm2
b) 3.5 - 3.0 kg/cm2
c) 2.5 - 1.5 kg/cm2
d) 1.5 - 1.0 kg/cm2

260) Brake accelerator is connected to -

a) FP pipe
b) BP pipe
c) BC pipe
d) both a & b

261) 'ASD' stands for -

a) Anti Sleep device
b) Anti slip device
c) Both a & b
d) None of these

262) What is the purpose of Anti Skid system?

a) To protect wheels against skidding.
b) To maintain same speed of all axle
c) Both a & b.
d) None of these

263) What is the purpose of Dump Valve?

a) To maintain approximate same speed of all axles.
b) To protect wheels against skidding
c) A & b both
d) None of these

264) The applications of Dump valve is -

a) Only braking
b) Only De-braking
c) Both braking and de-braking
d) None of these

265) Electricity required for Dump valve operative -

a) 110 volt AC
b) 110 volt DC
c) 24 Volt DC
d) 230 Volt AC

266) Anti skid system is a -

a) Electronic system
b) Pneumatic system
c) Electro Pneumatic system
d) both a & c

267) What is the purpose of speed sensor?

a) To compute the revolutions of each axle
b) To maintain same speed of each axle
c) Either a or b
d) None of these

268) What is the limit of air gap between sensor and phonic wheel?

a) 1.0 - 5.0 mm
b) 1.0 - 10.0 mm

c) 0.9 – 1.4 mm d) 1.0 – 2.5 mm

269) What is the purpose of pressure switch?

a) To actuate antiskid system

b) To provide electric supply to brake accelerator

c) To provide electric supply to dump valve. d) None of these

270) Pressure switch actuate at the train pressure reaches -

a) 0.5 bar b) 1 bar

c) 1.3-1.8 bars. d) 1.5 – 3.0 bars

271) In KNORR BREMSE system pressure switch connected to -

a) FP line b) BP line

c) BC line d) both a & b

272) How many brake cylinders are used in LHB coaches?

a) 6 b) 4

c) 8 d) 16

273) If anti skid system not actuate, the reason may be -

a) Fuse no. 63, 65 may blown.

b) Setting of pressure switch may disturb.

c) Both a & b d) None of these.

274) The '99' code shown on micro processor means -

a) Whole system working perfectly b) Either a or b

c) Some defect in speed sensor d) None of these.

275) If micro processor shows '72' code means -

a) Temporary fault at one axle. b) Permanent fault at several axles.

c) Volatile fault d) Permanent fault at one axle

276) If micro processor shows '73' code means -

a) Temporary fault at one axle b) Permanent fault at several axles

c) Permanent fault at one axle d) Both a & b

277) If micro processor shows '95' code means -

a) Temporary fault b) Permanent fault

c) No fault d) none of these

278) How much pressure dropped when emergency brake pull box pulled?

a) 0.4 kg/cm2 b) 1.0 kg/cm2

c) Almost 3 kg/cm2 d) none of these

279) Size of choke provided in emergency brake valve is -

a) 0.4 mm b) 2.0 mm

c) 3.0 mm d) No choke

280) What is size of air tube run through coach length?

a) 8.0 mm b) 6.0 mm

c) 10.0 mm d) 9.0 mm

281) 'PEASD' stands for -

a) Passenger emergency alarm signaling device.

b) Passenger emergency alert safety device.

c) Passenger emergency alarm short device. d) None of these

282) "PEASD' provided in LHB can be reset -

a) From under gear of coach only

b) From any where of inside coach

c) From the point where chain pulled. d) Both a & b

283) How one can identify the actual position of chain pulled?

a) Pull box will in up position & hissing sound heard

b) Pull box will in down position & hissing sound not heard

c) Pull box will in down position and hissing sound can hear

d) None of these

284) Location of isolating cock provided in 'PEASD' in LHB coaches.

a) On under gear
b) Near emergency brake valve
c) No isolating cock provided
d) None of these

285) When emergency pull box pulled from inside the coach.

a) The air pressure slightly dropped.
b) The air pressure dropped.
c) No pressure dropped
d) None of these.

286) When emergency chain pulled, brake accelerator will -

a) Not respond
b) Respond
c) May be respond
d) None of these.

287) Thickness of new brake pad is –

a) 28 mm
b) 30 mm
c) 35 mm
d) 32 mm

288) Condemning limit of brake pad is -

a) 10 mm
b) 7 mm
c) 8 mm
d) 9 mm

289) Maximum brake cylinder pressure in kg/cm2 is -

a) 3.0 ± 0.1 kg/cm2
b) 3.8 ± 0.1 kg/cm2
c) 2.8 kg/cm2
d) 4.0 ± 0.1 kg/cm2

290) Maximum gap between brake disc and brake pad is -

a) 3mm
b) 1mm
c) 2mm
d) 1.5 mm

291) In built slack adjuster in brake cylinder is -

a) Single acting mechanism
b) Double acting mechanism
c) No slack adjuster
d) None of these.

292) The brake cylinder is comprises

a) Power portion
b) Slack adjuster mechanism
c) Spindle reset mechanism
d) All above

293) How can brake be replaced?

a) By opening slack adjuster nut of cylinder
b) By opening brake caliper
c) Both a & b.
d) None of these.

294) Actual size of tool required to open slack adjuster nut of KB brake cylinder is -

a) 42 mm
b) 27 mm
c) 36 mm
d) 40 mm

295) Correct direction to open slack adjuster nut of 'KB' make brake cylinder is -

a) Anti clock wise
b) Clock wise
c) Any direction
d) None of the above

296) 59.Actual size of tool required to open slack adjuster nut of 'SAB' brake cylinder is -

a) 46 mm
b) 42 mm
c) 47 mm
d) 45 mm

297) Dia of 'SAB' make brake cylinder is -

a) 250 mm
b) 256 mm
c) 245 mm
d) 255 mm

298) Max. length of brake pad is -

a) 330 mm
b) 400 mm
c) 350 mm
d) 375 mm

299) Friction area of brake pad is -

a) 400 cm^2
b) 300 cm^2
c) 350mm
d) 375 cm^2

300) If brake cylinder pipe pressure is below 0.6 bars, the brake indicator shows -

a) Red
b) Green
c) Half R, Half Green
d) Yellow

301) If brake cylinder pipe pressure is equal or more than 0.6 bar, the brake indicator shows-

a) Green
b) Red

c) Half Red, Half Green
d) Yellow

302) What is the diameter meter of brake disc?

a) 110 mm
b) 640 mm
c) 70 mm
d) 125 mm

303) Brake disc made up of -

a) Gray Cast iron
b) Cast steel
c) Special cast steel
d) none

304) Fins provided between the brake discs -

a) For strengthening to the disc
b) For cooling of disc
c) None of these
d) Both a & b

305) The brake disc fitted on a same axle at the distance is -

a) 1030 mm
b) 1070 mm
c) 1100 mm
d) 1125 mm

306) Distance of brake disc from inner face of wheel is -

a) 195 mm
b) 175 mm
c) 250 mm
d) 210 mm

307) How many types of brake system being used on IR -

a) One
b) two
c) Three
d) four

308) Which type of air brake system being used on LHB coaching stock?

a) Single pipe air brake system
b) Twin pipe disc brake system
c) Twin pipe air brake system
d) Vacuum brake system

309) What are main advantages to adopt disc brake system on LHB coaches?

a) Wear and tear on wheels in minimized
b) Over all life of wheels is increased
c) Effective braking than old system
d) All above

310) How many brake discs are provided on one axle?

a) One
b) Two
c) Three
d) Four

311) The Fins provided in between the brake discs for -

a) To provided effective cooling during braking
b) To minimized weight of brake disc
c) To provided strength to break disc
d) To increase friction property of brake disc

312) How many brake discs are provided on one power car?

a) One
b) Eight
c) Three
d) Four

313) How many brake discs provided on LHB coaches are -

a) Four
b) Eight
c) Twelve
d) Sixteen

314) How many brake cylinders are provided in an "A" type coach?

a) 2
b) 1
c) 4
d) 8

315) How many brake cylinders are provided on an "AB" Type coach?

a) 1
b) 2
c) 4
d) 8

316) How many brake cylinders are provided on LHB coach?

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

317) How many brake cylinders are uses in a LHB type coaches.

a) 1
b) 6
c) 12
d) 8

318) Outer diameter of main BP pipe line is -

a) 20mm
b) 32 mm
c) 28 mm
d) 40 mm

319) Outer diameter of main FP pipe line is -

a) 20 mm
b) 40 mm
c) 32 mm
d) 28 mm

320) Outer diameter of main BC pipe line is -

a) 20 mm
b) 18 mm
c) 22 mm
d) 10 mm

321) Brake caliper unit mounted on -

a) Bogie cross beam
b) Bogie side frame
c) Wheel axles
d) Any of above

322) By pass system is used in brake system when -

a) F.P pipe broken
b) B.P Pipe broken
c) Hose pipe broken
d) Any of these

323) Single pipe system is used in brake system when -

a) F.P pipe broken
b) B.P Pipe broken
c) Hose pipe broken
d) Any of these

324) What will you do when one end BP angle cock leakage enroute -

a) By pass the coach
b) Single pipe the train
c) Isolate the line from T- joint
d) Any of above

325) Brake caliper unit should be checked for -

a) Corroded part
b) Worn out pins
c) Free leverage
d) All above

326) Brake caliper unit mounted with the help of -

a) M16x60 bolt
b) M 12x 60 mm bolt
c) M 24X60 mm bolt
d) M 20 x60 mm bolt

327) Torque required for brake caliper mounting bolt is -

a) 170 nm
b) 60 nm
c) 200nm
d) 190 nm

328) Brake caliper jammed when -

a) Middle pin corroded
b) Brake pad pin worn out
c) Brake cylinder lose
d) Any of above

329) What can do to prevent brake caliper unit jamming -

a) Regular clean & lubricate middle pin
b) Regular clean & lubricate mounting bolt
c) Clean & lubricate brake pad pin
d) Any of above

330) Brake cylinder bellow of brake caliper unit should not be allowed it -

a) Torn below
b) Cracked bellowed
c) Bent bellow
d) All above

331) Brake indicator shows `Green' when brakes are applied, what reason Should be -

a) CR of the coach not charged
b) Hand release valve stuck up in release position
c) Heavy leaking in BC line
d) Any of above

332) One brake indicator shows `Green' even brakes are in applied condition is -

a) CR of the coach not charged
b) Hand release valve stuck up in release position
c) Brake indicator stuck up in release position
d) Any of above

333) During the Air brake test of the rake which hose pipe should be connect first -

a) FP hose pipe
b) BP hose pipe
c) Any hose pipe
d) Both hose pipe

334) During Air brake testing after connecting BP hose pipe what should be checked.

a) Only BP gauge shows pressure
b) Only FP gauge shows pressure
c) Both BP & FP gauge shows pressure
d) Any of above

335) The parking brake pressure tank is charge through -

a) FP line
b) Directly from BP line
c) Through DV
d) Any of above

336) During service application the brakes should apply in -

a) 20 Sec
b) 30 Sec
c) 3-5 Sec
d) 15-20 Sec.

337) During service application the brake accelerator will be

a) Definitely respond
b) Does not respond
c) May be respond
d) any of above

338) During drop test of the rake the maximum drop permitted in BP is -

a) 0.2 kg/cm^2
b) 0.3 kg/ cm2
c) 2.0 kg/ cm2
d) 0.6 kg/ cm2

339) During drop test of the rake the maximum drop permitted in FP is -

a) 0.2 kg/ cm2
b) 0.6kg/ cm2
c). 2.0 kg/ cm2
d) 1.0 kg/ cm2

340) During full brake application the max. Pressure in brake cylinder is -

a) 1.6 Kg/Cm2
b) 3.0 Kg/Cm2
c) 3.8 Kg/Cm2
d) 4.8 Kg/Cm2

341) Charging time of CR is -

a) 150 Sec
b) 160 Sec
c) 140 Sec
d) 120 Sec

342) After full brake application the brake should release within.

a) 10-20 Sec
b) 20-25 Sec.
c) 15-20 Sec
d) 25- 30 Sec

343) In case of brake binding what should be checked first -

a) Brake binding on one trolley
b) Brake binding on both trolley
c) Brake binding on one wheel set
d) All the above

344) In case of brake binding on both trolley what you do first -

a) Isolate both trolley
b) Isolate the DV
c) Pull the quick release valve wire
d) Any of above

345) In case of brake binding on one trolley what you do first -

a) Isolate both trolley
b) Isolate the DV
c) Pull the quick release valve wire
d) Isolate the affected trolley

346) In case of brake binding on one wheel set what you do first

a) Check both brake calipers are jammed
b) Check dump valve of affected wheel
c) Check both brake cylinder in operative condition
d) Any of the above

347) In case of brake binding on one brake disc of one wheel set it means -

a) The brake cylinder may defective
b) The brake caliper may jam
c) The dump valve may defective
d) Either a or b or both

348) In case of brake binding on one brake disc of one wheel set what you do first -

a) Check dump valve
b) Check WSP fault

c) Remove brake caliper pin

d) Loosen slack adjuster nut of brake cylinder

349) In case of brake caliper jammed, what action should be taken to Release the brakes is -

a) Isolate the trolley

b) Remove brake caliper pivot pin

c) Remove brake cylinder hose pipe

d) Any of above

350) To protect the brake cylinder piston assembly the cover is known as -

a) Piston covers

b) Brake cylinder cover

c) Bellow

d) All of above

351) In case of brake binding on both brake disc of one wheel set what you do first -

a) Isolate affected trolley

b) Remove flexible pipe of BC line of affected wheel set.

c) Loosen slack adjuster nut of both brake cylinder

d) Any of above

352) What will happen when brake cylinder bellow got cracked or torn?

a) Nothing will happen

b) Dust can enter into brake cylinder

c) Pressure may leak through bellow

d) None of these

353) What is the reason of twisting of bellows?

a) Dust accumulation between bellow and piston

b) Hilting of unknown objects during run

c) Excess application of brake cylinder piston

d) Any of above

354) How can save the bellows from twisting -

a) Regular cleaning of bellows

b) Regular cleaning and lubricating of bellows

c) Regular Over handing of bellows

d) All of above

355) If the hand brake indicators shows green even the hand brake is applied the reason will be -

a) Both indicators are defective

b) Parking brake continues having leakage

c) Roller valve of hand brake in operative

d) Above b and c both

356) The roller valve will not operate, if -

a) Parking brake container is leaky

b) Parking brake container is not charged

c) Setting of flex ball cable is not proper

d) Any of above

357) What will you do if hand brakes are applied but brake indicators shows green?

a) Check the pressure in pressure tank

b) Check the leakage of parking brake line

c) Check the setting of cables

d) All of above

358) What will you do if hand brake indicators shows 'red' but the hand brakes are in release condition?

a) Check the setting of flex ball cables

b) Brakeage of flex ball cables

c) Check the brake cylinder levers are bent or jammed

d) All of above

359) How can you know if the NRV is defective?

a) By check FP pressure shown in gauge even only BP hose is connected -

b) By check no pressure in reservoir after cut the FP pressure

c) Above a & b

d) Cannot be checked

360) What will happened if no secondary suspension provided -

a) Riding quality will affect

b) Vertical socks will increase

c) Wear and tear of parts increased

d) All above

361) Which type of CBC is fitted in LHB Coaches?

a) E b) H

c) EH d) None of these

362) The CBC fitted on LHB coaches' has_____ feature.

a) Anti slipping b) Anti rotation

c) Anti climbing d) Anti Creeping

363) The tensile stroke of CBC is -

a) 53-58 mm b) 45-50 mm

c) 60-65 mm d) 35-40 mm

364) The maximum buffing stroke of CBC is -

a) 58 mm b) 75 mm

c) 80 mm d) 85 mm

365) Horizontal gathering range of CBC is -

a) 100 mm b) 110 mm

c) 95 mm d) 119 mm

366) What is the means of Anti climbing?

a) Protection against climbing of one coach to another in case of accident.

b) Protection against telescopic of one coach to another in case of accident.

c) Both a & b d) None of these.

