

- 1 SS is defined as a housekeeping technique used to establish and maintain a productive and quality environment in an organization.
a) True
- 2 To which country was SS invented?
a) India
- 3 What is the English equivalent of the Japanese word 'Seiri'?
a) Sorting out
- 4 What is the English equivalent of the Japanese word 'Seiton'?
a) Sorting out
- 5 Which of the following from the 5S technique means 'to separate out all unnecessary things and eliminate them'?
a) Seiri
- 6 Which of the following from the 5S technique means 'to arrange the essential things in order, so that they can be easily accessed'?
a) Seiri
- 7 What is the English equivalent of the Japanese word 'Seiso'?
a) Sorting out
- 8 What is the English equivalent of the Japanese word 'Seiketsu'?
a) Sorting out
- 9 What is the English equivalent of the Japanese word 'Shimaku'?
a) Sorting out
- 10 Which of the following from the 5S technique means 'to clean the workplace, everything, everyday, without fail'?
a) Seiri
- 11 To maintain cleanliness we need to standardize.
a) True
- 12 Which of the following is not an advantage of implementing 5S technique?
a) To improve work efficiency
- 13 Which of the following is NOT one of the steps of the 5S method?
a) Store
- 14 The 6S method of process improvement was created to help
a) manufacturing companies learn workstation order and maintain efficiency
- 15 Which is the purpose of the 5S system in the workplace?
a) organization
- 16 Which one of these is not part of the 5s
a) system
- 17 This is Outbalancing between necessary and unnecessary things, and getting rid of what you do not need.
a) sort
- 18 What is the full form of ISO 9000
a) ISO 9000:2015
- 19 Weighted management system is basically integration of
a) ISO 9000:ISO 45001, ISO 38004
- 20 ISO standard related to health and safety is
a) ISO 14001
- 21 which ISO standard replaced ISO 14001
a) ISO 45001
- 22 ISO standard related to Environmental aspects is ...
a) ISO 45001
- 23 ISO standard related to human working quality is ...
a) ISO 45001
- 24 ISO standard related to Energy management is ...
a) ISO 45001
- 25 The five phases of 5S are Seiri, Seito-in-order, Shins, Standardize, and Sustain in that order
a) Seiri, Seito in, Sustain, Sort, Standardization
- 26 Sei-to-Order reduces what wastes?
a) 3 wastes Motion, A.I.T,2,3,4,5
- 27 One of the great things about 5S is it can be implemented by the employees without the need for management support
a) TRUE
- 28 Which phase of 5S are you in when you clean machines, windows, floors, etc.
a) Seiri
- 29 Which item is not a part of the Seiri phase?
a) Clear the area
- 30 Which is not a benefit of 5S?
a) Less production downtime
- 31 It is advisable to release the Seiri and Sei-to-Order phases at the same time.
a) True
- 32 Permissible variations in wheel tread diameter for four wheeled vehicle (HGVs) on the same axle on BG is
a) 0.5 mm
- 33 Permissible variations in wheel tread diameter for four wheeled vehicle (Sailboats, ICF, BEM), in the same axle on BG is
a) 0.45 mm
- 34 Permissible variations in wheel tread diameter for four wheeled vehicle in the same axle on BG is
a) 0.30 mm
- 35 The axle load of AC coaches is -
a) 22.5 tons
- 36 The top & bottom flange thickness of 16.25 tone axle load bogie is -
a) 14.0 mm
- 37 The use of 13 tone axle load bogie is -
a) PKW
- 38 What is the size of direct mounted roller bearing journal of ICF bogies?
a) 100.13 mm
- 39 The top and bottom flange thickness of 13 tone load bogie is -
a) 14.0 mm
- 40 High speed ICF coach condensing flange thickness is -
a) 14.0 mm
- 41 Lateral movements of wheels are controlled by -
a) Anti Guide
- 42 Spring clearance of ICF/ RCF/ AC coach bogies are -
a) 2886 mm
- 43 What is the new wheel diameter of ICF/ RCF coach is -
a) 933 mm
- 44 Min step base size of ICF solid wheel is -
a) 837 mm
- 45 The radius of the foot of flange of new BG wheel is -
a) 14.0 mm
- 46 Clearance between brake block and wheel head of ICF coach is
a) 5.0 mm
- 47 Capacity of air reservoir (AR) of the coach is -
a) 100 Ltr
- 48 In the passenger train, the diameter of brake pipe & feed pipe is -
a) 25.0 mm
- 49 In the passenger train, the diameter of branch pipe is -
a) 15.0 mm
- 50 How many angle cocks are provided in a vehicle in train pipe system
a) Two
- 51 What is the diameter of branch pipe attached to P&W?
a) 15.0 mm
- 52 What is the diameter of branch pipe in between P&W to P&W?
a) 10.0 mm
- 53 BP pressure in working train is -
a) 6.0 to 0.1 kg/cm²
- 54 During charging position, Air pressure in Auxiliary reservoir is -
a) 6.5 kg/cm²
- 55 During full service application, Brake pipe pressure is dropped to -
a) 2.0 kg/cm²
- 56 The full form of BP is
a) By pass
- 57 In train pipe system, the AIR pressure should be -
a) 6.0 kg/cm²
- 58 Full form of C is
a) Brake control
- 59 Cut off angle cock can be fitted to-
a) BP
- 60 The rate of air leakage in single car testing should not be more than -
a) 0.02 kg/cm² min
- 61 In emergency application the brake cylinder pressure rises from 0-2.0 kg/cm² in
a) 15-20 sec
- 62 Brake should not apply during immediately test with in -
a) 50 sec
- 63 During release after full service application, release time of 0.04kg/cm² coach is
a) 10 to 30 Sec
- 64 Check valve with choke should not from -
a) BP to CR
- 65 When brake is manually released by QPV, which pressure will not vent out?
a) BC pressure
- 66 The colour of brake pipe in coaching train is
a) Black
- 67 The colour of feed pipe in coaching train is
a) Black
- 68 Cut off angle cock fitted on the brake pipe is painted -
a) Black
- 69 Cut off angle cock fitted on the feed pipe is painted -
a) Black
- 70 How many air collectors are fitted under frame mounted air brake system on every coach?
a) Two
- 71 What is the thickness of roof sheet in ICF coach?
a) 2.1 mm
- 72 Tread of of bertha in flat class sleeper AC - 3 ber is -
a) 64
- 73 Tread of bertha in AC -4 ber is
a) 62
- 74 Thickness of coach flooring ply is -
a) 12 mm
- 75 Thickness of side wall and end is -