367) Oil is strictly prohibited on -

a) Uncoupling device of CBC b) Supporting device of CBC

c) Coupler head knuckle and locks of CBC. d) None of these.

368) Vertical gathering range of CBC is -

a) 90 mm b) 95 mm

c) 85 mm d) 100 mm

369) What is the purpose of supporting device?

a) To support CBC weight. b) To equalize vertical forces of CBC

c) Both a & b. d) None of these

370) During coupling operation the speed of vehicle should be -

a) 3-5 kmph b) 2-3 kmph

c) 5 kmph. d) 6-7 kmph

371) During coupling operation the coaches should be -

a) On a curved track b) On a straight track

c) Either a or b. d) None of these

372) Two coaches will definitely coupled if -

a) The rotary lock completely down. b) Inverted 'U' should be clear

c) Both a & b.

d) Uncoupling handle in down position.

373) The coupler should be checked by help of gauge at -

a) Every 4 months b) Every 6 months

c) Every 3 months d) Every 5 months

374) 'Jaw gap gauge test' is performed when knuckle in -

a) Closed position b) Open position

c) a & b d) None of above

375) During check of Jaw gap the gauge should be -

a) Pass through the gap b) Must not pass through the gap

c) None of above d) Cannot say

376) If the Jaw gap gauge passes through the gap -

a) Knuckle is needs to replace
b) Lock assembly is need to replace
c) Either a or b
d) None of above

377) Gauging of CBC is done when -

a) Knuckle in closed position
b) Knuckle in open position.
c) Either a or b
d) None of above

378) During check of contour of knuckle the contour gauge must -

a) Not pass through knuckle
b) Pass through knuckle
c) Either a or b
d) None of above

379) The max height of supporting device should be

a) 190 mm
b) 187 mm
c) 187.5 mm
d) 189.5 mm

380) To keep the coupler in level, the maximum distance between centre of coupler and lower edge of socket should be

a) 250mm
b) 260mm
c) 240mm
d) 255 mm

381) Maximum torque is required for supporting device bolts.

a) 400 NM
b) 200 NM
c) 500 NM
d) 550 NM

382) Maximum torque is required for base plate bolts.

a) 45 NM
b) 180-200NM
c) 500 ±25 NM
d) 55±50 NM

383) Max. thickness of shim required for increase of buffer height -

a) 3 mm
b) 5 mm
c) 10 mm
d) 15 mm

384) What is the full form of CDTS?

a) Compact disk toilet system
b) Compress Disc tuning system
c) Control discharge toilet system
d) None of these

385) What is the full form of WRA?

a) wire relay appliances
b) water raising apparatus
c) Worker relief arrangement
d) None of these.

386) What is the function of Solenoid valve/Magnetic Valve?

a) To create air pressure
b) This is part of PLC
c) To control the entry of Air pressure
d) None of these.

387) How many openings 'Retention Tank' have -

a) One
b) two
c) Three
d) four

388) Full form of P.L.C.

a) Programmable Logic Controller
b) Private Limited Company
c) Perforated Loco Component
d) None of these.

389) CDTS works on -

a) Automatically
b) Electrically & pneumatic pressure arrangement
c) Manually
d) None of these.

390) Opening of Retention tank activate by -

a) Double acting pneumatic cylinder
b) Automatically
c) Manually
d) None of these

391) Upper opening of retention tank -

a) Partial open manually
b) Always open
c) Mostly closed
d) None

392) Lower opening of retention tank opens -

a) When retention tank full of waste
b) Predetermined speed and predetermine no. of cycle of flush.
c) It used to be always open.
d) None of these.

393) Function of pressurizer in CDTS –

a) Delivers Pressurised water to flush the waste
b) To deliver the waste
c) To create maximum pressure for system
d) None of these

394) Function of P.L.C in CDTS -

a) To control the CDTS system
b) To record nos. of flush cycle as well as speed of vehicle
c) To record speed of vehicle
d) None of these.

395) CDTS system is based on RDSO specification -

a) MDTS : 090
b) MDTS : 089
c) NO. C 9906
d) None

396) Full form of W.S.P -

a) Whole System Process
b) Whole system procedure
c) Wheel sliding protection
d) None of these

397) Toilet bowl made up of -

a) Cast Iron steel
b) IRSM 41
c) Stainless steel AISI 304
d) None

398) PLC works on -

a) 240 V AC
b) 120 V AC
c) 24 V DC
d) 24 V AC

399) CDTS P.L.C. having -

a) 8 input & 4 output
b) 4 input & 4 output
c) 4 input & 8 output
d) None of these

400) Solenoid valve works

a) In running condition of train
b) In stationary condition of train
c) Based on signal from P.L.C.
d) None of these

401) Upper Flapper valve usually open when

a) Train is in stationary condition
b) Train is in running condition
c) Operation of flush button
d) None of these.

402) The slides of upper flapper valve & lower slide valve connected with -

a) By means of link to two pneumatic cylinder
b) By means of wire
c) By some mechanical arrangement
d) None of these.

403) "Fail Safe Mode" of CDTS works -

a) In case of failure of Braking system
b) In case of failure of slide valve
c) In case of failure of loss of air &/or electricity
d) None of these

404) In case of retention tank discharge cycle -

a) Train speed should be less than 10 Kmph
b) Train speed should be above 20 Kmph
c) Train speed should be above 30 Kmph
d) Train speed should be above 40 Kmph

405) How many Maintenance Schedules are generally done in primary Maintenance Depot.

a) One b) Two

c) Three d) None

406) Frequency of D1 Schedule is -

a) On Every Trip b) 7 days

c) 15 days d) 30 days

407) Frequency of D2 Schedule is -

a) 7 days± 1 day b) 10 days± 1 day

c) 15 days± 1 day d) 30 days± 3 day

408) Frequency of D3 Schedule is -

a) 1 month± 1 day b) 3 month ± 3 day

c) 6 month ± 15 day d) 9 month ± 3 day

409) Intensive cleaning of coaches should be done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D3 Schedule d) D1, D2 & D3

410) Inspection of vestibule and its rubber fitting for damage is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

411) Thoroughly cleaning and removing dust, rust accumulated at pillars is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

412) Examination of sole bar for corrosion is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

413) Touching up damaged paint inside and outside in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

414) Checking of bogie bolster assembly and bracket etc in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

415) Washing of bogie frame thoroughly with water jet in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

416) Checking of functionality of brake equipment and hand brake equipment in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

417) Carrying out of functional test on pneumatic brake system in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

418) Checking of air hoses is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

419) Verifying the clearance between each pad and disc surface in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D3 Schedule d) D2 & D3

420) Inspection of earthing equipment for wear of carbon bars -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D3 Schedule d) D2 & D3

421) Checking of crack, damage of spring is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

422) Checking of dampers its rubber element is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

423) Checking of bearing for hot and grease leakage is done in

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

424) Checking of wheel profile gauge is done in

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

425) Inspection of Rotation Limiter is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

426) Checking of tread diameter and wear of wheel profile is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

427) Inspection of grease oozing out of anti roll bar bearing is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

428) Lubrication of all pins and bushes is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 & D3 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

429) Inspection of coupler head, knuckle for damage is checked in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

430) Checking of tell tale recess for ensuring proper coupling is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

431) Checking of corridor connection for external damage and entry of foreign bodies is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

432) Cleaning of Air Filter is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D2 & D3 Schedule

433) Draining of Air tank is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

434) Inspection of seats, Luggage rack etc. is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 & D3 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

435) Inspection of Leaf of sliding door is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

436) Lubrication of door seals with silicon paste is done in -

a) D1 Schedule b) D2 Schedule

c) D1, D2 & D3 Schedule d) D3 Schedule

437) What is SS-I?

a) Shop Superintendent-I
b) Shop Schedule-I
c) None of these
d) All

438) Where shop schedule is carried out -

a) In primary depot
b) In sick line
c) In workshops
d) none

439) Frequency of SS-I is -

a) 18 month ± 30 days
b) 20 months± 7 day
c) 24 months± 15 day
d) None of these

440) With respect to Kms, Frequency of SS-I is -

a) 5 Lakh Kms
b) 6 Lakh Kms
c) 10 Lakh Kms
d) 12 Lakh Kms

441) Frequency of SS-II is -

a) 1 year
b) 2 years
c) 3 years
d) 5 years

442) With respect to Kms, Frequency of SS-II is -

a) 5 Lakh Kms
b) 6 Lakh Kms
c) 10 Lakh Kms
d) 12 Lakh Kms

443) Frequency of SS-III is -

a) 2 years
b) 3 years
c) 6 years
d) 5 years

444) With respect to Kms, Frequency of SS-III is -

a) 10 Lakh Kms
b) 15 Lakh Kms
c) 24 Lakh Kms
d) 20 Lakh Kms

445) If both side lateral dampers removed from bogies -

a) The coach may derail
b) The centre pivots may displace
c) Bolster top plank may twist
d) Lateral socks may increase

446) In case of grease oozing, can be seen from -

a) At front sealing ring of bearing
b) At bottom plug of bearing housing
c) At backing ring of bearing
d) All of above.

447) How much grease is required for Timken make bearing?

a) 300 gm
b) 350 gm
c) 500 gm
d) 400 gm

448) What is the advantage of dampers?

a) Suspension may be increased.
b) Ridding index may be improved.
c) Comfort may be increased.
d) All of above

449) The CBC fitted on LHB coaches has -

a) Only pulling action
b) Only buffing action
c) Both pull & Buffing action
d) Either a or b

450) What kind of maintenance is used for rolling stock is -

a) Break down maintenance
b) Preventive maintenance
c) Both a & b
d) Either a or b

451) Primary maintenance is a type of

a) Break down maintenance
b) Preventive maintenance
c) Safe to run examination
d) None of these

452) POH and IOH schedule of Rajdhani coaches is a type of -

a) Break down maintenance
b) Preventive maintenance
c) Both a & b
d) Either a or b

453) The maintenance done on pit line is -

a) Secondary maintenance only
b) Primary maintenance only
c) Safe to run only
d) a & b of above only

454) The capacity of axle of LHB coach is -

a) 13 t
b) 16 t
c) 16.25 t
d) 22 t

455) "Yellow point" is provided on axel boxes indicated for

a) The location where Roller bearing may crack
b) The location where actual temperature of bearing can be measure
c) The No of axel boxes
d) None of these.

456) The main function of anti roll bar is -

a) To allow rolling action of the coach
b) To prevent Rolling action of the coach
c) To provided strength for bogie
d) To negotiate the track curve

457) Free movement of Anti Roll bar is depends upon -

a) Condition of Grease in bracket
b) Condition of bearing at both ends
c) Condition of can of bearing
d) All of above

458) The anti toll bar must be checked for -

a) Any wearness
b) Any cracks
c) Free movement
d) All the above

459) Condition of grease of anti roll bar should be checked during every -

a) D1 schedule
b) D2 schedule
c) D3 schedule
d) All the Above

460) Grease of anti roll bar should be replace during every

a) Trip schedule
b) D1 schedule
c) D2 schedule
d) D3 schedule

461) Wheel tapping is done to detect

a) Any hair crack
b) Any material flow
c) Any wheel shelling
d) All the above

462) Shelling on a wheel set the reason may be

a) WSP system hot function properly
b) Brake caliper may jammed
c) One or both brake cylinder may defective
d) All above

463) How much shelling on a wheel can be allowed -

a) 50 mm
b) 30 mm
c) 20 mm multiple
d) No shelling allowed

464) The NRV is provided in

a) BC line
b) BP line
c) FP line
d) All above]

465) If the silent block of roll link is shifted one side the roll link -

a) Not required to replace
b) Must be replaced
c) Can be allowed for one trip
d) None of these

466) If the silent block of traction link shifted to one side the traction link -

a) Must be replace
b) Not required replacing
c) Can be allowed for one trip
d) None of these

467) What is the purpose to provide primary dampers -

a) To minimize primary damping
b) To support primary springs
c) To improve primary suspension
d) All of above

468) What is the purpose to provided yaw dampers?

a) To minimize rolling motion
b) To minimize scattering action of coach
c) To improve riding index
d) All the above

469) Why only one lateral damper is provided on each bogie -

a) To reduce the total cost of coach
b) To reduce total weight of coach
c) To improve lateral damping of one side
d) It can control both side lateral movements

470) The movement of sliding doors can be adjusted by -

a) Adjusting of cylinder
b) Adjusting of belt
c) Adjusting of cylinder screw
d) All of above

471) The toothed belt is provided on

a) Only on sliding doors
b) Only on flap doors
c) Only on vestibule doors
d) On both vestibule and sliding doors

472) How can you identified the emergency windows

a) Provided with Red colour handles
b) Provided with stickers on each emergency window
c) Above a & b
d) None of these

473) The FRP panels are -

a) Fire retardant
b) Fire proof
c) Fire friendly
d) All of above

474) Curtains and Rexene seats provided on LHB coaches are

a) Fiber made
b) Fire retardant
c) Fire proof
d) All of above

475) How many under slung water tanks are provided on ACCN coaches -

a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5

476) How many under slung water tanks are provided on WLRRM coaches -

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

477) What is the capacity of under slung water tank provided on WLRRM -

a) 630 ltr.
b) 640 ltr.
c) 400 ltr.
d) 450 ltr.