- a) False
- b) Japan c) Norway d) Vietnam
- b) Systematic arrangement c) Standardizing d)Self-discipline
- b)Systematic arrangement c) Standardizing d) Self-discipline
- b) Seiton c) Seiso d) Seiketsu
- b) Seiton c) Seiso d) Seiketsu
- b) Systematic arrangement c) Seichi, shins, seiso d) Self-discipline
- b) Systematic arrangement c) Seichi, shins, seiso d) Self-discipline
- b) Systematic arrangement c) Seichi, shins, seiso d) Self-discipline
- b) Seiton c) Seiso d) Seiketsu
- b) False
- b) To standardize each aspect c) To improve work hours d) To create a tidy workplace
- b) Specification c) sort d) sustain
- b) health care competencies c) service competencies d) environmental competencies with best waste management
- b) cleanliness c) efficiency d) all of the above
- b) sort c) set in order d) standardize
- b) set in order c) sustain d) standardize
- b)ISO 40001, ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 38004 c)ISO 45001, ISO 9001, ISO 3804 d) ISO 45001, ISO 3804, ISO 90001
- b) ISO 45001 c) ISO 9001 d) ISO 3804
- b) ISO 14001 c) ISO 3804 d) ISO 9001
- b) ISO 3808 c) ISO 14001 d) ISO 14003
- b) ISO 3804 c)ISO 38003 d) ISO 14003
- b) ISO 14001 c) ISO 90001 d) ISO 3804
- b)Seiton, Seiri, Standardize, c) Standardize, Seiri, Seito, Sustain, Seichi, Shins, Standardize
- a) 2.8 tons Motion 3.2 tons Waste 4.6 tons Safety 5.1,2,3,4,5 5.2,3,4,5
- b) FALSE
- b) show c) set in order d) sustain
- b)Use of red tags c) 10 minutes needs an action d) Disposition red tag items
- b)Improved quality c)Inventory reduction d) Customer satisfaction
- b) False

- b) 0.45 mm c) 0.20 mm d) 0.45 mm
- b) 0.50 mm c) 0.45 mm d) 0.40 mm
- b) 0.40 mm c) 0.50 mm d) 0.45 mm
- b) 24.25 tons c) 20.0 tons d) 14.0 tons
- b) 14.0 mm c) 15.0 mm d) 16.0 mm
- b) AC c) Power Car d) New AC
- b) 100*113.5 mm c) 100*120 mm d) 100*100 mm
- b) 14.0 mm c) 15.0 mm d) 16.0 mm
- b) 14.0 mm c) 15.0 mm d) 15.0 mm
- b) 2886 mm c) 2888 mm d) 2887 mm
- b) 935 mm c) 930 mm d) 935 mm
- b) 870 mm c) 864 mm d) 816 mm
- b) 14.0 mm c) 16.0 mm d) 18.0 mm
- b) 4.25 mm c) 6.75 mm d) 5.75 mm
- b) 200 Ltr c) 250 Ltr d) 300 Ltr
- b) 25.0 mm c) 26.0 mm d) 26.0 mm
- b) 14.0 mm c) 20.0 mm d) 22.0 mm
- b) Three c) Four d) Six
- b) 25.0 mm c) 30.0 mm d) 30.0 mm
- b) 25.0 mm c) 30.0 mm d) 30.0 mm
- b) 5.0 to 0.1 kg/cm² c) 5.0 to 0.1 kg/cm² d) 5.0 to 0.1 kg/cm²
- b) 6.1 kg/cm² c) 6.0 kg/cm² d) None of the above
- b) 1.0 kg/cm² c) 3.0 kg/cm² d) 1.5 kg/cm²
- b) Brake pipe c) Bent pipe d) None of the above
- b) 6.0 kg/cm² c) 7.0 kg/cm² d) 8.0 kg/cm²
- b) Brake coach c) Brake cylinder d) Branch cylinder
- b) BP c) BP&PP both d) None of the above
- b) 1.0 kg/cm² min c) 0.2 kg/cm² min d) 0.1 kg/cm² min
- b) 5-10 sec c) 3-5 sec d) 8-10 sec
- b) 60 sec c) 40 sec d) 30 sec
- b) 10 to 30 Sec c) 10 to 20 Sec d) 20 to 30 Sec
- b) BP to CR c) PP to AB d) AB to BC
- b) AIR pressure c) BP pressure d) CR pressure
- b) Yellow c) Green d) White
- b) Yellow c) Green d) White
- b) Yellow c) Green d) White
- b) Yellow c) Green d) White
- b) One c) Three d) None of the above
- b) 1.8 mm c) 1.6 mm d) 1.5 mm
- b) 68 c) 75 d) 55
- b) 44 c) 46 d) 48
- b) 14 mm c) 16 mm d) 22 mm