478) What is the purpose to provide water level indicator on water tanks -

a) Availability of water
b) Capacity of water tank
c) Location of water tank
d) None of these

479) What is the purpose to provide sensor on water tank?

a) Availability of water
b) Capacity of water tank
c) Location of water tank
d) To provide signal to pump control

480) The sensor is provided on -

a) All water tanks
b) Two water tanks
c) One water tank
d) None of these

481) The pump control shows "EMPTY" even the water tank is full of water it means.
a) Sensor may defective
b) No water in the tank
c) Both A & B
d) None of these

482) If the primary spring of an axle box is weak it can be identified by -
a) Measuring the distance between control arm top and bogie frame
b) Measuring the distance between control arm bottom and bogie frame
c) Measuring the deflection of primary damper
d) Measuring the distance between control arm lug and safety pin

483) If the luggage door top stopper is missing -
a) The luggage door will not close
b) The luggage door will not open
c) The luggage door lock will not operate
d) Either A or B

484) If the dump valve continuous venting the reason may be –
a) Dump valve is defective
b) Dump valve electrical supply disturbed
c) Dump valve stuck up in actuating position
d) WSP is defective

485) What is the corrective action if dump valve is venting continuously -
a) Reset the WSP system
b) Rearrange the WSP system
c) Pull out dump valve connector and reconnect
d) Replace the dump valve

486) The dump valve works only during -
a) Emergency braking
b) Service application
c) Deference in speed of wheel
d) Deference in diameter of wheel

487) If the speed of all axles is same and emergency braking is applied the dump valve will -
a) Does not respond
b) Definitely respond
c) Only one will respond
d) May be respond

488) If the speed of all axles is Different and emergency braking is applied the dump valve will -
a) Does not respond
b) Definitely respond
c) Only one will respond
d) May be respond

489) If the speed of all axles is Different in a coach during the emergency braking the dump valve will respond
a) Whole the rake
b) All dump valve of the coach
c) Particular dump valve of the coach
d) None of these

490) The correct action of axle box feeling by manually is
a) Hold the bare hand on the axle box for 5 minutes
b) Hold the bare hand on the axle box for some times
c) Instant touching of axle box by bare hand
d) All of above

491) If only one wheel set is required to change the correct action will be -
a) Roll out the both trolley
b) Roll out the affected trolley
c) Lift the coach with trolley
d) Dismantle the wheel connections and Lift the coach with trolley

492) What can you do to avoid jamming of brake caliper?
a) Clean and lubricate the middle pin
b) Clean and lubricate the brake shoe
c) Periodic checks by rotate slack adjuster nut
d) All of above

493) The brake pads should be of same thickness on
a) Both caliper of one wheel set
b) All caliper of a trolley
c) Each calliper
d) All caliper of both trolley

494) If difference in thickness of brake pads is appear, the reason could be -
a) The brake pads fitted with different thickness purposely

b) The calliper is running in jam condition

c) The slack adjustment of brake cylinder is not proper d) Any of the above

495) If the brake pads are wearing out in taper condition, the reason could be -

a) The brake pads fitted with taper thickness purposely

b) The caliper is running in jam condition

c) The mounting bush of caliper unit is perished or cracked

d) Any of the above

496) If heavy scratch marks are appears on brake disc, the reason could be -

a) The brake pads are worn out beyond condemning limit

b) The brake pads are missing

c) The foreign particle present between brake pads d) All of above

497) If the brake pads are wearing out in taper condition, the correct action will be -

a) Allow the brake pads in same condition

b) Replace the brake pads immediately

c) Replace the brake caliper unit immediately d) None of these

WAGONS

498. What is the length over Headstock of the BOXN wagon?
(a) 9774 mm (b) 9784 mm
(c) 9777 mm (d) 9848 mm

499. Tare weight of the BOXN wagon is -
(a) 22.37 tons. (b) 22.47 tons.
(c) 22.91 tons. (d) 22.90 tons.

500. What is the length over couplers of the BOXN wagon?
(a) 10713 mm (b) 10813 mm
(c) 11002 mm (d) 10100 mm

501. What is the length over couplers of the BCN wagon?
(a) 15400 mm (b) 15443 mm
(c) 15429 mm (d) 15562 mm

502. Gross load of the BOXN wagon is -
(a) 78.92 t (b) 81.28 T
(c) 86.78 t (d) 88.81 t

503. In accident manual, train parting is under –
(a) J class (b) K class
(c) C class (d) P class

504. Newly built BOXN wagon first POH periodicity is –
(a) 4.5 year (b) 5.5 year
(c)6.0 year (d) 6.5 year

505. Newly built BLC containers wagon first POH periodicity is –
(a) 4.5 year (b) 2.0 year
(c) 6.0 year (d) 3.5 year

506. Board gauge track gauge is –
(a) 1676 mm (b) 1667 mm
(c) 1698 mm (d) 1500 mm

507. POH of BG brake van is –
(a) 3.5 year (b) 2.0 year
(c) 2.5 year (d) 3.0 year

508. Torque value of Cartridge type roller bearing cap screw is –
(a) 42.0 kg-m. (b) 40.0 kg-m.
(c) 38.0 kg-m. (d) 44.0 kg-m.

509. C- class ODC shall be moved during –
(a) Day light (b) Day-night time
(c) Only night time (d) None of the above

510. In air brake system, the thread joints are tightened with which type of tape?
(a) Cello tape (b) Teflon tape
(c) Paper tape (d) None of the above

511. Instructions for inspection and maintenance of BOXN wagon fitted with CASNUB bogies and air brake system, What RDSO's technical pamphlet is used?
(a) G-90 (b) G-70
(c) G-97 (d) WT- 77

512. Instructions for inspection and maintenance of CASNUB bogies, What RDSO's technical pamphlet is used?
(a) G-97 (b) G-86
(c) G-90 (d) G- 95

513. As per new wagon numbering scheme, first two digits will indicate-
(a) Owning Railway (b) Type of wagon
(c) Year of manufacture (d) Cheek digit

514. What do you mean by PME?

(a) Pre medical examination

(b) Pre maintenance examination

(c) Periodical maintenance examination

(d) Power mechanical equipment

515. What do you mean by CC rakes?

(a) Content contact pad. (b) Close circuit rake

(c) Complete coal rake (d) All the above

516. The minimum permissible buffer height above rail line to center of H/ Stock under loaded condition is -

(a) 1105 mm (b) 1145 mm

(c) 1115 mm (d) 1030 mm

517. Standard diameter of knuckle pivot pin is -

(a) 50 mm (b) 43 mm

(c) 41.28 mm (d) 34 mm

518. Standard dimension of shank wear plate for AAR coupler is -

(a) 12 mm (b) 8 mm

(c) 6 mm (d) 14 mm

519. Standard dimension of distance between the nose of Knuckle and guard arm is -

(a) 140 mm (b) 150 mm

(c) 127 mm (d) 12 mm

520. The maximum permissible free slack in the draft gear in service is –

(a) 35 mm (b) 30 mm

(c) 25 mm (d) 20 mm

521. No. of CBC gauge are –

(a) 5 (b) 8

(c) 12 (d) 2

522. The high capacity draft gears are -

(a) Mark -20 & RF-401 (b) Mark 50 & RF361

(c) CF 21& RF-600 (d) DF 39 & RF-21

523. To Adjust buffer height for 930 mm wheel diameter on BCN wagon except CASNUB 22 W, packing piece used is –

(a) 38 mm (b) 37 mm

(c) 33 mm (d) 32 mm

524. What type of center buffer coupler used in Indian Railway?

(a) APRT type (b) AARP type

(c) AAR type (d) ARPA type

525. The working strength of center buffer coupler is -

(a) 100 t (b) 120 t

(c) 140 t (d) 180 t

526. The tractive effort of the Loco to the individual wagons is transmitted with the help of -

(a) CBC (b) Draw gear

(c) Knuckle (d) Side frame

527. Clevis and Clevis pin are the part of –

(a) Alliance- II coupler (b) Non- Transition coupler

(c) Transition coupler (d) Draw bar

528. Standard diameters of wheel on BOXN Wagon is -

(a) 1010 & 900 mm (b) 1000 & 906 mm

(c) 950 & 906 mm (d) 906 & 813 mm

529. The axle load of BOXN, BCN, BRN, BOBR, BTPN wagon is -

(a) 22.9 t (b) 20.32 t

(c) 16.6 t (d) 12.2 t

530. The wheel gauge should be measured on –

(a) Off load condition (b) Loaded wagon

(c) Both condition (d) Empty wagon

531. The lowest wheel dia permitted by workshop for BOXN wagon is -

(a) 919 mm (b) 906 mm

(c) 925 mm (d) 860 mm

532. In CTRB the grease use per Axle box is -

(a) 455 ±30 gms (b) 490±15 gms

(c) 500±35 gms (d) 550±20 gms

533. The condemning diameter of BTPN wheel is -

(a) 813 mm (b) 990 mm

(c) 906 mm (d) 860 mm

534. Permissible maximum flat surface on tread on other BG wagon are –

(a) 75 mm (b) 60 mm

(c) 75 mm (d) 70 mm

535. What is an integrated portion of the axle?

(a) Cap (b) Roller bearing

(c) Journal (d) None of the above

536. Standard dimension 'e' in SAB on Goods stock is -

(a)550 to 570 mm (b)555 to 575 mm

(c)570 to 580 mm (d)555 to 565 mm

537. The colour coding of distributor valve of air brake goods stock is –

(a) Yellow (b) Black

(c) Green (d) White

538. In air brake end-to end rakes, After intensive examination validity of BPC remain up to the –

(a) Next station (b) Loading point

(c) Destination point (d) 72 Hours

539. Control rod diameter of air brake wagon is –

(a) 30 mm (b) 32 mm

(c) 38 mm (d) 40 mm

540. Piston stroke of BOXN wagon in empty conditions is -

(a) 85±10 mm (b) 70±15 mm

(c) 75±5 mm (d) 80±10 mm

541. Piston stroke of BOXN wagon in loaded conditions is -

(a) 140±15 mm (b) 130±10 mm

(c) 120±15 mm (d) 125±15 mm

542. In air brake stock, BPC becomes invalid, if the rake is stabled in any examination yard for more than-

(a) 24 hours (b) 36 hours

(c) 48 hours (d) 12 hours

543. Dirt collector of a wagon should be cleaned within-

(a) At the time of ROH (b) 2 month

(c) 6 month (d) 3 month

544. What is the capacity of control reservoir in goods train?

(a) 4 Lit. (b) 6 Lit

(c) 8 Lit. (d) 10 Lit.

545. Permissible variation in new wheel tread diameter on the same axle on BG bogie wagon is -

(a) 0.45 mm (b) 0.5 mm

(c) 0.35 mm (d) 0.3 mm

546. Permissible variation in wheel tread diameter on the same trolley of BG wagon while changing the wheel is

(a) 10 mm (b) 13 mm
(c) 12 mm (d) 15 mm

547. Permissible variation in wheel tread diameter on the same wagon of BG while changing the wheel is -

(a) 13 mm (b) 25 mm
(c) 30 mm (d) 28 mm

548. The composite Brake block in yard for air Bk. train should be changed when thickness is

(a) 10.0 mm (b) 15.0 mm
(c) 20.0 mm (d) 25.0 mm

549. Of which brake van the quick coupling is the part-

(a) BVZT (b) BVZX
(c) BVZC (d) BVZM

550. The BP pressure in Brake Van of 56 -BOXN wagon load should not be less than –

(a) 4.5kg/ Cm^2 (b) 3.7 kg/ Cm^2
(c) 4.8 kg/ Cm^2 (d) 5.8kg/ Cm^2

551. When we release manually KE type DV, the air pressure release form -

(a) CR & AR (b) BC & AR
(c) CR & BC (d) AR & DV

552. The diameter of branch pipe of BP to DV for wagon is –

(a) 25 mm (b) 20 mm
(c) 13 mm (d) 22 mm

553. 'A' dimension in Boxn wagon is -

(a) $70\pm^{2}_{0}$ mm (b) 172±3 mm
(c) 175±4 mm (d) 175+1mm

554. For testing Air pressure locomotive the test plate hole diameter is-

(a) 8.2 mm (b) 7.5 mm
(c) 9.5 mm (d) 10 mm

555. The diameter of air brake cylinder BOXN wagon is-

(a) 300 mm (b) 355 mm
(c) 360 mm (d) 315 mm

556. The diameter of air bake cylinder in BVZC (Wagon) is -

(a) 300 mm (b) 295 mm
(c) 305 mm (d) 315 mm

557. The capacity of Auxiliary Reservoir (wagon) in air brake except Bk.Van is-

(a) 200 litre (b) 100 litre
(c) 300 litre (d) 150 litre

558. In Single pipe system the time taken in releasing of the wagon brake is-

(a) 60 Sec. (b) 120 Sec.
(c) 210 Sec. (d) 90 Sec.

559. Distance between the control rod head and the barrel of SAB is named as -

(a) 'E' dimensions (b) 'C' dimension
(c) 'A' dimension (d) "d" dimension

560. The capacity of compressor machine for air brake testing of rake is –

(a) 12-15 Kg/ Cm^2 (b) 8-10 Kg/ Cm^2
(c) 7-12 Kg/ Cm^2 (d) 7-8 Kg/ Cm^2

561. At the originating point, minimum brake power of premium end-to-end rake is -

(a) 85% (b) 95%
(c) 90% (d) 98%

562. The brake power of CC rake from nodal point is –

(a) 90% (b) 100%
(d) 85% (d) 75%

563. Brake power certified issued for Premium end-to-end rakes will be valid for –

(a) 10+5 days
(b) 12+3 days
(c) 15+3 days
(d) one month

564. What is the function of DC (Dirt collector)?
(a) Collect dirt
(b) Collect air
(c) Clean air
(d) Clean CR

565. How much pressure should drop in a minute after putting a test plate in locomotive?
(a) 0.8 Kg/ Cm^2
(b) 1.0 Kg/ Cm^2
(c) 1.2 Kg/ Cm^2
(d) 1.5 Kg/ Cm^2

566. The colour for brake power certificate for Premium end-to-end rake is-
(a) Green
(b) White
(c) Pink
(d) Yellow

567. For testing DV the time required for brake cylinder draining from 3.8 to .04 kg/cm^2 is -
(a) 30-40 sec
(b) 40-50 sec
(c) 45-60 sec
(d) 50-75 sec

568. What is the piston stroke of BVZC wagons?
(a) 50±10 mm
(b) 70±10 mm
(c) 85±10 mm
(d) 90± 5 mm

569. What is the empty piston stroke of BOBR/BOBRN wagon is -
(a) 70±10 mm
(b) 75±10 mm
(c) 80±10 mm
(d) 100±10 mm

570. 'A' dimension of the BOBRN wagon is -
(a) $29\pm2_{0}$ mm
(b) $27\pm 2_{0}$ mm
(c) 33± 2 mm
(d) 25±5 mm

571. What is the colour of BPC of air brake CC rake?
(a) Red
(b) Pink
(c) Green
(d) Yellow

572. Control rod of SAB when rotated for one round, control rod head moves by a distance of
(a) 6.0 mm
(b) 4.0 mm
(c) 2.0 mm
(d) 1.0 mm

573. In wagon, hand brake is used when -
(a) Standing in yard
(b) Running in down gradient
(c) Running in up gradient
(d) None of the above

574. SAB adjust clearance between -
(a) Wheel and brake block
(b) Tie Rod and Brake block
(c) Anchor pin to control rod
(d) None of the above

575. The M.R. pressure of engine should be-
(a) 6.0 to 8.0 Kg/ Cm^2
(b) 8.0 to 10.0 Kg/ Cm^2
(c) 10.0 to 12.0 Kg/ Cm^2
(d) 12.0 to 15.0 Kg/ Cm^2

576. What do you mean of SWTR?
(a) Single wagon test rubber
(b) Single wagon test rig
(c) Sliding wagon test ring
(d) None of the above

577. If C3W type DV is manually released, pressure is released from -
(a) AR
(b) Control reservoir
(c) Brake cylinder
(d) All above

578. To uncouple BP or FP air hose it is essential to
(a) Open adjacent angle cock
(b) Close adjacent angle cocks
(c) Close supply of air from loco
(d) None of the above

579. The Empty Load Device indicator plate shows -
(a) Yellow empty, black loaded
(b) Blue empty, black loaded

(c) White empty, black loaded
(d) black empty, blue loaded

580. The first step of releasing brake binding in conventional A/B system is to -
(a) Open vent plug of BC
(b) Rotate SAB
(c) Take out pin of SAB
(d) Isolate DV & release manually.