	(a) 1.0 mm	(b) 2.0 mm	(c) 2.0 mm	(d) 4.0 mm
76. Side bar of ICF coach consists of	(a) 2 section	(b) 1 section	(c) Y section	(d) U section
77. With what the lateral and longitudinal guides of ICF bogie is measured?	(a) Dash pin	(b) side beam	(c) CMC	(d) Spring
78. Where is the distance between side beams of ICF coach?	(a) 1000 mm	(b) 1050 mm	(c) 1008 mm	(d) 1053 mm
79. What types of brake block are used in coaching coach?	(a) V type	(b) W type	(c) YZ type	(d) HZ type
80. What is the oil level in dashpin	(a) 60.0 mm	(b) 40.0 mm	(c) 75.0 mm	(d) 90.0 mm
81. How many numbers of holes in guide cap hole in ICF/ICF bogie -	(a) 5	(b) 7	(c) 9	(d) 11
82. New dimension of side beams wearing plate is -	(a) 10.0 mm	(b) 12.0 mm	(c) 14.0 mm	(d) 16.0 mm
83. What is shop renewed dimension of side beam wearing plate	(a) 10.0 mm	(b) 9.0 mm	(c) 8.0 mm	(d) 7.5 mm
84. Jolter hangers should be tested to brake load of	(a) 30 t	(b) 6.0 t	(c) 7.0 t	(d) 6.5 t
85. If wheel diameter of an ICF coach is 805mm (800 – 810), How much thickness of wooden packing is required for buffer height adjustment?	(a) 13 mm	(b) 30 mm	(c) 40 mm	(d) 35 mm
86. If wheel diameter of an ICF coach is 800 mm (800 – 810), How much thickness of wooden packing is required for buffer height adjustment?	(a) 13 mm	(b) 30 mm	(c) 40 mm	(d) 35 mm
87. If wheel diameter of an ICF coach is 820mm (810 – 830), How much thickness of wooden packing is required for buffer height adjustment?	(a) 13 mm	(b) 30 mm	(c) 40 mm	(d) 35 mm
88. What is the position of equalizing stay rod, between what parts it is fixed	(a) S&S head to control rod	At bolster and frame junction -> (b) Bolster and frame bar (d) None of the above		
89. Where anchor link is fixed in a bogie?	(a) Bolster and bogie frame	At bolster and wheel axle and wheel (b) Translational axis and wheel (d) None of the above		
90. The color code of helical spring of ICF bogie is -	(a) Yellow, blue, green	(b) Yellow, red, green	(c) White, blue, green	(d) Yellow, red, green
91. Between what, cross clearance "X" is measured -	(a) Between bolster & side frame	At bolster and frame bar end -> (b) Bolster and frame bar (d) None of the above		
92. Which type of grease used in roller bearing in ICF coach?	(a) Serox – 02	(b) Lithium base	(c) Serox – 02	(d) Graphite – 02
93. What quantity of grease filled per axle box of SKF roller bearing?	(a) 1.75 kg	(b) 2.00 kg	(c) 2.25 kg	(d) 2.5 kg
94. What type of roller bearing is fitted in ICF bogie wheel?	(a) Single row self align spherical roller bearing	(b) Double row self align ball (c) Double row self align (d) Single row self align cylindrical roller bearing		
95. Manually operated pilot vent valve is -	(a) PEASD	(b) PEAV	(c) ACP	(d) PEAMFO
96. The full name of ACP is -	(a) Air condition pipe	(b) Air cooler pipe	(c) Alarm chain-pulling	(d) Air cylinder piston
97. After ACP, this road and brakes are released by	(a) DV quick released valve	(b) GSO bearing handle	(c) PEAV	(d) PEASD
98. What is the Transportation code of inspection carriage (pharmaceutical)?	(a) AR	(b) CR	(c) IC	(d) RA
99. which of the following are attended for corrosion repair	(a) roller bar	(b) head stock	(c) through floor	(d) all of the above
100. screwing of bogie is carried on which shop	(a) bogie repair shop	(b) yard shop	(c) wheel shop	(d) air brake shop
101. which of the following components repairs are carried out in bogie shop	(a) BGS hangers	Sprocket links (b)Equalizing stay rod (c) all of the above		
102. what bleeding is done on the following	(a) BGS hangers	Sprocket links (b)Equalizing stay rod (c) all of the above		
103. attention of bogie frame done in which shop	(a) bogie repair shop	(b) yard shop	(c) wheel shop	(d) air brake shop
104. BGS hangers inspected through which test	(a) MPT	(b) DPT	(c) ZYGLO	(d) none of the above
105. Roller bearings are inspected through which test	(a) MPT	(b) DPT	(c) ZYGLO	(d) none of the above
106. A SCHEDULE of painting is how many days	(a) 9 days	(b) 5 days	(c) 7 days	(d) 3 days
107. Following are the ingredients of paint	(a) binder	(b) solvent	(c) pigment	(d) all of the above
108. load test of spring is carried in which shop	(a) spring shop	(b) wheel shop	(c) air brake shop	(d) bogie repair
109. which test is done on springs	(a) DPT	(b) ryleigh	(c) magna flux	(d) none of the above
110. MPT is a	(a) deduction test	(b) non destruction	(c) all of the above	(d) none of the above
111. which of the following is a destruction test	(a) DPT	(b) MPT	(c) IMPACT	(d) ZYGLO
112. which parts is not used in ICF bogie?	(a) Coupler	(b) Side beam	(c) Shock absorber	(d) Drag link
113. Transportation codes of axleless second class 3- tier sleeper coach fitted with self generating electricity	(a) WGSCHN	(b) WGSCHN	(c) WSGCN	(d) GOMGN
114. In coach, the load transmission takes place through	(a) Center plate	(b) Bogie	(c) Side beam	(d) Wheel
115. The "L" type composite brake block should be changed, if worn out beyond-	(a) 10 mm	(b) 20 mm	(c) 20 mm	(d) 22 mm
116. 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
117. Std. packing pieces of ICF coach is	(a) 13,14,16 mm	(b) 13,22,28 mm	(c) 13,26,36,48 mm	(d) 22,26,32 mm
118. Yellow strips on end body of ICF indicate is	(a) Anticoupler	(b) Drag brake	(c) In built air brake	(d) Non Anticoupler
119. What defect is detecting LBT test?	(a) Internal crack	(b) external crack	(c) Air flow crack	(d) None of the above
120. The standard thickness of compensating rings is	(a) 2 mm	(b) 4 mm	(c) 6 mm	(d) 8 mm
121. The length over buffer of ICF HCF coach is	(a) 2200 mm	(b) 2250 mm	(c) 2280 mm	(d) 2330 mm
122. In ICF coach, replace Headstock if the thickness is reduce more than-	(a) 2 mm	(b) 8 mm	(c) 4 mm	(d) 6 mm
123. The height from rail level of ICF/ICF coach is -	(a) 3080 mm	(b) 4020 mm	(c) 3050mm	(d) 1051 mm
124. The painting of coaching coach as per "C" schedule is done at every	(a) 3.0 year	(b) 4	(c) 5	(d) 6
125. Replacement of coaching stock is carried out between -	(a) 10 to 12 year	(b) 10 to 15 year	(c) 15 to 18 year	(d) 18 to 20 year
126. What do you mean by FIBP?	(a) Fibre recalling panel	(b) Fibre reinforced plastic (c) Fire reduction plastic (d) Fibre reinforced panel		
127. At what interval, the DM of shabadi coaches is?	(a) 12 months or four late km which is earlier	(b) 6 months or two late km (c) 6 months or one late (d) None of the above		
128. The maximum standard buffer height above rail level to center of buffer is -	(a) 1005 mm	(b) 1100 mm	(c) 1205 mm	(d) 1000 mm
129. The minimum permissible buffer height above rail level to center of buffer is -	(a) 1005 mm	(b) 1100 mm	(c) 1205 mm	(d) 1000 mm
130. Standard buffer projection from headstock is -	(a) 600 mm	(b) 625 mm	(c) 620 mm	(d) 600 mm
131. Where is the distance between two buffers at one end?	(a) 1002 mm	(b) 1070 mm	(c) 1008 mm	(d) 1002 mm
132. A train is travelling at the rate of 45km/hr. How many seconds it will take to cover a distance of 4.5 km ?	a. 36 sec	b. 60 sec	c. 90 sec	d. 120 sec
133. A train crosses a road 250 metres wide in 75 seconds. Its speed is km/hr is :	a. 50	b.12	c.12.5	d.15
134. An electric train 200 metres long is 25 seconds. Its speed (in km/hr) is :	a. 20	b.24	c.26.5	d.30
135. A car goes 22 metres in a sec. and. Find its speed in km/hr	a.40	b.32	c.48	d.36
136. A man riding his bicycle covers 150 metres in 25 seconds. What is his speed in km per hour ?	a.20	b.21.6	c.23	d.20
137. A car travels at a speed of 60 km/hr and covers a particular dist. twice in one hour. How long will it take for another car to cover the same distance at 40 km/hr ?	a.2.5	b.2	c.1.5	d.1
138. A train passes two bridges of lengths 800 m and 400 m in 100 seconds and 60 seconds respectively. The length of the train is :	a.80	b.90	c.200	d.160
139. A train 300 metres long is running at a speed of 25 metres per second. It will cross a bridge of 200 metres in :	a.15	b.10	c.20	d.25
140. A train travelling at a speed of 30 miles crosses a platform, 600 metres long, in 30 seconds. The length (in metres) of train is :	a.400	b.160	c.200	d.260
141. A train takes 10 seconds to pass through a platform, 80 m long and 10 seconds to pass through another platform, 120 m long. The length of the train (in m) is :	a.70	b.60	c.90	d.105
142. A train travelling with uniform speed crosses two bridges of lengths 200 m and 240 m in 21 seconds and 18 seconds respct.vely. The speed of the train is :	a.12	b.68	c.65	d.40
143. A train 180 m long moving at the speed of 20 m/sec. can takes a man running at a speed of 10m/sec in the same direction. The train passes the man in :	a.15	b.9	c.18	d.27
144. A train 120m long is running at the speed of 30 km/hr. The time (in seconds) in which it will pass a man standing near the railway line is :	a.30	b.11	c.12	d.10
145. In what time will a train 100 metres long cross an electric pole, if its speed be 144 km/hour ?	a.2.5	b.5	c.12.5	d.4.25

146	A train is running at a speed of 90 km/hr. If it crosses a signal in 10 sec., the length of the train (in metres) is a.100	0.204	c.900	d.200
147	A train 200m long passes a man sitting in a car in 20 seconds and another train of the same length travelling in opposite direction in 10 seconds. The speed of the car, and train is : a.10	0.125	c.25	d.75
148	A train is 200m long. If the train takes 50 seconds to cross a bridge by the following time, then the speed of the train is km/hr : a.10	0.5	c.5	d.10
149	A train 120 metre long is running at a speed of 120 km/hr. The time taken to pass a person standing near the line is : a.1	0.3	c.5	d.7
150	Two trains of equal length, running in opposite directions, pass a pole in 10 and 12 seconds. The trains will cross each other in : a.4	0.155	c.18.8	d.30.2
151	Walking 5/7th of his usual speed, a man is 12 minutes late. The usual time taken by him to cover that distance is a.7	0.72	c.75	d.80
152	A man covers half of his journey at 60km/hr and the remaining half at 30km/hr. His average speed is a.9	0.45	c.4	d.3
153	A man goes from A to B at a constant speed of 12 km/hr and he returns with a uniform speed of 8 km/hr. His average speed (in km/hr) for the whole journey is : a.9	0.75	c.8	d.4.5
154	A cyclist is bought for Rs.800 and sold for Rs.1000. Find the gain percent? a.100percent	0.16	c.100	d.16
155	An article is bought for Rs.475 and sold for Rs.800. Find the gain percent? a) 16.6666666667%	0.30	c) 133.3333%	d) 13.16667%
156	An article is bought for Rs.600 and sold for Rs.700. Find the loss percent? a) 17.20%	0.1	c) 10000%	d) 10%
157	The cost price of a radio is Rs.1200 and it was sold for Rs.1230. Find the loss %? a.100%	0.99	c) 10%	d) 0%
158	A watch was sold at a loss of 10%. If it was sold for Rs.140 more, there would have been a gain of 4%. What is the cost price? a. Rs.1200	0.16140	c. Rs.800	d. Rs.780
159	The sale price varies between for Rs.400 after successive discount is 10% and 5% is? a. Rs.357	0.16340	c. Rs.362	d. Rs.288
160	The list price of an article is Rs.80. A customer pays Rs.70.20 for it. He was given two successive discounts, one of them being 10%. The other discount is? a. 3%	0.4%	c. 5%	d. 6%
161	A single discount equivalent to the discount series of 20%, 10% and 5% is? a. 28%	0.30%	c. 30.8%	d. 33.5%
162	What profit percent is made by selling an article at a certain price, if by selling at 3/4th of that price, there would be a loss of 20%? a. 20%	0.20%	c. 10 2/30%	d. 12%
163	A trader bought a car at 20% discount on its original price. He sold it at a 40% increase on the price he bought it. What percent of profit did he make on the original price? a. 10%	0.11%	c. 12%	d. 13%
164	Two metals A and B are mixed in the ratio of 3:2 by weight. Metal A costs Rs.100 per kg and metal B costs Rs.80 per kg. The cost of the mixture is Rs.90 per kg. Find the ratio of the metals. a. 3:2	0.16375	c. 16.800	d. 16.800
165	By selling a house for Rs.45000, a man found that 10% of the selling price was wasted, what would the selling price have been to order to have lost 5%? a. Rs.38500	0.16375	c. Rs.40000	d. Rs.42000
166	If a man lost 4% by selling oranges at the rate of 12 a rupee, how many a rupee must he sell them to gain 4%? a. 7	0.8	c. 9	d. 10
167	By selling 100 mangoes, a fruit seller gains the selling price of 30 mangoes. Find the gain percent? a. 20%	0.20%	c. 18%	d. 30%
168	The C.P of 10 pens is equal to the S.P of 12 pens. Find the gain % or loss? a. 16.25% profit	0.1625%	c. 16.25% loss	d. 10000% loss
169	The C.P of 10 books is equal to the S.P of 8 books. Find the gain or loss? a. 10.25% loss	0.10025%	c. 10.25% profit	d. 10000% loss
170	By selling 12 pencils for a rupee a man loses 20%. How many for a rupee should he sell in order to gain 20%? a. 10	0.9	c. 12	d. 16
171	The cost price of 13 articles is equal to the selling price of 11 articles. Find the profit percent? a. 15.555%	0.18213%	c. 18.203%	d. 30%
172	By selling 10 meters of cloth I gain the selling price of 25 meters. Find the gain percent? a. 20%	0.30%	c. 40%	d. 40.07%
173	Three sets of bicycles, each for Rs.900. If he made 20% profit on the first and 10% loss on the second, what is the total cost of both bicycles? a. Rs.2000	0.161800	c. Rs.3800	d. Rs.1700
174	A tradesman by means of his false balance defrauds to the extent of 20% in buying goods as well as by selling the goods. What percent does he gain on his selling? a. 20%	0.45%	c. 48%	d. 49%
175	A dishonest dealer professes to sell goods at the cost price but uses a weight of 800 grams per kg. what is his percent? a. 20%	0.20%	c. 30%	d. 10%
176	Some professes to sell his goods at the cost price but he uses a weight of 800 grams instead of 1 kg. what is the gain percent? a. 10%	0.11200%	c. 11.100%	d. 10%
177	A man purchases 8 pens for Rs.8 and sells 6 pens for Rs.8. How much profit or loss does he make? a. 20.80% loss	0.20.80% profit	c. 20.80% profit	d. 20.80% loss
178	A can do a piece of work in 4 hours, B and C can do it in 3 hours. A and C can do it in 2 hours. How long will B alone take to do it? a.10	0.12	c.8	d.24
179	A and B can do a piece of work in 12 days, B and C can do it in 10 days, A and C can do it in 10 days. In how many days all the three together can do the work? a.10	0.100	c.80	d.100
180	A and B together can do a piece of work in 10 days. A alone can do it in 20 days. The time in which B alone can do it is a.10	0.12	c.15	d.20
181	A and B together can complete a piece of work in 12 days, B and C together can complete it in 10 days, and A and C together in 10 days. In what time can A alone complete the work? a.10	0.100	c.100	d.100
182	A alone can complete a work in 12 days, A and B together can complete it in 8 days. How long will B alone take to complete the work? a.10	0.18	c.16	d.20
183	A and B can do a piece of work in 12 days, B and C in 8 days and C and A in 6 days. How long would B take to do the same work alone? a.10	0.32	c.40	d.48
184	A and B can do a piece of work in 10 days, B and C in 10 days and C and A in 20 days. A alone can do the work in : a.10	0.100	c.80	d.20
185	A and B together can complete a piece of work in 10 days and B alone in 20 days. In how many days can A alone complete the work? a.10	0.45	c.40	d.30
186	A, B and C individually can do a work in 10 days, 12 days and 20 days respectively. If they start working together, then the number of days required to finish the work is a.10	0.8	c.4	d.2