581. The Type of dirt collector, used in wagon is -
(a) 2-way
(b) 3-way
(c) Branch pipe of BP to DV
(d) In BP

582. The function of Return spring provided in air brake cylinder is -
(a) To push the spring out side the piston
(b) To push the piston inside the cylinder
(c) To push the deed lever
(d) To push the control rod

583. Standard thickness of UIC/CASNUB bogies composite brake block is-
(a) 60 mm
(b) 45 mm
(c) 55 mm
(d) 58 mm

584. How many side frame fitted in CASNUB trolley / bogie?
(a) 2
(b) 1
(c) 3
(d) Nil

585. What is the axle load of CASNUB trolley?
(a) 19.2 ton
(b) 22.9 ton
(c) 20.3 ton.
(d) 20.9 ton

586. What is the new wheel diameter CASNUB 22 w (Retrofitted)?
(a) 1000 mm
(b) 960 mm
(c) 956 mm
(d) 946 mm

587. What type of pivot used in CASNUB 22WM, 22NL and other type of CASNUB trolley?
(a) IRS type
(b) Spherical type
(c) other type
(d)

588. What is the nominal leteral clearance between side frame & axle box/adopter Casnub 22NL, 22NLB, 22HS bogie?
(a) 18 mm
(b) 16 mm
(c) 22 mm
(d) 25 mm

589. What is the standard inclination on wheel tread?
(a) 1 in 20
(b) 1 in 22
(c) 1 in 18
(d) 1 in 25

590. How many types of adopters used in CASNUB trolley?
(a) 2
(b) 1
(c) 3
(d) 4

591. Condemning size of elastomeric pad for Casnub bogie is -
(a) 44 mm
(b) 43 mm
(c) 42 mm
(d) 40 mm

592. Nominal dimension of side bearer rubber pad for Casnub bogie is -
(a) 114 mm
(b) 116 mm
(c) 118 mm
(d) 120 mm

593. Condemning size of side bearer rubber pad for Casnub bogie is -
(a) 111 mm
(b) 110 mm
(c) 109 mm
(d) 108 mm

594. What type of side bearers fitted in CASNUB 22HS trolley?
(a) Metal CC type
(b) Spring loaded CC type side bearer & PU type
(c) Roller type
(d) none of the above

595. Which types of steel are used in side frame column friction plates of Casnub bogie?
(a) Mild steel (b) Carbon steel
(c) Silico manganese steel (d) None of the above

596. The clearance between pins and bushes should not exceed
(a) 1.0 m (b) 0.5 mm
(c) 1.5 mm (d) None of the above

597. Which type of composite brake block is used in freight stock of under frame mounted brake system?
(a) 'K' type (b) 'L' type
(c) 'KL' type (d) 'Modified K ' type

598. During rolling out examination, it is seen that -
(a) Flat place on tyre
(b) Smoke is coming from axle box
(c) No brake binding (d) Broken spring

599. After RDSO Recommendation, What material in used BVG brake van in place of wood dust bag?
(a) Glass wool (b) Cottonwood
(c) Steel wood (d) None of the above

600. Broad gauge roller bearing radial clearance is –
(a) 123 to .132 mm (b) 0.132 to 0.145 mm
(c) 0.145 to 0.19 mm (d) 0.19 to 0.25 mm

601. C- class ODC shall be moved during –
(a) Day light (b) Day-night time
(c) Only night time (d) None of the above

602. What type of coupler used in brake van match truck (BVM)?
(a) Screw coupling (b) CBC
(c) Non- transition (d) None of the above

603. In air brake system, the thread joints are tightened with which type of tape?
(a) Cello tape (b) Teflon tape
(c) Paper tape (d) None of the above

604. The 'E' type vacuum cylinder of 457mm diameter is used in -
(a) BOBR wagon (b) Box wagon
(c) Bk. van (d) Four Wheeled wagon

605. Instructions for maintenance and operation of BOX wagon, What RDSO's technical
(a) G-71 (b) G-73
(c) G-18 (d) G-16

606. What RDSO's technical pamphlet is used, for maintenance manual of Alliance-II coupler?
(a) G-45H (b) G-78
(c) G-62 (d) G-40

607. Instructions for inspection and maintenance of BOXN wagon fitted with CASNUB bogies and twin pipe air brake system, What RDSO's technical pamphlet is used?
(a) G-90 (b) G-70
(c) G-97 (d) WT- 77

608. Instructions for inspection and maintenance of BOBR wagon, What RDSO's technical
(a) G-73 (b) G-78
(c) G-97 (d) G- 16

609. Instructions for inspection and maintenance of CASNUB bogies, What RDSO's technical pamphlet is used?

(a) G-97 (b) G-86
(c) G-90 (d) G- 95

610. Instructions for inspection and maintenance of Air brake, What RDSO's technical

(a) G-97 (b) G-81
(c) G-73 (d) G- 71

611. As per Railway Board, In effective percentage of wagon in open line is –
(a) 3.5% (b) 2.5%
(c) 4.0% (d) 10%

612. 'A' category depot will issue BPC of CC Rake valid up to Km –
(a) 4500 Km (b) 5000 Km
(c) 6000 Km (d) 6500 Km

613. Depot, other then 'A' category will issue BPC of CC rake valid up to Km –
(a) 4500 Km (b) 5000 Km
(c) 6000km (d) 6500 Km

614. what time relaxation of period has been given to a loaded BOX wagon for returning for POH-
(a) After 15 days (b) After 30 days
(c) Before 30 days (d) before 15 days

615. The mini rake will have composition of minimum –
(a) 10 wagon (b) 20 wagon
(c) 25 wagon (d) 30 wagon

616. The free time for loading/unloading of mini rake shall be –
(a) 6 Hours (b) 8 Hours
(c) 5 Hours (d) 2 Hours

617. The mini rake scheme will be applicable only to –
(a) Covered wagon (b) Open wagon
(c) Tank wagon (d) Both of this

618. As per new wagon numbering scheme, first two digits will indicate-
(a) Owning Railway (b) Type of wagon
(c) Year of manufacture (d) Cheek digit

619. what time relaxation of period has been given to a empty BOX wagon for returning for POH-
(a) Before 15 days (b) After 30 days
(c) Before 30 days (d) before 15 days

620. What do you mean by PME?
(a) Pre medical examination
(b) Pre maintenance examination
(c) Periodical maintenance examination
(d) Power mechanical equipment

621. What do you mean by CC rakes?
(a) Content contact pad. (b) Close circuit rake
(c) Complete coal rake (d) Both of this

622. The minimum permissible buffer height above rail line to center of Head Stock under loaded condition is -
(a) 1105 mm (b) 1145 mm
(c) 1115 mm (d) 1030 mm

623. Standard buffer projection from Headstock is -
(a) 650 mm (b) 635 mm
(c) 620 mm (d) 660 mm

624. Minimum Permissible buffer projection from Headstock is -
(a) 635 mm (b) 605 mm
(c) 590 mm (d) 584 mm

625. Standard diameter of knuckle pivot pin is -

(a) 50 mm (b) 43 mm
(c) 41.28 mm (d) 34 mm

626. Permissible diameter of knuckle pivot pin is -

(a) 41 mm (b) 38.5 mm
(c) 39.5 mm (d) 40.5 mm

627. Standard diameter of Clevis pin is -

(a) 35 mm (b) 38 mm
(c) 39 mm (d) 37 mm

628. Permissible diameter of Clevis pin is -

(a) 35.8 mm (b) 38.5 mm
(c) 36.5 mm (d) 37 mm

629. Standard dimension of shank wear plate for AAR coupler is -

(a) 12 mm (b) 8 mm
(c) 6 mm (d) 14 mm

630. Standard dimension of distance between the nose of Knuckle and guard arm is -

(a) 140 mm (b) 150 mm
(c) 127 mm (d) 12 mm

631. Wear limit of distance between the nose of Knuckle and guard arm is -

(a) 140 mm (b) 155 mm
(c) 125 mm (d) 130 mm

632. For goods train, max. Buffer height from rail level is -

(a) 1105 mm (b) 1115 mm
(c) 1015 mm (d) 1100 mm

633. The maximum permissible free slack in the draft gear in service is –

(a) 35 mm (b) 30 mm
(c) 25 mm (d) 20 mm

634. No. of CBC gauge are –

(a) 5 (b) 8
(c) 12 (d) 2

635. For short case, what shall be the max buffer projection from the Headstock on BG wagon?

(a) 480 mm (b) 456 mm
(c) 460 mm (d) 510mm

636. For short case, what shall be the min. buffer projection from the Headstock on BG wagon?

(a) 420 mm (b) 440 mm
(c) 410 mm (d) 406mm

637. What is the maximum Permissible wears in Draw Bars shackle pinhole?

(a) 5.23 mm (b) 6.35 mm
(c) 7.21 mm (d) 6.69mm

638. 2.17 What is the maximum Permissible wear in draw Bars cotter pin hole?

(a) 10.7 mm (b) 12.3 mm
(c) 12.7 mm (d) 13.1mm

639. What is the weakest link of the center buffer coupler?

(a) Knuckle (b) Draft gear
(c) Lock (d) Yoke pin

640. The high capacity draft gears is -

(a) Mark -20 (b) Mark 50
(c) CF 21 (d) DF 39

641. The high capacity draft gears is -

(a) RF361 (b) RF-401
(c) RF-600 (d) RF-21

642. To Adjust buffer height for 930 mm wheel diameter on BCN wagon except CASNUB 22 W, packing piece used is –

(a) 38 mm (b) 37 mm
(c) 33 mm (d) 32 mm

643. What type of center buffer coupler used in Indian Railway?

(a) APRT type (b) AARP type
(c) AAR type (d) ARPA type

644. What type of head and shank are used in AAR type center buffer coupler?

(a) E&G Type (b) E&F Type
(c) F&E Type (d) H&F Type

645. The working strength of center buffer coupler is -

(a) 100 t (b) 120 t
(c) 140 t (d) 180 t

646. The diameter of knuckle pivot pin is –

(a) 40.0 mm (b) 38.0 mm
(c) 37.0 mm (d) 35.0 mm

647. Draft gear, the pack with 11 Nos of rubber pads and 10 Nos of spacer plates, when assembled in the housing with follower shall not be less then –

(a) 638 mm (b) 632 mm
(c) 660 mm (d) 620 mm

648. The conventional screw coupling has a working load of –

(a) 2.9 t (b) 22.5 t
(c) 24.3 t (d) 20.3 t

649. The working strength of center buffer coupler is –

(a) 180 t (b) 160 t
(c) 120 t (d) 80 t

650. The working strength of Alliance –II coupler is -

(a) 100 t (b) 80 t
(c) 70 t (d) 54 t

651. Which among the buffer gear assembly absorbing the buffer impact?

(a) Buffer spring (b) Plunger
(c) Buffer casting (d) Spindle

652. The tractive effort of the Loco to the individual wagons is transmitted with the help of -

(a) CBC (b) Draw gear
(c) Knuckle (d) Side frame

653. Material AAR –M- 201 & 211 Grade 'E' coupler is called as –

(a) High tensile (b) Non- Tensile
(c) Standard (d) None of the above

654. Clevis and Clevis pin are the part of –

(a) Alliance- II coupler (b) Non- Transition coupler
(c) Transition coupler (d) Draw bar

655. Full form of WILD

(a) Wheel Impact Load Detector
(b) Wheel Inline Load Detector
(c) Wheel Impact Lie Detector
(d) None of the above

656. Total no. of channels comprising in WILD

(a) 34 (b)32
(c) 36 (d) 38

657. Total no. of channels used for detection of impact load on WILD

(a) 34 (b)32

(c) 36 (d) 38

658. Total no. of channels used for activation of system on WILD

(a) 2 (b)4

(c) 6 (d) None

659. WILD can detect defect wheels of diameter ranging

(a) 770mm-1100mm (b) 770mm-1200mm

(c) 870mm-1100mm (d) None of the above

660. WILD will work effectively in the speed range of

(a) 30kmph-160kmph (b) 15kmph-150kmph

(c) 15kmph-120kmph (d) None of the above

661. In WILD, to detect impact load each channel comprises no. of reset type strain gauges fixed on rail

(a) 2 (b)4

(c) 6 (d) None

662. Maximum capability of WILD functioning of trains consist upto how many vehicles

(a) 100 (b)58

(c) 59 (d) 61

663. WILD should be installed on straight and level track of minimum length including approach to the site

(a) 250mts (b)100mts

(c) 100mts (d) 350mts

664. In WILD, there should be no fish plated joint within _____ on either side of the instrumented portion of the track

(a) 13m (b)15m

(c) 23m (d) 35m

665. The position of tank wagons on the mixed train must be attached in

(a) Middle (b) Front of Brake Van

(c) Next to Locomotive (d) Can't be mixed

666. Standard diameters of wheel on tread on BOXN Wagon is -

(a) 1010 mm (b) 1000 mm

(c) 950 mm (d) 906 mm

667. Minimum diameters of wheel on tread on BOXN Wagon during service is -

(a) 1000 mm (b) 960 mm

(c) 906 mm (d) 915 mm

668. Standard diameter of wheel on treads on BOX Wagon is –

(a) 960 mm (b) 1000 mm

(c) 906 mm (d) 860 mm

669. Minimum diameter of wheel on treads on BOX Wagon during service is -

(a) 860 mm (b) 960 mm

(c) 906 mm (d) 990 mm

670. The axle load of BOXN, BCN, BRN, BOBR, BTPN wagon is -

(a) 22.9 t (b) 20.32 t

(c) 16.6 t (d) 12.2 t

671. The axle load of BOX, BCX, BRH wagon is -

(a) 22.9 t (b) 20.32 t

(c) 16.3 t (d) 12.2 t

672. The axle capacity of BVZC, CRT, BTAL, BTAG, BTPGL wagon is -
(a) 22.9 t (b) 20.3 t
(c) 16.3 t (d) 12.2 t
673. The axle capacity of TPR, TORS, and TCL wagon is –
(a) 22.9 t (b) 20.3 t
(c) 16.3 t (d) 12.2 t
674. The wheel gauge should be measured on –
(a) Off load condition (b) Loaded wagon
(c) Both condition (d) Empty wagon
675. The lowest wheel dia permitted by workshop for BOXN wagon is -
(a) 919 mm (b) 906 mm
(c) 925 mm (d) 860 mm
676. In CTRB the grease use per Axle box is -
(a) 455 ±30 gms (b) 490±15 gms
(c) 500±35 gms (d) 550±20 gms
677. Maximums permissible wear on outer collar size of journals 255*127, 254*127, 229*114 are –
(a) 6.0 mm (b) 11 mm
(c) 8.0 mm (d) 5.0 mm
678. RDSO has stipulated three intermediate profile BOXN/BCN wagon with flange thickness as 20,22 and -
(a) 28 mm (b) 25 mm
(c) 24 mm (d) 23 mm
679. The condemning wheel diameter of BVG is -
(a) 919 mm (b) 906 mm
(c) 925 mm (d) 990 mm
680. The condemning diameter of wheel of B0I wagon is -
(a) 990 mm (b) 906 mm
(c) 813 mm (d) 860 mm
681. The new diameter of wheel for BOY wagon is -
(a) 990 mm (b) 1090 mm
(c) 1000 mm (d) 915 mm
682. The condemning diameter of BOBR wheel is -
(a) 815 mm (b) 906 mm
(c) 990 mm (d) 860 mm
683. The condemning diameter of BTPN wheel is -
(a) 813 mm (b) 990 mm
(c) 906 mm (d) 860 mm
684. The condemning diameter of BWL wheel is -
(a) 813 mm (b) 906 mm
(c) 915 mm (d) 860 mm
685. The radius at the root of the flange of new worn wheel profile is -
(a) 14 mm (b) 16mm
(c) 18mm (d) 120 mm
686. Permissible maximum flat surface on tread on other BG wagon are –
(a) 75 mm (b) 60 mm
(c) 75 mm (d) 70 mm