187	A work can be completed by P and Q in 10 days, Q and R in 10 days, R and P in 10 days. In how many days P alone can finish the work? a.10	0.20	c.30	d.40
188	A and B together can do a piece of work in 12 days, while B alone can finish it in 30 days. A alone can finish the work in a.10	0.25	c.15	d.18
189	A can do a piece of work in 20 days and B can do the same piece of work in 10 days. Find in how many days both can do the work? a.10	0.14	c.10	d.12
190	A, B and C can do a work separately in 10, 12 and 40 days respectively. They started the work together but B left off 8 days and C on days before the completion of the work. In what time is the work finished? a.10	0.2	c.2	d.4
191	A and B can do a work in 16 and 24 days respectively. They started together for 8 days and then A left. The remaining work was finished by B in : a.1	0.53	c.8	d.10
192	If men can do a work in 12 days. After 8 days of work, 4 more men were engaged to finish the work. In how many days would the remaining work be completed? a.2	0.3	c.4	d.5
193	A can finish a work in 24 days, B in 8 days and C in 12 days. B and C start the work but are forced to leave after 3 days. The remaining work was done by A in : a.5	0.6	c.10	d.5.5
194	A and B working separately can do a piece of work in 10 days and 15 days respectively. If they work on alternate days beginning with A, in how many days will the work be completed? a.10	0.13	c.12	d.8
195	48 men can complete a work in 16 days. Four days after they started working, 36 more men joined them. How many days will they now take to a.5	0.8	c.6.6	d.7.75
196	If 12 carpenters working 6 hours a day can make 480 chairs in 140 days, then the number of chairs made by 18 carpenters in 36 days each working 8 hours a day is a.10	0.130	c.130	d.126
197	7 typists make 7 letters in 7 days. 1 typist will make 1 letter in how many days? a.1	0.35	c.7	d.48
198	36 men together can build a wall 144 m long in 21 days. The number of men working at the same rate required to build the same wall in 14 days is a.14	0.48	c.36	d.18
199	Steve can make 50 cakes in 20 hours, Steve and Murray together can make 75 cakes in 10 hours. How many cakes Murray can make in 10 hours? a.25	0.45	c.20	d.10
200	If 80% of A = 50% of B and B = x% of A, then the value of x is : a.400	0.300	c.180	d.180
201	What is 20% of 20% of 300? a.100	0.40	c.45	d.15
202	Half of 1 per cent, written as a decimal, is a.0.2	0.002	c.0.005	d.0.05
203	2 is what percent of 50? a.2	0.25	c.4	d.5
204	If 30% of A = 20% of B and B = 24% of A, then the value of x is : a.480	0.400	c.380	d.180
205	What percent of 3.5 kg is 70 gms ? a.2	0.4	c.5	d.2
206	0.001 is equivalent to a.10%	0.1%	c.0.001%	d.0.1%
207	What percent of 2.5 kg is 72 gms. ? a.30	0.22	c.12	d.2
208	What is to be added to 10% of 100 so that the sum may be equal to 20% of 240 ? a.24	0.84	c.40	d.36
209	The numbers are respectively 20% and 20% less than a third number. What per cent is the first number of the second ? a.2	0.75	c.80	d.80.75
210	1% of 1% of 20% of 1000 is a.0.025	0.000025	c.0.25	d.0.000025
211	1% of which number is equal to 10% of 75 ? a.10	0.100	c.2	d.1.5
212	When 70% of a number is added to 75, the result is the same number. Find the number : a.105	0.170	c.380	d.305
213	The number that is to be added to 10% of 100 to have the sum as 20% of 200 is a.10	0.30	c.10	d.75
214	x is 5 times larger than y. The percentage by which y is less than x is : a.50	0.40	c.80	d.70
215	If x is 20% more than y. What percent less than y is x? a.10	0.10	c.20	d.25
216	Which number is 40% less than 50 ? a.30	0.54	c.50	d.45
217	A's income is 20% more than B's income. If A's income is what per cent of A's income ? a.10	0.75	c.50	d.25
218	Two numbers are less than a third number by 30% and 37% respectively. How much percent is the second number less than the first ? a.10	0.4	c.3	d.7
219	A man spends 75% of his income. His income increases by 20% and his expenditure also increases by 20%. Find the percentage increase in his savings : a.10	0.50	c.15	d.10
220	If the income of Mahesh is 150% higher than that of Mahesh, then by what percent the income of Mahesh is less than that of his son ? a.10	0.50	c.80	d.45
221	A's salary is 20% more than B's salary. B's salary is how much less than A's salary ? a.10	0.34	c.15	d.27.5
222	A man spends 20% of his monthly salary on his monthly expenditure is 6,000. Then his monthly salary is : a.1000	0.1800	c.1800	d.4800
223	If A's salary is 25 per cent more than B's salary, then the percentage by which B's salary is less than A's salary is : a.10	0.20	c.15	d.30
224	The enhanced salary of a man becomes 24,000 after 20% increase. His previous salary was : a.20000	0.20000	c.20000	d.18000
225	If the length of the diagonal AC of a square ABCD is 5.2 cm, then the area of the square is : a.13.27	0.13.02	c.12.62	d.10
226	The ratio of the area of a square to that of the square drawn on its diagonal is : a.1:1.5:0.5:AM	0.1:0.5:0.5:AM	c.1:1.5:0.5:AM	d.1:1.5:0.5:AM
227	The diagonal of a square is 4 cm. The diagonal of another square whose area is double that of the first square is : a.11.31cm	0.11.31cm	c.5.65cm	d.8cm
228	The perimeter of two squares are 36 cm, 32 cm, 60 cm and 60 cm respectively. The perimeter of another square equal in area to that of the area of these squares is : a.36	0.62	c.134	d.161
229	The difference of the areas of two squares drawn on two line segments of different lengths is 12 sq. cm. Find the length of the greater line segment if one is longer than the other by 2 cm. a.7	0.9	c.11	d.16
230	A wheel of radius 10 makes one round from outside a garden whose measurement is 100 m x 180 m. The area of the path (in square metres) is : a.8000	0.7800	c.7800	d.6000
231	The length of a rectangular field is 5 cm more than its breadth. The area of the field is 750m ² . The length of the field is : a.35cm	0.325cm	c.25cm	d.35cm
232	If the length and breadth of a rectangle are in the ratio 3 : 2 and its perimeter is 100 cm, then the area of the rectangle (in cm ²) is : a.24	0.48	c.72	d.96
233	The base of a triangle is 16 cm and height is 12 cm. The height of another triangle of double the area having the base 20 cm is : a.16cm	0.16cm	c.8cm	d.12.5cm
234	The diagonal of a right angled isos. cles triangle is 5 cm. Its area will be : a.5	0.6.25	c.6.5	d.12.5
235	The area of a right angled isos. cles triangle having hypotenuse 25 cm is : a.100			

a. 144

226. The perimeter of a rhombus is 120 cm. If one of its diagonals is 34 cm, then the area of the rhombus is

a. 144

227. Area of the square with side-length 'x' is

a. 2x

228. 1 cm is equal to how many millimetres?

a. 10

229. The length and breadth of a rectangle are 12cm and 20cm, respectively. Then its area is

a. 100 sq.cm

230. 1 sq. m

(a) 1000000 cm²

241. The area of the figure is



(a) 6 cm²

242. The perimeter of the figure is



243. LMR coaches are provided withwhat type of bearing?

(a) Spherical type

244. The quantity of grease filled per axle box of other than SKF make bearing?

(a) 1.75 kg

245. What type of grease is provided with what type of bearing?

(a) spherical roller bearing

246. What type of roller bearing used in B&C engine?

(a) Cylindrical type

247. Taper roller of Cartridge type roller bearing ring remove is -

(a) 45.5 deg

248. What quantity of grease filled per axle box of SKF make bearing?

(a) 1.75 kg

249. Roller bearings are extracted / disassembled by using

(a) Pulling machine

250. Roller bearing function should have clean surroundings and

(a) clean

251. The rolling of roller bearings is done by heating the bearing -

(a) Direct heating

252. The inner ring of roller bearing is provided by _____ type of force for direct mounted bearing

(a) Taper

253. The roller bearing cleaning equipment is clean roller bearing requires _____

(a) 10% acid

254. How roller bearing is fit on the axle journal

(a) Press fit

255. In ICF Design passenger coaches, how many bearings are used in each axle

(a) 4

256. How many rollers are there in SKF roller bearing

(a) 20

257. What is the best possibility to eliminate the roller bearing?

(a) Once in 6 months

258. What will be happen if bearing clearance is not with the prescribed limit?

(a) Excessive wear of roller

259. When only self-aligning spherical roller bearings are used in coaches

(a) Hinge size

260. To eliminate the bearing one should observe the bearing

(a) 12 penetration test

261. To detect roller cracks in roller bearing _____ is required

(a) 12 penetration test

262. Spherical roller bearings have a large capacity for _____ loads

(a) radial

263. Spherical roller bearings, ensure that temperature of bearing does not exceed

(a) 120°C

264. The limit for month and the year of detection of roller bearing and the warranty code should be punched on _____

(a) roller plate

265. Clear heating of roller bearing beyond 120 degree or rapid heating may result _____

(a) dimensional instability

266. Quality assurance techniques is employed in testing of _____

(a) roller bearing and grease

267. Which type of grease used in roller bearing in ICF coach?

(a) Shell - 20

268. _____ size balls are used for roller bearing mounting

(a) M12

269. Heating should be kept in induction heating system for a period of _____ minutes to attain 120°C

(a) 1 to 2

270. Bearing should be finished carefully avoiding _____ in the bearing

(a) bearing

271. For roller bearing in mounted position, after removing the oil grease, it should be thoroughly washed and cleaned with benzene and then _____ cleaning should be done

(a) oil

272. Final grease should be packed between the rollers and space between rear cone and roller bearing. Through _____

(a) The grease should be used

273. What is the difference between axle journal size and the roller bearing inner ring size?

(a) 0.05 mm

274. What is the function of mounting ring (ring for DMS) in roller bearing assembly?

(a) To avoid rotation of bearing

275. What will happen if bearing clearance is not with the prescribed limit?

(a) Excessive wear of roller (b) Excessive wear of race (c) Roller bearing failure (d) All of the above

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b. 128

c. 112

d. 110

b. 225

c. 235

d. 400

b. 4a

c. 4x

d. 4x2

b. 100

c. 110

d. 1100

b. 100 sq.cm

c. 105 sq.cm

d. 200 sq.cm

(a) 100 cm²

(b) 10 cm²

(c) 10 cm²

(d) 10 cm²

(a) 6 cm²

(b) 12 cm²

(c) 5 cm²

(d) 10 cm²

b.15

c.15

d.15

(a) Plain bearing

(b) CTBB

(c) None of the above

(d) 2.00 kg

(b) 2.25 kg

(c) 2.5 kg

(d) none of the above

(a) plain bearing

(b) CTBB

(c) none of the above

(d) 2.00 kg

(b) 2.25 kg

(c) 2.5 kg

(d) none of the above

(a) tapered roller bearing

(b) Spherical type

(c) plain bearing

(d) 45.5 deg

(b) 45.5 deg

(c) 45.5 deg

(d) 45.5 deg

(b) 1.75 kg

(c) 1.75 kg

(d) 1.75 kg

(a) tapered roller bearing

(b) Spherical type

(c) plain bearing

(d) 45.5 deg

(b) 45.5 deg

(c) 45.5 deg

(d) 45.5 deg

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(c) 45.5 deg

(d) 45.5 deg

(b) 1.75 kg

(c) 1.75 kg

(d) 1.75 kg

(a) tapered roller bearing

(b) Spherical type

(c) plain bearing

(d) 45.5 deg

(b) 45.5 deg

(c) 45.5 deg

(d

[illegible]

Readers may feel for an extra 21 years if estimates of an additional 350 billion barrels of oil yet to be discovered are taken into account. But "a permanent decline in global oil production is already certain to begin within 20 years," Hallfield believes. "Stemmed scenarios is needed to deal with the economic consequences."

Hallfield's comments, which appear in an article in the latest issue of the weekly science journal Nature are likely to provoke controversy. The oil industry, while acknowledging that oil reserves are finite, says Hallfield's comments are too drastic. Sir John Chisholm, a spokesman for the British Energy Council in London, a consortium of the world's leading energy suppliers, says the oil industry is "baffled." "The general view of the industry and of energy experts is that there is plenty of oil, and real concern about the level of reserves, at least until 2020 if not beyond is unfounded."

Answer the following questions:

627. Unless consumption is reduced, that oil reserve will run out by the middle of
a. 1995 century
b. 21st century
c. 25th century
d. 26th century
628. To deal with economic consequences
a. there should be a cut in the use of oil
b. various elements in case
c. of substitution should
d. manufacture of vehicles should be controlled
629. The current consumption of oil is million barrels.
a. fifty nine
b. fifty nine
c. only nine
d. seventy nine
630. According to industry and energy experts, there is
a. almost supply of oil
b. adequate supply of oil
c. plenty of oil
d. increase in oil use
631. Hallfield's comment on oil reserves is
a. not to be taken seriously
b. to be taken seriously
c. to be made a matter of
d. to be circulated in all of producing countries.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Passage is:
Indian airlines had no positive response to the incident occurred in the failure of airplane engine it was 1989. Indian airline BGS got crashed in the middle of the Indian ocean. 325 passengers were killed. There was no claim about the BGS. Some days later it got confirmed that some flight got crashed. Passengers suffered from several diseases that day. Since Government doesn't have the idea of BGS as a priority Indian may have given responsibility to find the BGS but nothing was found. After a year some fishermen found the black box of BGS, which confirms about the crash of Indian airplane BGS from the same reason.

Answer the following questions:

632. What was the reason for the crash of BGS?
a. Engine failure
b. Crashed with bird
c. BGS crashed fire
d. Pilot failure
633. Who got the responsibility to find out claim about BGS?
a. Indian Coastal Guard
b. Indian Army
c. Indian Navy
d. Indian Air Force
634. BGS got crashed at which place?
a. Atlantic Ocean
b. Indian Ocean
c. Bay of Bengal
d. Coastal area
635. What could be assumed from the passage?
a. There are engine trouble
b. Government did not take
c. Indian Navy did not
d. None of these
636. How many passengers were died?
a. 300
b. 350
c. 200
d. 210

Passage is:
On the day of the Christmas concert the entire orchestra entered the gymnasium where a large throng of pupils and parents were gathered. The school choir had gathered on the balcony with candles and sang the Christmas songs. "Sing, sing, sing!" cried the light gleaming, waving on in distance except for the lighted glowing candles hanging on the wall. Singing the song. Singing, and just at dramatically, the orchestra began to fade - in disappearance to the dimming of the lights, when the lights faded out completely, so did the orchestra, because no one could read his music. Except for the few torches, was in my hand. From a corner of the stage, the sound of the violin filled the gymnasium. The choir and sang through voice after voice. When it was all over, the auditor was positively thunderous.