687. What should be permissible limit of ovality and taper on the journal?
(a) 0.5 mm (b) 0.05 mm
(c) 0.1 mm (d) 0.15mm

688. Permissible maximum flat surface on tread on IRS BG wagon is –
(a) 75 mm (b) 50 mm
(c) 60 mm (d) 70 mm

689. What is the minimum lateral play between axle box lug and horn check for UIC type trolleys?
(a) 20 mm (b) 22 mm
(c) 18 mm (d) 12 mm

690. What is the maximum lateral play between axle box lug and horn check for UIC type trolleys?
(a) 20 mm (b) 22 mm
(c) 25 mm (d) 28 mm

691. Minimum longitudinal clearance between axle box lug and horn check for UIC type trolleys are –
(a) 10 mm (b) 12 mm
(c) 14 mm (d) 16 mm

692. Maximum longitudinal clearance between axle box lug and horn check for UIC type trolleys are –
(a) 12 mm (b) 14 mm
(c) 16 mm (d) 18 mm

693. Maximum permissible wear on length of journal size of 255*127, 254*127,229*144 are-
(a) 6.0 mm (b) 11 mm
(c) 5.0 mm (d) 8.0 mm

694. Maximum permissible wear on inner collar size of journal 255*127,254*127,229*144 are-
(a) 6.0 mm (b) 11 mm
(c) 5.0 mm (d) 8.0 mm

695. The wheel gauge measures -
(a) The distance between flanges of two wheels on same axle.
(b) The distance between dia and axle.
(c) The distance between journal and bearing.
(d) The distance between two wheel.

696. What is an integrated portion of the axle?
(a) Cap (b) Roller Bearing
(c) Journal (d) None

697. For measuring the diameter of ovality & taper of the journal, how many locations are needed?
(a) Two Location both the vertical and horizontal axis
(b) Three locations both the vertical and horizontal axis
(c) Three location only vertical axis
(d) None of the above

698. Standard dimension 'e' in SAB on Frieght stock is -
(a) 570 mm (b) 575 mm
(c) 580 mm (d) 565 mm

699. In yard leaving, minimum Permissible dimension 'e' in SAB on Goods stock is -
(a) 555 mm (b) 570 mm
(c) 565 mm (d) 580 mm

700. The colour coding of distributor valve of air brake goods stock is –
(a) Yellow (b) Black
(c) Green (d) White

701. In air brake empty stock end-to-end goods rakes, The empty rake after unloading should be offered for intensive examination before-
(a) Next station (b) Next Loading
(c) Next Unloading (d) 36 Hours

702. In air brake end-to end rakes, After intensive examination validity of BPC remain upto the –
(a) Next station (b) Loading point
(c) Destination point (d) 72 Hours

703. Control rod diameter of air brake wagon is –
(a) 30 mm (b) 32 mm
(c) 38 mm (d) 40 mm

704. Piston stroke of BOXN wagon in empty conditions is -
(a) 85±10 mm (b) 70±15 mm
(c) 75±5 mm (d) 80±10 mm

705. Piston stroke of BOXN wagon in loaded conditions is -
(a) 140±15 mm (b) 130±10 mm
(c) 120±15 mm (d) 125±15 mm

706. Piston stroke is empty conditions of BOY wagon is -
(a) 90±10 mm (b) 90±5 mm
(c) 90±15 mm (d) 90±10/5 mm

707. Piston stroke is loaded conditions of BOY wagon is -
(a) 135±5 mm (b) 135±10 mm
(c)135±20 mm (d) 120±10 mm

708. In air brake stock, BPC becomes invalid, if the rake is stabled in any examination yard-
(a) 24 hours (b) 36 hours
(c) 48 hours (d) 12 hours

709. Dirt collector should be cleaned within-
(a) At the time of ROH (b) 2 month
(c) 6 month (d) 3 month

710. What is the capacity of control reservoir in goods train?
(a) 4 Lit. (b) 6 Lit
(c) 8 Lit. (d) 10 Lit.

711. How much air pressure should be dropped in brake van/ last vehicle for continuity test?
(a) 0.8 Kg/Cm^2 (b) 1.0 Kg/Cm^2
(c) 1.2 Kg/Cm^2 (d) 1.5 Kg/Cm^2

712. The Colour of Brake Pipe in Twin pipe brake system is -
(a) Black (b) Yellow
(c) Green (d) White

713. The Colour of Feed Pipe in twin pipe wagon is -
(a) Black (b) Yellow
(c) Green (d) White

714. What should be the brake pipe pressure in engine?
(a) 4.8 Kg/Cm^2 (b) 4.7 Kg/ Cm^2
(c) 5.0 Kg/ Cm^2 (d) 6.0 Kg/ Cm^2

715. The BP pressure in Brake Van of 56 -BOXN wagon load should not be less than –
(a) 4.5kg/ Cm^2 (b) 3.7 kg/ Cm^2
(c) 4.8 kg/ Cm^2 (d) 5.8kg/ Cm^2

716. What should be the effective pressure in brake cylinder during full service application?
(a) 3.6 Kg/ Cm^2 (b) 3.2 Kg/ Cm^2
(c) 3.8 Kg/ Cm^2 (d) 4.1 Kg/ Cm^2

717. When we release manually KE type DV, the air pressure release form -
(a) CR & AR (b) BC & AR
(c) BC & CR (d) AR & DV

718. The diameter of branch pipe of BP to DV for wagon is –
(a) 25 mm (b) 20 mm
(c) 13 mm (d) 22 mm

719. If ELD handle is kept on loaded position of empty wagon, the result will be -
(a) Brakes Release (b) Brake binding
(c) Train parting (d) None of the above

720. In one BOXN wagon total no. of brake block are -
(a) 4 (b) 8
(c) 12 (d) 16

721. 'A' dimension in Boxn wagon is -
(a) 70±20 mm (b) 172±3 mm
(c) 175±4 mm (d) 175+1mm

722. For testing Air pressure locomotive the test plate hole diameter is-
(a) 8.2 mm (b) 7.5 mm
(c) 9.5 mm (d) 10 mm

723. D.V. is directly attached with-
(a) Brake cylinder (b) Brake pipe
(c) AR (d) Common pipe bracket

724. The diameter of air brake cylinder BOXN wagon is-
(a) 300 mm (b) 355 mm
(c) 360 mm (d) 315 mm

725. The diameter of air bake cylinder in BVZC (Wagon) is -
(a) 300 mm (b) 295 mm
(c) 305 mm (d) 315 mm

726. The capacity of Auxiliary Reservoir (wagon) in air brake except Bk.Van is-
(a) 200 litre (b) 100 litre
(c) 300 litre (d) 150 litre

727. In Single pipe system the time taken in releasing of the wagon brake is-
(a) 60 Sec. (b) 120 Sec.
(c) 210 Sec. (d) 90 Sec.

728. Distance between the control rod head and the barrel of SAB is named as -
(a) 'E' dimensions (b) 'C' dimension
(c) 'A' dimension (d) "d" dimension

729. The capacity of compressor machine for air brake testing of rake is –
(a) 12-15 Kg/ Cm2 (b) 8-10 Kg/ Cm2
(c) 7-12 Kg/ Cm2 (d) 7-8 Kg/ Cm2

730. In single pipe air brake system, BP is charged with –
(a) 6±0.2 Kg/Cm2 (b) 5±0.1 Kg/Cm2
(c) 5.0±0.2 Kg/Cm2 (d) 6.0±0.1 Kg/Cm2

731. At the originating point, minimum brake power of premium end-to-end rake is -
(a) 85% (b) 95%
(c) 90% (d) 98%

732. In twin pipe system the Auxiliary Reservoir pressure should be -
(a) 6.0 kg/ Cm^2 (b) 4.8 Kg/ Cm^2
(c) 5.0 Kg/ Cm^2 (d) 6.5 Kg/ Cm^2

733. If DV is having leakage -
(a) Isolate DV
(b) Close the isolating cock of the AR

(c) Close the isolating cock of the BP/FP branch pipe (d) None of the above

734. The brake power of CC rake from nodal point is –
(a) 90% (b) 100%
(c) 85% (d) 75%

735. Brake power certified issued for such Premium end-to-end rakes will be valid for
(a) 7±4 days (b) 10±2 days
(c) 15 ±3 days (d) one month

736. The amount of air pressure in control reservoir of twin pipe system is -
(a) 3.8 Kg/ Cm^2 (b) 6.0 Kg/ Cm^2
(c) 5.0 Kg/ Cm^2 (d) 4.8 Kg/ Cm^2

737. What is the function of DC (Dirt collector)?
(a) Collect dirt (b) Collect air
(c) Clean air (d) Clean CR

738. How much pressure should drop in a minute after putting a test plate in locomotive?
(a) 0.8 Kg/ Cm^2 (b) 1.0 Kg/ Cm^2
(c) 1.2 Kg/ Cm^2 (d) 1.5 Kg/ Cm^2

739. Diameter of brake pipe and feed pipe is (In a good train)-
(a) 28 mm (b) 34 mm
(c) 32 mm (d) 36 mm

740. The three branch pipe attached to common pipe bracket, where the middle pipe lead to-
(a) CR (b) DV
(c) BC (d) AR

741. How many cut of angle cock are provided in a vehicle in twin pipe system-
(a) Two (b) Four
(c) Six (d) None

742. While isolating DV, the position of the handle in relation to rail line shall be
(a) Horizontal (b) vertical
(c) All the above (d) None of the above

743. If brake block is not releasing, pin is remove to release the brake -
(a) Anchor link pin (b) control rod pin
(c) Pull rod pin (d) equalizing pin

744. During Brake application, air flow from -
(a) AR to BC (b) PB to BC
(c) BP to BC (d) CR to BC

745. The leverage Ratio is obtained by -
(a) Brake cylinder (b) Tie Rod
(c) Empty Rod (d) L/E Devices

746. BP pressure in working train is -
(a) 6.0 Kg/ Cm2 (b) 5.5 Kg/ Cm2
(c) 5.0 Kg/ Cm2 (d) 15.2 Kg/ Cm2

747. The colour for brake power certificate for Premium end-to-end rake is-
(a) Green (b) White
(c) Pink (d) Yellow

748. The en-route Brake power percentage of goods train should be -
(a) 85% (b) Not specified
(c) 95% (d) 90%

749. For testing DV the time required for brake cylinder draining from 3.8 to .04 kg/cm2 is
(a) 30-40 sec (b) 40-50 sec
(c) 45-60 sec (d) 50-75 sec

750. What is the piston stroke of BVZC wagons?
(a) 50±10 mm (b) 70±10 mm
(c) 85±10 mm (d) 90± 5 mm

751. What is the empty piston stroke of BOBR/BOBRN wagon is -
(a) 70±10 mm (b) 75±10 mm
(c) 80±10 mm (d) 100±10 mm
752. The diameter of piston rod of 355-mm brake cylinder is -
(a) 40 mm (b) 38 mm
(c) 30 mm (d) 25mm
753. The diameter of piston rod of 300-mm brake cylinder is –
(a) 40 mm (b) 36 mm
(c) 32 mm (d) 30 mm
754. What is the colour of BPC of air brake system?
(a) Red (b) Pink
(c) Green (d) Yellow
755. What is the colour of BPC of air brake CC rake?
(a) Red (b) Pink
(c) Green (d) Yellow
756. During brake release, air from BC goes to -
(a) AR (b) CR
(c) DV (d) Atmosphere
757. In twin pipe system, the FP is directly joined to branch pipe of -
(a) CR (b) BC
(c) DV (d) AR
758. The max. Air pressure in BC after brake release is -
(a) 4.8 Kg/ Cm2 (b) 5 Kg/ Cm2
(c) 0.0 Kg/ Cm2 (d) 2.5 Kg/ Cm2

759. The max. Air pressure in BP during application is -
(a) 4.8±1 Kg/ Cm2 (b) 5.0 Kg/ Cm2
(c) 3.8 ± 0.1Kg/ Cm2 (d) 3.8 Kg/ Cm2
760. The capacity of AR for wagon is-
(a) 200 lit. (b) 200 lit.
(c) 100 lit. (d) 150 lit.
761. In conventional air Brake system, the diameter of brake cylinder is-
(a) 255 mm (b) 155 mm
(c) 355 mm (d) 455 mm
762. As per population of air brake stock the percentage of distribution value should be kept as spares -
(a) 10% (b) 2%
(c) 5% (d) 10%
763. The diameter of ball in internal ball valve of cut of angle cock is -
(a) 15 mm (b) 13 mm
(c) 17 mm (d) 10 mm
764. The diameter of air brake cylinder for BVZC is -
(a) 400 mm (b) 300 mm
(c) 355 mm (d) 295 mm
765. The diameter of Std. Air brake Pressure gauge is-
(a) 60 mm (b) 70 mm
(c) 90 mm (d) 100 mm
766. What type of cut of angle cock fitted in goods stock?
(a) Flat type (b) Ball type
(c) Square type (d) None of the above
767. For testing DV the time required for filling BC in single pipe system from 0-3.6 kg/cm2 is
(a) 20-25 sec (b) 18-30 sec
(c) 15-25 sec (d) 30-40 sec

768. What should be the pressure in feed pipe?
(a) 3.8 Kg/cm2 (b) 5.0 Kg/Cm2
(c) 6.0 Kg/Cm2 (d) none of the above

769. When DV is working condition the position of DV handle is -
(a) Vertical (b) Horizontal
(c) Inclined (d) Parallel

770. "e" dimension for SAB-600, in wagon is -
(a) 444 – 474 mm (b) 555-575 mm
(c) 500- 575 mm (d) 440- 575 mm