Answer the following questions:

637. The narrator is
a. A priest
b. the leader of pupils
c. An instrumentalist
d. a singer
638. Why did the orchestra begin to fade?
a. The orchestra was not led properly
b. The direction of light
c. The under-direction
d. There was no coordination in the choir.
639. How could the choir sing when the lights dimmed?
a. They had memorized the song
b. They could sing in ear
c. There was some
d. The narrator helped them sing.
640. The statements that "The auditor was positively thunderous" means that
a. There was a joyful expression of appreciation by pupils.
b. The audience sang
c. The audience read
d. The audience made a noise resembling thunder.
641. How could it be possible for the narrator to continue with his music?
a. He was at the center of the stage where he could get light.
b. His instrument did not
c. He played in hand
d. He did not need to read his music.

Directions (633-637): In the following question, in the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

My parents (633) in Canada in 1980 in order to escape the (634) of the Chinese Government and to build a better (635) in Canada. After talking to their doctor of (636) and frustrations, I realized how (637) I was to be living in the country now called (638) of the country. When the day came to (639) my homeland, I felt uncertain and (640) There were many (641) facing through it

642. (a) misted (b) meddled (c) mingled (d) inflated
643. (a) tyranny (b) democracy (c) republic (d) monarchy
644. (a) livelihood (b) thing (c) life (d) income
645. (a) doubt (b) hardships (c) travels (d) distances
646. (a) bargains (b) Exonerated (c) forgives (d) fortunate
647. (a) priority (b) Clashes (c) tension (d) resistance
648. (a) recent (b) recent (c) recent (d) remote
649. (a) calm (b) stable (c) tension (d) furious
650. (a) connections (b) concerns (c) comments (d) conditions
651. (a) feelings (b) ideas (c) mind (d) thoughts

Directions (652-656): In the following question, in the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

The Solar System has been a complicated order for the astronomers. This is a (652) the age of the Earth (653) ancient times. There was all kinds of (654) that seemed to have been (655) But men could not begin to (656) about the question scientifically until about 400 years (657) When it was proved that the (658) revolved round the Sun and the Earth was a (659) of the solar System, then scientists knew where to (660)

657. (a) problem (b) system (c) matter (d) story
658. (a) amount (b) not (c) about (d) on
659. (a) since (b) during (c) around (d) from
660. (a) ideas (b) options (c) stories (d) matters
661. (a) relation (b) model (c) book (d) answer
662. (a) read (b) look (c) open (d) open
663. (a) view (b) view (c) from (d) up
664. (a) ideas (b) time (c) faith (d) ideas
665. (a) part (b) change (c) opening (d) centre
666. (a) end (b) look (c) look (d) work

Directions (662-666): In the following question, in the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

Recent decades have (662) that leaders of the early days (663) to have been (664) cultured (665) many ways. They had massive public buildings and comfortable dwelling houses (666) ready at hand. They had (667) arrangements (668) good ventilation, and an elaborate drainage system. They knew how to write (669) their language, which has not yet been (670) was not alphabetic, but syllabic (671) the Sumerian language.

668. (a) derived (b) investigated (c) seen (d) shown
669. (a) decided (b) between (c) proved (d) appear
670. (a) highly (b) probably (c) nearly (d) considerably
671. (a) under (b) through (c) in (d) to
672. (a) formulated (b) built (c) did (d) building
673. (a) ignored (b) made (c) shared (d) set
674. (a) against (b) by (c) from (d) for
675. (a) because (b) while (c) since (d) but
676. (a) disappeared (b) before (c) when (d) used
677. (a) slowly (b) before (c) few (d) suddenly

678. WHAT IS SMOKE? a. LIMITATION OF OXYGEN b. LIMITATION OF TEMP c. NONE
679. THE CONCENT OF SMALL FIRE EXTINGUISHER MAY LAST AS LITTLE AS _____ SECOND? a. 15 b. 20 c. 8 d. 100
680. WHAT IS SPECIFIC HEAT OF WATER? (KJ/KG) a. 2 b. 2.2 c. 5.2 d. 6.5
681. WHAT IS FULL FORM OF "AFFF"? a. AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM b. AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM c. AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM d. NONE
682. WHAT IS STANDAROP? a. LIMITATION OF FUEL b. LIMITATION OF OXYGEN c. LIMITATION OF TEMP d. NONE
683. WHAT IS OTHER BY THE NAME PURPLE? a. POTASSIUM B CARBONATE b. SODIUM B CARBONATE c. POTASSIUM B CARBONATE d. NONE
684. THE CUP BURNER APPARATUS IS USED FOR? a. FLAME EXTINGUISHING CONC. b. COMBUSTIBILITY OF FLAM. c. FLASH POINT d. NONE
685. WHICH IS THE FOLLOWING DETECTOR IS BEST IN CELLULOSE FLAMING? a. IONIZATION DETECTOR b. LIGHT EXTINCTION DETECT c. LIGHT SCATTERING d. NONE
686. LOW SENSITIVITY PERFORMANCE DETECTOR? a. ULTRA VIOLET DETECTOR b. INFRARED DETECTOR c. FIRED TEMP DETECT d. PARTICULATE MATTER DETECTOR
687. THERMISTOR IS USED FOR? a. FIRE EXTINGUISHER METHOD b. FIRE EXTINGUISHING CONC. c. FLAME METHOD d. NONE
688. MOST COMMON FIRE SPRINKLER? a. WET PIPE SYSTEM b. DRY PIPE c. DELUGE SYSTEM d. FIRE ACTION SYSTEM
689. STANDERD FIRE BUCKETS HOLD? a. 1.7 b. 1.8 c. 12.7 d. 12.1
690. WHICH IS NOT A TYPE OF OPTICAL SMOKE DETECTOR? a. LIGHT BEAM TYPE b. LIGHT AMPLIFIED TYPE c. OBSTRUCTION TYPE d. SAMPLING TYPE
691. WHICH SPRINKLER SYSTEM IS USED IN PLACES WHERE ACTIVATION ACTIVITY IS UNDERSH? a. WET PIPE SYSTEM b. DRY PIPE c. DELUGE SYSTEM d. FIRE ACTION SYSTEM
692. WHICH WATER SPRAY SYSTEM IS USED IN KILN BUTANE AND BENZENE FIRE? a. HIGH VELOCITY b. LOW VELOCITY c. MEDIUM VELOCITY d. NONE
693. PHOTOELECTRIC SMOKE DETECTOR RESPOND QUICKLY TO PARTICLES _____ MICROMETER? a. 1 b. 3 c. 5 d. 10
694. WHICH TYPE OF EXPLOSION IS BELIEVE A CHEMICAL? a. PHYSICAL b. NUCLEAR c. DUST d. SUST
695. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING FACTOR INFLUENCE DUST EXPLOSION? a. DRY CONC. b. DUST CONC. c. HIGH VELOCITY d. TURBULENT DIFFUSION
696. WHICH FIRE IS TURBULENT DIFFUSION FIRE? a. SET FIRE b. FLASH FIRE c. POOL FIRE d. BOIL FIRE
697. WHAT IS THE REASON OF BOIL OVER? a. DRY VELOCITY b. DRY IN VOL. c. DRY PRESSURE d. DRY PRESSURE
698. WHICH FIRE HAS SHORT DURATION AND A RAPIDLY MOVING FLAME FRONT? a. BOIL FIRE b. SET FIRE c. FLASH FIRE d. DEEP SEATED FIRE
699. WHAT AT TEMP IS NASAL BURNING DIFFICULTY CAUSED? a. 100 b. 100 c. 95 d. 125
700. WHAT AT TEMP IS NASAL BURNING DIFFICULTY CAUSED? a. 100 b. 100 c. 95 d. 125
701. WHAT AT TEMP IS NASAL BURNING DIFFICULTY CAUSED? a. 100 b. 100 c. 95 d. 125
702. SCALING IS CAUSED BY? a. SULFIDES b. ACETIDES c. BENZENE d. BENZENE
703. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT ONE OF THE STEPS OF THE S S METHOD? a. SHINE b. SUSTAIN c. SPECIALIZE d. SET
704. BACKGROUND IS RELATED TO HAZARD? a. COMMENT b. SAFETY c. BOTH A & B d. NONE
705. HOW MANY LEVEL OF FIRE ARE? a. 1 b. 5 c. 6 d. 3
706. A STANDERD MESS CONTAINS _____ NUMBER OF SECTION? a. 1 b. 14 c. 16 d. 24
707. A BURNING VELOCITY OF ACETYLENE FLAME IN (M/S) a. 0.25 b. 1.5 c. 1.50 d. 2.4
708. FUNCTION OF REFLECTOR IS? a. REDUCING THE DOOR b. CUTTING THE FLAM. c. INFLAM. d. INFLAM. d. NONE
709. W/ INFLAM. HAZARD DIAMOND INDICATE? a. USE OF WATER b. WASTE SEGREGATION c. USE NO WATER d. EVACUATION HAZARD
710. IDENTIFY THE DATE OF DETECTION OF TFI IN WIS? a. 2000 b. 1990 c. 200 d. 500
711. WHICH EXPLOSION GAS IS USED IN THE DRY CHEMICAL SYSTEM? a. HELIUM b. CHLORINE c. HYDROGEN d. NITROGEN
712. WHICH ONE OF THE PART IS NOT RELATED TO CO2 EXTINGUISHER? a. FLAMMER b. SYPHON PIPE c. GAS CARTRIDGE d. THERMAL STRIP
713. WHICH ONE THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A PART OF INFRARED DETECTOR? a. THER b. INTEGRATOR c. BIOMETRIC STRIP d. FILTER
714. WHICH FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS NOT SUITABLE FOR CLASS B FIRE? a. WATER b. FOAM c. CO2 d. CO2
715. WHICH FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS NOT SUITABLE FOR CLASS D FIRE? a. WATER b. FOAM c. CO2 d. CO2
716. WHICH TYPE OF FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS SUITABLE FOR METAL FIRE? a. WATER b. FOAM c. DRY CHEMICAL POW. d. CO2
717. WHICH TYPE OF FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS MOST SUITABLE FOR GASEOUS FIRE? a. WATER b. CO2 c. DRY CHEMICAL POW. d. ALCON
718. WHICH TYPE OF FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS MOST SUITABLE FOR INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS FIRE? a. WATER b. FOAM c. CO2 d. DRY CHEMICAL POWDER