771. Control rod of SAB when rotated for one round, control rod head moves by a distance of -
(a) 6.0 mm (b) 4.0 mm
(c) 2.0 mm (d) 1.0 mm

772. Piston stroke of the BVZC is -
(a) 60±10 mm (b) 70±10 mm
(c) 65±10 mm (d) 75±10 mm

773. For testing DV the time required for charging CR from 0-48 kg/cm2 is -
(a) 290±20 sec (b) 150±20 sec
(c) 185±25 sec (d) 200±20 sec

774. In air brake system branch pipe of DV to AR is connected via common pipe bracket is
(a) At the bottom (b) In Middle
(c) At Top (d) To AR

775. The type of joint for FP& BP is -
(a) Grip seal (b) Flange
(c) Thread coupling (d) knuckle

776. In air brake system branch pipe of DV to BC is connected via common pipe bracket is
(a) At the bottom (b) In Middle
(c) At the Top (d) To AR

777. FP charges -
(a) AR (b) CR
(c) DV (d) BP

778. Which equipments are not charged, when C3W DV is isolated in twin pipe system?
(a) Brake cylinder only
(b) Control reservoir and brake cylinder
(c) Control reservoir and auxiliary reservoir
(d) Auxiliary reservoir and Brake cylinder

779. The pressure of Auxiliary reservoir makes to work -
(a) Common pipe bracket (b) Brake cylinder
(c) Control Reservoir (d) DV

780. With what pressure of AR twin pipe system works -
(a) BP Pressure only (b) FP Pressure only
(c) BP&FP Pressure (d) BC Pressure

781. Dropping BP pressure to do full service application is -
(a) 2.0 to 3.0 kg/ cm2 (b) 3.0 to 3.2 kg/ cm2
(c) 1.3 to 1.6 kg/ cm2 (d) 1.5 kg/ cm2

782. When isolating handle of C3W type DV is kept in horizontal at charging position -
(a) Piston rods of BC come out
(b) Piston rod of BC close not come out
(c) Brake applies and releases
(d) Nothing happens

783. The control reservoir is mounted on the other face of –
(a) Distributor valve (b) Brake cylinder
(c) Common pipe bracket (d) Auxillary reservoir

784. The main BP pressure in brake van of working train with 56 wagon is -
(a) 4.8±0.1kg/cm2 (b) 4.5±0.1kg/ cm2
(c) 6.0±0.1kg/ cm2 (d) None of the above
785. If C3W type DV is manually released, pressure is released from -
(a) AR (b) Control reservoir
(c) Brake cylinder (d) All above
786. During twin pipe charging position, air pressure in Auxiliary Reservoir is -
(a) 6.5kg/ cm2 (b) 5.8 kg/ cm2
(c) 6.0 kg/ cm2 (d) None of the above
787. In air break system the rate of leakage should not be more then -
(a) 0.025 kg/ cm2 /min (b) 0. 25 kg/ cm2/min
(c) 0.0025 kg/cm2/min (d) 0.255 kg/ cm2/min
788. For running 1200mt long train, it is essential to have -
(a) Single pipe graduated release air bk. System
(b) Twin pipe graduated release air bk. System
(c) Single & double pipe-graduated release air bk. System
(d) None of the above
789. The std. free heights and exert force of BC return spring is -
(a) 600 mm- 200 kg/cm2 (b) 700 mm- 250 kg/cm2
(c) 730 mm- 125 kg/cm2 (d) 800 mm- 100 kg/cm2
790. When isolating handle of KE type DV is kept in horizontal at charging position -
(a) Piston rods of BC come out
(b) Piston rod of BC close not come out
(c) Brake applies and releases
(d) Nothing happens
791. The total no. of MU washer in a twin pipe wagon is –
(a) 4
(b) 4 palm & rubber sealing ring
(c) 4 coupling head no washer
(d) 6
792. The Type of dirt collector, used in wagon is -
(a) 2-way (b) 3-way
(c) Branch pipe of BP to DV (d) In BP
793. The function of Non return valve used in air brake system is -
(a) To prevent flow of BP
(b) To prevent flow of air from AR to FP
(c) To prevent flow of Air from CR to BP
(d) To prevent CR to be charged
794. What type of grease to be used after cleaning and inspection all parts of slack adjuster?
(a) Graphite grease (b) Servogan - 2
(c) Servo- germ 4 (d) None of the above
795. The function of Return spring provided in air brake cylinder is -
(a) To push the spring out side the piston
(b) To push the piston inside the cylinder
(c) To push the deed lever
(d) To push the control rod
796. Pay load of BTPN tank wagon is –
(a) 58.88 tons (b) 54.28 tons
(c) 55.80 tons (d) 52.3 tons
797. Axle load of BTPN tank wagon is –
(a) 20.32 tons (b) 22.35 tons
(c) 21.35 tons (d) 25.22 tons

798. Inspection of thickness of H_2SO_4 barrel carried out with –
(a) D- meter (b) C- meter
(c) L- meter (d) MN – meter
799. Barrel length of BTPN tank wagon is –
(a) 11460 mm (b) 11550 mm
(c) 11458 mm (d) 12100 mm
800. Barrel diameter of BTPN tank wagon is –
(a) 2860 mm (b) 2850 mm
(c) 2840 mm (d) 2830 mm
801. Distance between copular to coupler of BTPN tank wagon is –
(a) 12420 mm (b) 12560 mm
(c) 12600 mm (d) 12345 mm
802. During Hydraulic testing of master valve in tank wagon, the water to be filled up to
(a) 130 Cm (b) 150 Cm
(c) 180 Cm (d) 200 Cm
803. Thickness of rubber lining of fragile disc and safety bent is –
(a) 3 mm (b) 5 mm
(c) 4 mm (d) 6 mm
804. Distance between Headstock to Headstock of BTPN tank wagon is
(a) 11499 mm (b) 11569 mm
(c) 11491 mm (d) 11591 mm
805. What is the inside barrel diameter of the TPGLR tank wagon?
(a) 2100 mm (b) 2230 mm
(c) 2300 mm (d) 2330 mm
806. Length over Headstock of the TPGLR tank wagon is -
(a) 9252 mm (b) 8382 mm
(c) 9632 mm (d) 4326 mm
807. Tare weight of the TPGLR tank wagon is -
(a) 17.82 t (b) 17.32
(c) 18.2 t (d) 17.1 t
808. The mechanical code of bogie Patrol tank wagon fitted with pneumatic brake is -
(a) BTPAN (b) BTPAM
(c) BLPAM (d) BPTWN
809. The mechanical code of bogie Liquefied anhydrous ammonia gas tank wagon is -
(a) BTAL &BTALN (b) TBS & BTSA
(c) AST & TSMBA (d) TBT& MBTOX
810. The mechanical code of caustic soda tank wagon is -
(a) CTB & CTBS (b) TCS & BTCS
(c) THA & BTCS (d) TCS& MBTS
811. The mechanical code of Lubricating oil tank wagon is -
(a) MBTOV (b) TORX
(c) TRP (d) BTCS
812. The mechanical code of bitumen tank wagon type is -
(a) TBT (b) TBAT
(c) TRP (d) TPR
813. No of safety valves fitted in sulphuric acid tank is -
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) None of the above
814. No. of pressure release valve fitted in sulphuric acid tank is -
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) None of the above
815. No. of safety valve fitted in liquefied petroleum gas tank is -
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) None of the above

816. Codal life of Tank wagon is -
(a) 35 year (b) 45 year
(c) 50 year (d) 25 year
817. No of safety vent with frangible disc fitted in sulphuric acid tank wagon is -
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) None of the above
818. How many no of safety vent with frangible disc fitted in liquid chlorine tank wagon is
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) None of the above|
819. What is the hydraulic test pressure in the barrel of chlorine tanks wagon?
(a) 43.7 kg/ Cm2 (b) 47.8 kg/ Cm2
(c) 41.23 kg/ Cm2 (d) 49.93 kg/ Cm2
820. What is the hydraulic test pressures in a barrel of LPG tanks wagon?
(a) 26.36kg/ Cm2 (b) 23.7 kg/ Cm2
(c) 28.33 kg/ Cm2 (d) 33.23 kg/ Cm2
821. In the tank wagon, close the master valve after -
(a) Un loading (b) Loading
(c) Running (d) None of the above
822. In the tank wagon, close the vapour extractor cock after -
(a) Un loading (b) Loading
(c) Running (d) None of the above
823. What is the estimated weight of Phosphoric acid tank barrel?
(a) 6.54 t (b) 7.54 t
(c) 7.12 t (d) 8.27 t
824. The diameter of master valve of BTPN tank wagon is –
(a) 90 mm (b) 100 mm
(c) 110 mm (d) 200 mm
825. What is the density of LPG at 55º C?
(a) 0.470 to 0.499 (b) 0.499 to 0.677
(c) 0.677 to 0.899 (d) 0.899 to 0.999
826. Thickness of barrel plate (Cylindrical portion) of BTPGL tank barrel is-
(a) 10 mm (b) 12 mm
(c) 15 mm (d) 18 mm
827. Thickness of barrel plate (Dished ends) of BTPGL tank barrel is –
(a) 10 mm (b) 12 mm
(c) 15 mm (d) 17 mm
828. Volumetric capacity of BTALN tank barrel is –
(a) 60.66 Cu.m (b) 66.60 Cu.m
(c) 70.33 Cu.m (d) 71.12 Cu.m
829. Corrosion allowance of BTALN tank barrel is –
(a) 1.0 mm (b) 1.5 mm
(c) 2.0 mm (d) 2.5 mm
830. What type of brake system used in BTAL tank wagon?
(a) Air brake (b) Vacuum brake
(c) Bogie mounted brake (d) Duel brake
831. Volumetric capacity of Liquefied Chlorine tank barrel is –
(a) 15.22 Cu.m (b) 12.175 Cu.m
(c) 14.22 Cu.m (d) 17.15 Cu.m
832. Overall width of Liquid Chlorine tank wagon is –
(a) 2708 mm (b) 2705 mm
(c) 2805 mm (d) 2900 mm
833. Working pressure of BTPN safety valve is –
(a) 1.4 Kg/cm2 (b) 4.1 Kg/cm2
(c) 2.1 Kg/cm2 (d) 1.2 Kg/cm2

834. Bogie centers of Phosphoric acid tank wagon are –
(a) 8000 mm (b) 8400 mm
(c) 8800 mm (d) 8900 mm
835. Hydraulic Testing of TCL tank barrel is carried out at –
(a) 44.5 kg/ Cm2 (b) 48.3 kg/ Cm2
(c) 47.3 kg/ Cm2 (d) 43.7 kg/ Cm2
836. What is the location of safety valve fitted in sulphuric acid tank wagon?
(a) Inside dome (b) Outside dome
(c) Outside on barrel (d) None of the above
837. Condemning limit of BLC wheel set is –
(a) 900 mm (b) 800 mm
(c) 670 mm (d) 780 mm
838. Maximum height of side frame from Rail level of container bogie type LCCF 20 (C) trolley is –
(a) 851 mm (b) 715 mm
(c) 932 mm (d) 786 mm
839. In BLC wagon, width over sole bar at centre line wagon is –
(a) 2200 mm (b) 2100 mm
(c) 2150 mm (d) 2180 mm
840. For lifting the container, force required to lift the container on automatic twist lock is-
(a) 1050 Kg (b) 1000 Kg
(c) 1100 Kg (d) 11590 Kg
841. How many load side bearers are fitted in BLC wagon?
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 5 (d) 2
842. What is the measurement of 'A' dimension of BFKI?
(a) 65±5 mm (b) 67±3 mm
(c) 60+2 mm (d) 58+3 mm
843. In place of empty load box what device is used in BLC wagon?
(a) BSD (b) LSD
(c) SDF (d) SAB
844. As per RDSO standard what shall be the Max. Allowed speed of BFKI?
(a) 75 Km/h (b) 80 Km/h
(c) 100 Km/h (d) 110Km/h
845. What is the material specification of BLC wagon trolley?
(a) Cast steel (b) Low cast steel
(c) Steel (d) Micro steel
846. At the time of load distribution what is the percentage of load come on centre pivot?
(a) 10% (b) 15%
(c) 20% (d) 25%
847. Length of over Slack less draw bar for B-car of BLC wagon is –
(a) 14566 mm (b) 13156 mm
(c) 12212 mm (d) 14763 mm
848. What shall be maximum length of container platform in BLC wagon?
(a) 30 feet (b) 28 feet
(c) 299 feet (d) 32 feet
849. The standard height of platform for BLC wagon from Rail level is –
(a) 1010 mm (b) 1015 mm
(c) 1009 mm (d) 1100 mm
850. The axle load capacity of BLC wagon is –
(a) 20.10 ton. (b) 20.32 ton.
(c) 21.10 ton. (d) 23.10 ton.

851. The tare weight of A-car of BLC wagon is –
(a) 21.20 ton. (b) 19.10 ton.
(c) 19.80 ton. (d) 20.22 ton
852. The tare weight of B- car of BLC wagon is –
(a) 18.10 ton. (b) 19.10 ton.
(c) 19.80 ton. (d) 20.20 ton
853. Length of over Headstock to Headstock for A-car of BLC wagon is –
(a) 13650 mm (b) 13625 mm
(c) 13555 mm (d) 13365 mm
854. In BLC wagon, height of slackness drowbar system from Rail level is –
(a) 890 mm (b) 848 mm
(c) 845 mm (d) 910 mm
855. Length of over coupler for A-car of BLC wagon is –
(a) 14566 mm (b) 14556 mm
(c) 14655 mm (d) 14255 mm
856. How many automatic twist locks used in BLC wagon?
(a) 6 (b) 8
(c) 10 (d) 12
857. Distance between bogie centers of BLC wagon is –
(a) 9678 mm (b) 9687 mm
(c) 9765 mm (d) 9675 mm
858. Minimum height of side frame bottom from Rail level of container bogie type LCCF 20 (C) trolley is –
(a) 149 mm (b) 156 mm
(c) 178 mm (d) 123 mm

MISCELLANEOUS

859. What is MEMU?
a) Modified Electric Multiple Unit
b) Mainline Electric Multiple Unit
c) Modern Electric Multiple Unit
d) Mixed Electric Multiple Unit

860. What is DHMU?
a) Diesel Hydraulic Multiple Unit
b) Diesel Hydro Multiple Unit
c) Diesel Hydroelectric Multiple Unit
d) Diesel Hydroelectrically Multiple Unit

861. What is EMU?
a) Electronic Multiple Unit
b) Electronic Mixed Unit
c) Electric Multiple Unit
d) Electric mixed Unit

862. What is DEMU?
a) Diesel Electric Multiple Unit
b) Diesel Electrical Mixed Unit
c) Direct Electric Multiple Unit
d) Direct Electrical Multiple Unit

863. Maximum speed of 1400 HP DEMU?
a) 100 KMPH
b) 120 KMPH
c)110 KMPH
d) 80 KMPH

864. Fuel capacity of 1400 HP DEMU?
a) 3000 Ltrs
b) 4000 Ltrs
c) 5000 Ltrs
d) 3500 Ltrs

865. Maximum RPM of 1400 hp DEMU engine?
a) 1800
b) 700
c) 1200
d) 1300

866. Rating of EMU transformer is
a) 1200 KVA
b) 1000KVA
c) 800 KVA
d) 1100KVA

867. Voltage rating of EMU Traction Motor is
a) 500 V
b) 580 V
c) 535 V
d) 550 V

868. New wheel diameter of EMU Motor Coach/Trailer coach
a) 900 mm
b) 950 mm
c) 850 mm
d) 952 mm

869. Total auxiliary motors in EMU motor coach are
a) 5
b)4
c)3
d)2

870. Total No. of traction motors in a EMU Motor Coach is
a)2
b)3
c)4
d)5

871. The Safety device provided in EMU for detecting gassing and the protection of Transformer is
a) OLP
b) TTR
c) BUD
d) PRV

872. The Safety device fitted in the EMU Transformer for its protection against explosion
a) PRV
b) OLP
c) BUD
d) TTR

873. The Ampere hour capacity of EMU battery is
a) 80 Ah
b) 90 Ah
c) 100 Ah
d) 75 Ah

874. In EMU, the setting of Parking brake governor cut in/cut out is
a) 6.0/7.0 kg/cm2
b) 3.3/4.3 kg/cm2
c) 2.6/3.2 kg/cm2
d) 4.0/5.0 kg/cm2

875. In EMU the setting of MCP Governor cut in /cut out is
a) 5.0/6.0 kg/cm2
b) 7.0/8.0 kg/cm2

c) 4.5/5.5 kg/cm2 d) 6.0/7.0 kg/cm2

876. In EMU one of the following is a part of brake controller

a) Tripple valve b) Equalising discharge valve

c) Safety valve d) Application magnet valve

877. In EMU one of the following is a part of EP unit

a) Tripple valve b) Equalising discharge valve

c) Puppet valve d) Self lapping cylinder

878. In EMU the setting of equipment governor cut in/cut out is

a) 4.5/5.5 kg/cm2 b) 2.2/3.8 kg/cm2

c) 4.2/3.3 kg/cm2 d) 4.4/5.2 kg/cm2

879. In EMU the BC Pressure for MC is

a) 2.0 kg/cm2 b) 1.6 kg/cm2

c) 3.5 kg/cm2 d) 1.5 kg/cm2

880. In EMU the BC Pressure for TC is

a) 2.0 kg/cm2 b) 1.6 kg/cm2

c) 1.2 kg/cm2 d) 1.5 kg/cm2

881. In EMU the MR Pressure is

a) 5.0 kg/cm2 b) 6.0 kg/cm2

c) 7.0 kg/cm2 d) 8.0 kg/cm2

882. The type of Traction Motor used in EMU is

a) 4001 BX b) 4601 BX

c) 6040 BX d) None of the above

883. The wheel diameter condemn limit for MC is

a) 952 mm b) 900 mm

c) 877 mm d) 857 mm

884. The wheel diameter condemn limit for TC is

a) 952 mm b) 900 mm

c) 877 mm d) 857 mm

885. The width of EMU coach is

a) 3250 mm b) 3600 mm

c) 3650 mm d) 3660 mm

886. The No of teeth in EMU traction motor pinion is

a) 19 b) 20

c) 55 d) 91

887. The gear ratio in EMU is

a) 1 : 4 b) 1 : 5

c) 1 : 4.55 d) 1 : 5.55

888. The type of EMU pantograph is

a) AM-10 b) AM-12

c) AM-14 d) None of the above

889. The type of strip used in EMU pantograph is

a) Metalised carbon (b) Carbon

(c) Mild steel (d) None of the above

890. The pantograph strip thickness condemn limit is

a) 2.5 mm b) 3.5 mm

c) 4.5 mm d) None of the above

891. The control voltage in EMU is

a) 110 V AC b) 230 V AC

c) 110 V DC d) 230 V DC

892. The rating of EMU traction motor is

a) 150 KW b) 535 KW

c) 230 KW d) 167 KW

893. The rating of EMU Transformer is

a) 1000 KVA
b) 535 KVA
c) 25 KVA
d) 50 KVA

894. The type of cooling of transformer oil is

a) OFAF
b) OF
c) AF
d) None of the above

895. The voltage of primary winding of EMU transformer is

a) 25 KV
b) 266 V
c) 782 V
d) None of the above

896. The voltage of Secondary winding of EMU transformer is

a) 25 KV
b) 266V
c) 782 V
d) None of the above

897. The voltage of Auxiliary I winding of EMU transformer is

a) 25 KV
b) 266 V
c) 782 V
d) None of the above

898. The voltage of Auxiliary II winding of EMU transformer is

a) 141 V
b) 266 V
c) 782 V
d) None of the above

899. The capacity of oil pump in EMU is

a) 363.6 lpm
b) 263.6 lpm
c) 360 lpm
d) 400 lpm

900. The No of main poles in EMU traction motor is

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

901. The setting of thermostat in EMU transformer is

a) 75 $^{\circ}$ C
b) 85 $^{\circ}$ C
c) 65 $^{\circ}$ C
d) None of the above

902. The BDV stands for

a) Break down value
b) Break down voltage
c) Break drop voltage
d) None of the above

903. The BDV for new filtered oil for transformer is

a) 40 KV
b) 60 KV
c) 30 KV
d) None of the above

904. The capacity of main compressor in EMU is

a) 900 lpm
b) 1000 lpm
c) 500 lpm
d) None of the above

905. The rating of MCP in EMU is

a) 12 HP
b) 10 HP
c) 20 HP
d) None of the above

906. The No of carbon brushes in TM are

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

907. The condemning size of TM carbon brush is

a) 32 mm
b) 40 mm
c) 35 mm
d) None of the above

908. The type of TM suspension in EMU is

a) Fixed
b) Axle hung nose suspended
c) Mounting pad
d) None of the above

909. The type of Schaku coupler in EMU is

a) Semipermanent
b) Permanent suspended
c) Screw coupling
d) None of the above

910. The location of Air Dryer in EMU is

a) HT compartment
b) LT compartment
c) Rear of MC
d) None of the above

911. The location of ASL in EMU is

a) HT compartment
b) LT compartment
c) Bogie
d) None of the above

912. Rating of MEMU transformer is

a) 1200KVA
b) 1000KVA
c) 800 KVA
d) 1100KVA

913. Voltage rating of MEMU Traction Motor is

a) 500V
b) 580V
c) 535V
d) 550V

914. New wheel diameter of MEMU Motor Coach/Trailer coach

a) 900 mm
b) 950 mm
c) 850 mm
d) 952 mm

915. Total auxiliary motors in MEMU motor coach

a) 5
b) 4
c) 3
d) 2

916. .Total No.of traction motors in a M?EMU Motor Coach

a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5

917. The Safety device provided in MEMU for detecting gassing and the protection of transformer is:

a) OLP
b) TTR
c) BUD
d) PRV

918. The Safety device fitted to the MEMU Transformer for its protection against Explosion.

a) PRV
b) BUD
c) OLP
D) TTR

919. Maximum acceleration of MEMU, on level tangent track with crush load is

a)1.2 Kmph/Sec
b) 1.6 Kmph/Sec
c) 1.8 Kmph/sec
d)1.4 Kmph/Sec

920. The Ampere hour capacity of MEMU battery is

a) 100 AH
b) 75 AH
c) 90AH
d) 80 AH

921. Tractive effort of MEMU motor coach with 3 TCs at the time of starting

a)10 Tonnes
b) 9.6 tonnes
c) 8 Tonnes
d) 11 Tonnes.

922. IN MEMU, ABB Governor is for

a) panto reservoir pipe
b) MR reservoir
c) Aux reservoir
d) Bp reservoir

923. IN MEMU the setting of ABB Governor cut in /cut out is

a) 6.0/7.0kg/cm2
b) 8.0/9.0 kg/cm2
c) 5.6/4.5kg/cm2
d) 4.0/5.0 kg/cm2

924. In MEMU the setting of MCP Governor cut in /cut out is

a) 5.0/6.0 kg/cm2
b) 7.0/8.0 kg/cm2
c) 4.5/5.5 kg/cm2
d) 6.0/7.0 kg/cm2

925. IN MEMU one of the following is a part of brake controller

a) Tripple valve
b) equalising discharge valve
c) Safety valve
d) Application magnet valve

926. IN MEMU one of the following is a part of EP unit

a) Equalizing valve
b) Triple valve
c) Puppet valve
d) Self lapping cylinder

927. IN MEMU the setting of equipment governor cut in/cut out is

a) 4.5/5.5 kg/cm2 b) 2.2/3.8 kg/cm2
c) 4.2/3.3 kg/cm2 d) 4.4/5.2 kg/cm2

928. IN MEMU the setting of control governor cut in/cut out is

a)5.5/4.3 kg/cm2 b) 3.3/4.2 kg/cm2
c)3.2/4.8kg/cm2 d)5.5/6.5 kg/cm2

929. IN MEMU the BC Pressure is

a)2.0 kg/cm2 b)3.5 kg/cm2
c)1.5 kg/cm2 d)4.0 kg/cm2

930. IN MEMU the MR Pressure is

a)5.0 kg/cm2 b)7.0 kg/cm2
c)6.0 kg/cm2 d)8.0 kg/cm2

931. IN MEMU, ABB Governor is for

a) panto reservoir pipe b) MR reservoir
c) Aux reservoir d) Bp reservoir

932. IN MEMU the setting of ABB Governor cut in /cut out is

a) 6.0/7.0kg/cm2 b) 8.0/9.0 kg/cm2
c) 5.6/4.5kg/cm2 d) 4.0/5.0 kg/cm2

933. In MEMU the setting of MCP Governor cut in /cut out is

a) 5.0/6.0 kg/cm2 b) 7.0/8.0 kg/cm2
c) 4.5/5.5 kg/cm2 d) 6.0/7.0 kg/cm2

934. IN MEMU one of the following is a part of brake controller

a) Tripple valve b) equalising discharge valve
c) Safety valve d) Application magnet valve

935. IN MEMU one of the following is a part of EP unit

a) Equalizing valve b) Triple valve
c) Puppet valve d) Self lapping cylinder

936. IN MEMU the setting of equipment governor cut in/cut out is

a) 4.5/5.5 kg/cm2 b) 2.2/3.8 kg/cm2
c) 4.2/3.3 kg/cm2 d) 4.4/5.2 kg/cm2

937. IN MEMU the setting of control governor cut in/cut out is

a)5.5/4.3 kg/cm2 b) 3.3/4.2 kg/cm2
c)3.2/4.8kg/cm2 d)5.5/6.5 kg/cm2

938. IN MEMU the BC Pressure is

a)2.0 kg/cm2 b)3.5 kg/cm2
c)1.5 kg/cm2 d)4.0 kg/cm2

939. IN MEMU the MR Pressure is

a)5.0 kg/cm2 b)7.0 kg/cm2
c)6.0 kg/cm2 d)8.0 kg/cm2

940. Speed of B class ODC in at enroute

a) 40 KMPH b)35 KMPH
c) 25 KMPH d) 10 KMPH

941. Speed of A class ODC at turnouts and yards.

a) 40 KMPH b)30 KMPH
c)20 KMPH d)35 KMPH

942. Gross Clearance of A class Odc

a)9" b)8"
c)7" d)6

943. Net clearance of A class ODC

a)150 mm b) 150.5 mm
c) 160 mm d) 160.5 mm

944. Net clearance of B class ODC

a)76 to 150 mm b)76.5 to 150.5

c) less than 75 mm
d)none of the above

945. Gross clearance of c class ODC
a) 6" to 9"
b) 7"to 9"
c) 8" to 10"
d) 4" to 6 "

946. Gross clearance of B class ODC is
a) 6" to 9"
b) 7"to 9"
c) 8" to 10"
d) 4" to 6 "

947. Sanctioning authority of B class ODC with in division
a) DRM
b)COM
c)CRS
d)BOARD

948. Expand ICS
a) INTER COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
b)INTER COMUTER SYSTEM
c)INTER COOLING SYSTEM
d)INTER CONSTANT SYSTEM

949. Axle Load of Non- AC coach is ----------ton.
a) 16.0
b) 13.0
c) 20.3
d) 18.3

950. Length of modified brake beam hanger in Indo-German project is ----------mm.
a) 325
b) 235
c) 250
d) 150

951. Maximum Flange thickness of worn wheel profile is ..... mm.
a) 22
b) 16
c) 25
d) 28.5

952. Length of anchor link is ----------mm.
a) 451
b) 500
c) 580
d) None of these

953. Testing of alarm chain is done at ----------Kg weight.
a) 05
b) 10
c) 25
d) 20

954. Greasing of equalizing stay rod is done in----------schedule.
a) A
b) B
c) C
d) D

955. A dimension of high speed Coach is ----------mm.
a) 16±2
b) 18±2
c) 22±2
d) None of these

956. Axle is checked by ----------.
a) DPT
b) UST
c) Wheel gauge
d) None of these

957. Over hauling of Alarm chain system is done after ---------- Month.
a) 3
b) 5
c) 9
d) None of these

958. Proof load Capacity of enhance screw coupling is ----------ton.
a) 36
b) 70
c) 75
d) 130

959. Permissible limit of Deep flange in wheel is----------mm.
a) 35
b) 50
c) 28
d) 22

960. Lateral and longitudinal guidance to wheel of ICF bogie is taken from ..... .
a) Dashpot
b) Spring
c) Side bearer
d) None of these.

961. Speed of Medical van is fixed at ---------- kmph .
a) 100
b) 110
c) 75
d) 120

962. H-type coupler is used in .....
a) Coaching stock
b) Wagon stock
c) Engine
d) none of these.
963. Type of coupler is used in locomotive.
a) AAR-'E'
b) H-type
c) HTEA type
d) Alliance –II

964. Horizontal gripping in H-type coupler is.....mm
a) +/-110
b) +/-90
c) +/-80
d) +/-100
965. Vertical gripping in H-type coupler is.....mm
a) +/-110
b) +/-90
c) +/-80
d) +/-100
966. .....Draft gear is used with HTEA coupler
a) RF-361
b) HR-40-1
c) HR-8-1.
d) none of these
967. In case of fully locked condition of knuckle in H-type coupler, Position of rib should be.....
a) Vertical
b)Horizontal
c) 60°
d) 45°
968. Standard distance between knuckle nose & guard arm is.....mm
a) 127
b) 135
c) 130
d) None of these.
969. Permissible wear in knuckle nose is.....mm
a) 10
b) 08
c) 15
d) 06
970. CBC knuckle is divided into.....zones
a) 3
b) 4
c) 2
d) 5
971. Position of CBC knuckle broken from knuckle pivot pin hole is called.....
a) A-zone
b) B-zone
c) C-zone
d) D-zone
972. Position of CBC knuckle nose broken after wear is called.....
a) A-zone
b) B-zone
c) C-zone
d) D-zone
973. Function of auxiliary anti-creep is done by.....
a) Lever connecting nose
b) locking piece
c) knuckle thrower
d) anti rotation lug
974. Size of anti rotation lug is.....mm
a) 210 X 16X 16
b) 220X16X16
c) 235X12X12
d) 310X16X16
975. CBC control gauge No. 3 is used to detect the defect of.....
a) Knuckle
b) locking piece
c) knuckle thrower
d) toggle
976. Capacity of RF-361 draft gear is.....Kgm
(a) 5385
(b) 5725
(c) 6200
(d) 6000
977. Capacity of MK-50 draft gear is.....Kgm
(a) 5385
(b) 5725
(c) 6200
(d) 6000
978. Stroke of H-type coupler in tension position is.....mm.
(a) 58
(b) 60
(c) 65
(d) 42

979. Stroke of H-type coupler in compressed position is.....mm.

(a) 80 (b) 60
(c) 65 (d) 42

980. Revised codal life of blanket used in linen is.....months.

(a) 14 (b) 48
(c) 60 (d) 30

981. Quality of linen to be inspected.....percentage after receiving washed linen.

(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 5

982. The periodicity of pest control in AC coaches is.....

(a) 15dayes (b) 7 dayes
(c) 1 month (d) None of these.

983. Coach holding capecity of a coahing depot is.....

(a) Primary Coaches (b) Secondary coaches
(c) Primary + 50% of Secondary coaches (d) None of these.

984. Side bearer oil level is cheked at the interval of .....

(a) 15 days (b) one month
(c) Two month (d) None of these.

985. Dirt collector should be cleaned at the interval of .....

(a) one month (b) Two month
(c) Three month (d) None of these.

986. ..... Oil is used in dashpot guide?

(a) Servo RR-3 (b) Servoline 68
(c) Lithium base grease (d) None of these.

987. The standard thickness of compensating rings is.....

(a) 2 mm (b) 6 mm
(c) 4 mm (d) 8 mm

988. Difference of Hardness of both wheels on the same axle should not be more than.....

(a) 70BHN (b) 35 BHN
(c) 65 BHN (d) 45 BHN

989. Total length of ICF-axle is .....

(a) 2310+0.5/-0.0 (b) 2316+0.5/-0.0
(c) 2318+0.5/-0.0 (d) None of these.

990. On ICF journal, a taper should not exceed.....mm.

(a) 0.010/0.015 (b) 0.015/0.010
(c) 0.010/0.025 (d) None of these.

991. The wheel gauge should be measured on.....

(a) Off load condition (b) Loaded wagon
(c) Empty wagon (d) None of these.

992. The diameter of buffer plunger face of ICF coaches is.....

(a) 552 mm (b) 457 mm
(c) 493 mm (d) 510 mm

993. The distance between two buffers at one end.....

(a) 1956 mm (b) 1952 mm
(c) 1976 mm (d) 1992 mm

994. The ICF buffer plunger is made of.....

(a) Mild Steel (b) Cast Steel
(c) Cast iron (d) None of these.

995. The capacity of control reservoir of passenger coach is.....

(a) 6 litre (b) 7 litre
(c) 9 litre (d) None of these.

996. After reaching on a accident site first step to .....

(a) prima facie cause of accident (b) First aid of injured
(c) protection of site (d)arranging food.

997. The time of overcharged protection in control chamber of coaching stock is.....
(a) 25 sec (b) 30 sec
(c) G 45 sec (d) None of these.

998. Failure of locomotive is the .....class of accident
(a) J (b) N
(c) E (d) P.

999. If gauge is found more than 1682 mm it is termed as.....
(a) Slack gauge (b) Standard gauge
(c) Tight gauge (d) Short gauge.

1000. As per accident manual accidents are classified in 16 categories from A to R excluding.....
(a) B & D (b)I & O
(c)P & Q (d) J & K

1001. .....does not cover under definition of cattle as par accident Manual.
(a) Cow (b)Elephant
(c)Buffalo (d)Donkey

1002. Rate of variation in cross level per meter is called
(a) Twist (b)Creep
(c)Cant (d) Buckling

1003. The longitudinal movement of rails in the track is called----------
(a) Twist (b) Buckling
(c) Creep (d) Cant.

1004. Cant or Super-elevation is provided at--------
(a) Straight track (b) Left curve only
(c)Right curve only (d) Curves.

1005. Clearance of check rail on the curves in BG.....
(a) 30mm (b)36mm
(c)44mm (d) 50mm

1006. Tack Gauge is measured.....mm below the rail top
(a) 13mm (b)10mm
(c)14mm (d) 08mm

1007. If gauge is found less than 1670 mm on straight track is termed as.....
(a) Slack gauge (b) Standard gauge
(c)Tight gauge (d)Short gauge.

1008. As compared to IRS bogie in ICF un sprung mass is reduced by.....%
a)20% (b)18.5%
(c) 21% (d)19%

1009. Modern welding technologies are adopted for welding in ICF reduce weight of bogie compared to IRS by
(a)40% (b)25%
(c)60% (d)30%

ICF ANSWERS

1	a	26	c	51	d	76	a	101	c	126	a	151	a	176	b
2	c	27	c	52	b	77	c	102	a	127	b	152	d	177	a
3	a	28	b	53	b	78	d	103	a	128	c	153	b	178	b
4	b	29	c	54	c	79	a	104	d	129	c	154	a	179	a
5	c	30	d	55	a	80	c	105	a	130	c	155	c	180	b
6	d	31	b	56	d	81	d	106	d	131	b	156	b	181	a
7	d	32	d	57	c	82	b	107	a	132	c	157	c	182	c
8	c	33	b	58	c	83	c	108	b	133	c	158	c	183	a
9	b	34	c	59	a	84	c	109	c	134	a	159	c	184	d
10	a	35	a	60	c	85	b	110	a	135	a	160	c	185	a
11	d	36	c	61	b	86	a	111	c	136	c	161	b	186	b
12	c	37	c	62	c	87	a	112	d	137	b	162	d		
13	c	38	a	63	c	88	b	113	d	138	a	163	b		
14	b	39	a	64	c	89	a	114	a	139	a	164	c		
15	c	40	c	65	d	90	a	115	a	140	d	165	a		
16	b	41	c	66	b	91	d	116	a	141	c	166	b		
17	a	42	d	67	b	92	b	117	b	142	b	167	b		
18	a	43	c	68	c	93	a	118	b	143	b	168	b		
19	c	44	d	69	d	94	b	119	b	144	d	169	b		
20	a	45	c	70	a	95	a	120	b	145	b	170	a		
21	c	46	d	71	d	96	a	121	a	146	c	171	d		
22	a	47	b	72	d	97	c	122	c	147	a	172	a		
23	c	48	a	73	d	98	c	123	b	148	a	173	a		
24	b	49	b	74	d	99	c	124	b	149	a	174	d		
25	b	50	b	75	a	100	b	125	d	150	b	175	a		

LHB ANSWERS

187	b	223	a	259	c	295	b	331	d	367	c	403	c
188	c	224	c	260	b	296	b	332	c	368	a	404	c
189	b	225	a	261	b	297	b	333	b	369	c	405	c
190	a	226	b	262	a	298	b	334	d	370	b	406	a
191	c	227	b	263	c	299	a	335	a	371	b	407	a
192	a	228	c	264	c	300	b	336	c	372	c	408	c
193	c	229	c	265	b	301	b	337	b	373	c	409	d
194	b	230	a	266	d	302	b	338	a	374	a	410	c
195	b	231	c	267	a	303	a	339	a	375	b	411	d
196	c	232	a	268	c	304	b	340	b	376	c	412	d
197	b	233	b	269	a	305	a	341	b	377	a	413	a
198	c	234	b	270	c	306	b	342	c	378	b	414	c
199	b	235	c	271	a	307	d	343	d	379	c	415	c
200	b	236	a	272	c	308	b	344	a	380	b	416	c
201	c	237	b	273	c	309	d	345	d	381	b	417	c
202	c	238	d	274	a	310	b	346	d	382	b	418	c
203	b	239	c	275	d	311	b	347	c	383	a	419	d
204	b	240	a	276	b	312	b	348	a	384	c	420	d
205	c	241	d	277	d	313	c	349	b	385	b	421	c
206	c	242	b	278	c	314	a	350	a	386	c	422	c
207	c	243	c	279	d	315	c	351	a	387	b	423	c
208	c	244	b	280	c	316	d	352	b	388	a	424	c
209	b	245	c	281	a	317	d	353	d	389	b	425	c
210	c	246	a	282	c	318	b	354	a	390	d	426	d
211	c	247	b	283	c	319	c	355	c	391	b	427	c
212	a	248	a	284	c	320	b	356	c	392	a	428	b
213	c	249	b	285	b	321	a	357	d	393	b	429	d
214	c	250	b	286	b	322	d	358	d	394	c	430	c
215	c	251	c	287	c	323	d	359	c	395	c	431	c
216	b	252	b	288	b	324	b	360	b	396	c	432	d
217	c	253	b	289	a	325	d	361	b	397	c	433	c
218	c	254	a	290	b	326	a	362	c	398	c	434	b
219	d	255	b	291	a	327	a	363	a	399	a	435	c
220	b	256	a	292	b	328	d	364	c	400	c	436	d
221	c	257	b	293	b	329	a	365	b	401	c	437	b
222	d	258	c	294	b	330	c	366	a	402	a	438	c

439	a	476	d
440	b	477	d
441	c	478	a

442	d	479	d
443	c	480	c
444	c	481	a
445	b	482	c
446	a	483	c
447	b	484	d
448	d	485	c
449	c	486	b
450	c	487	b
451	b	488	b
452	b	489	b
453	d	490	d
454	c	491	d
455	b	492	d
456	b	493	d
457	d	494	d
458	d	495	c
459	d	496	c
460	c	497	d
461	a		
462	d		
463	b		
464	c		
465	b		
466	a		
467	c		
468	a		
469	d		
470	c		
471	c		
472	c		
473	a		
474	b		
475	b		

WAGON ANSWERS

498	b	534	b	570	b	606	c	642	b	678	b	714	c	750	b
499	b	535	c	571	d	607	b	643	c	679	d	715	c	751	d
500	b	536	b	572	c	608	a	644	b	680	b	716	c	752	a

501	c	537	b	573	a	609	d	645	b	681	c	717	c	753	d
502	b	538	c	574	a	610	a	646	a	682	b	718	b	754	c
503	a	539	b	575	b	611	b	647	b	683	c	719	b	755	d
504	c	540	a	576	b	612	c	648	b	684	d	720	b	756	d
505	c	541	b	577	d	613	a	649	c	685	a	721	a	757	d
506	a	542	a	578	b	614	b	650	d	686	b	722	b	758	c
507	b	543	a	579	a	615	b	651	a	687	c	723	d	759	c
508	b	544	b	580	d	616	c	652	b	688	a	724	b	760	c
509	a	545	b	581	b	617	a	653	a	689	a	725	c	761	c
510	b	546	b	582	b	618	b	654	c	690	c	726	b	762	c
511	b	547	b	583	d	619	c	655	a	691	b	727	a	763	d
512	d	548	a	584	a	620	c	656	c	692	d	728	c	764	b
513	b	549	c	585	b	621	d	657	a	693	b	729	b	765	d
514	c	550	c	586	c	622	d	658	a	694	a	730	b	766	b
515	b	551	c	587	b	623	b	659	a	695	a	731	b	767	b
516	d	552	b	588	b	624	d	660	a	696	c	732	a	768	c
517	c	553	a	589	a	625	c	661	b	697	b	733	a	769	a
518	c	554	b	590	c	626	c	662	a	698	b	734	b	770	b
519	c	555	b	591	c	627	b	663	a	699	a	735	b	771	c
520	c	556	a	592	a	628	c	664	a	700	a	736	c	772	b
521	b	557	b	593	c	629	c	665	a	701	b	737	c	773	c
522	b	558	a	594	b	630	c	666	b	702	c	738	b	774	b
523	b	559	c	595	c	631	d	667	c	703	b	739	c	775	b
524	c	560	b	596	c	632	a	668	b	704	a	740	d	776	a
525	b	561	c	597	b	633	c	669	a	705	b	741	b	777	a
526	b	562	b	598	c	634	b	670	b	706	a	742	a	778	b
527	c	563	b	599	a	635	b	671	b	707	b	743	c	779	b
528	b	564	c	600	c	636	d	672	b	708	a	744	a	780	b
529	a	565	b	601	a	637	b	673	c	709	a	745	d	781	c
530	a	566	a	602	b	638	c	674	a	710	b	746	c	782	a
531	a	567	c	603	b	639	a	675	a	711	b	747	a	783	c
532	a	568	b	604	d	640	b	676	a	712	c	748	d	784	a
533	c	569	d	605	d	641	a	677	d	713	d	749	c	785	d

786	c	822	b	858	a
787	b	823	a		
788	b	824	b		
789	b	825	a		
790	c	826	c		

791	a	827	d
792	b	828	a
793	b	829	b
794	b	830	b
795	b	831	b
796	b	832	b
797	a	833	a
798	a	834	c
799	c	835	d
800	b	836	d
801	a	837	d
802	b	838	d
803	b	839	b
804	c	840	b
805	c	841	a
806	b	842	c
807	c	843	b
808	a	844	c
809	a	845	a
810	b	846	a
811	b	847	c
812	a	848	b
813	d	849	c
814	a	850	b
815	d	851	b
816	b	852	a
817	a	853	b
818	d	854	c
819	a	855	a
820	b	856	b
821	a	857	d

MISCELLANEOUS ANSWERS

859	a	884	d	909	a	934	b	959	a	984	d	1009	b
860	a	885	d	910	c	935	b	960	a	985	a		
861	c	886	b	911	a	936	c	961	a	986	b		
862	a	887	c	912	b	937	b	962	a	987	b		
863	a	888	b	913	c	938	b	963	a	988	b		

864	a	889	a	914	d	939	b	964	a	989	b		
865	a	890	b	915	a	940	a	965	b	990	b		
866	b	891	c	916	c	941	b	966	a	991	a		
867	c	892	d	917	c	942	a	967	a	992	b		
868	d	893	a	918	a	943	a	968	a	993	a		
869	a	894	a	919	b	944	a	969	a	994	b		
870	c	895	a	920	c	945	d	970	b	995	c		
871	c	896	c	921	b	946	a	971	b	996	c		
872	a	897	b	922	a	947	a	972	b	997	a		
873	b	898	a	923	c	948	a	973	a	998	a		
874	c	899	d	924	d	949	b	974	a	999	a		
875	d	900	b	925	b	950	b	975	a	1000	b		
876	b	901	a	926	b	951	c	976	b	1001	d		
877	a	902	b	927	c	952	a	977	a	1002	a		
878	c	903	b	928	b	953	b	978	b	1003	c		
879	b	904	b	929	b	954	b	979	a	1004	d		
880	c	905	a	930	b	955	c	980	b	1005	c		
881	c	906	d	931	a	956	b	981	b	1006	a		
882	b	907	a	932	c	957	a	982	a	1007	c		
883	c	908	b	933	d	958	c	983	c	1008	b		