726	WHICH TYPE OF FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS SUITABLE FOR CARBONOUS CLASS OF FIRE? a) WATER	b)FOAM	c)DRY CHEMICAL POW. & CO2	
727	WHAT IS VAPOUR DENSITY OF HYDROGEN GAS ?	0.7	< 5	0.4
728	WHAT IS VAPOUR DENSITY OF METHANE ?	0.5	< 5	0.9
729	WHAT IS VAPOUR DENSITY OF AMMONIA GAS ?	0.305	< 0.5	0.65
730	WHAT IS VAPOUR DENSITY OF AIR ?	0.344	< 0.64	0.374
731	WHAT IS VAPOUR DENSITY OF CHLORO BROMO METHANE GAS?	4.6	< 4.7	0.45
732	WHAT IS VAPOUR DENSITY OF CARBON DIOXIDE ?	0.32	< 34	0.36
733	WHAT IS VAPOUR DENSITY OF CHLORINE GAS ?	0.305	< 0.5	0.45.5
734	WHAT IS VAPOUR DENSITY OF METHYL ALCOHOL LIQUID ?	0.11	< 0.1	0.11
735	WHAT IS VAPOUR DENSITY OF ETHYL ALCOHOL LIQUID ?	0.25	< 0.6	0.45
736	WHAT IS VAPOUR DENSITY OF ACETONE LIQUID ?	0.2	< 6	0.9
737	WHAT IS THE FLAMMABLE LIMITS % IN AIR OF n - HEKANE LIQUID?	0.02-12.3	0.2-7.4	0.7-5.04
738	WHAT IS THE FLAMMABLE LIMITS % IN AIR OF ETHYLENE?	0.301-32.2	< 0.3-30.5	0.27-20.6
739	WHAT IS THE FLAMMABLE LIMITS % IN AIR OF PROPYLENE?	0.1170-13.5	< 0.427 TO 10.1	0.181 TO 11.1
740	WHAT IS THE FLAMMABLE LIMITS % IN AIR OF THE BUTYLENE?	0.149-16.9	< 1.7 -10.0	0.16-7.12.1
741	WHAT IS SPECIFIC CAPACITY OF IRON?	0.260	< 0.380	0.460
742	WHAT IS SPECIFIC CAPACITY OF ALUMINUM ?	0.900	< 0.880	0.100
743	WHAT IS SPECIFIC CAPACITY OF COPPER?	0.390	< 0.400	0.420
744	WHAT IS SPECIFIC CAPACITY OF MERCURY?	0.100	< 0.180	0.170
745	WHAT IS SPECIFIC CAPACITY OF GLASS?	0.600	< 0.600	0.670
746	WHAT IS SPECIFIC CAPACITY OF ICE ?	0.1900	< 0.1880	0.2080
747	the duration of the alarm sounds should be such that they have a minimum sound level of .. a) 105 db	0.45db	< 0.5db	0.4 new
752	THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OPERATING TEMP. OF THE DEVICE AND ACTUAL AIR TEMP. OF THE DEVICE IS COMMON AS .. a) 50% DIFF	b) THERMAL ELONGAGE	c) THERMAL LAG	d) PLANNED AREA
753	WHAT IS FULL FORM OF DMET? a) DOMESTIC HOUSE KEEPING STAFF	b) ON BOARD HOME STAFF	c) ON BOARD HOME STA	d) HOME
754	FIRE TRIANGLE. DORMANT CONSISTS OF ?	b) OXYGEN	c) ENERGY	d) WIND
755	CLASS A TYPE OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS ARE GENERALLY DEALS WITH?	b) SAND	c) OIL	d) INERT GAS
756	TYPES OF EXTINGUISHER USED FOR ELECTRICAL FIRE?	b)FOAM TYPE	c)DRY POWDER	d)NOE
757	WATERS IS CANNOT USED AS WATERS EXTINGUISHERS FOR WHICH TYPE ?	b)CLASS B	c)CLASS C	d)CLASS D
758	PAGE DOCKNOT INCLUDE ?	b)AM	c)SWEEP	d)SWIFT
759	DGP TYPE OF FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS NOT USED FOR WHICH TYPE ?	b)CLASS B	c)CLASS C	d)CLASS D
760	ABRATIONS IS WHICH TYPE OF WOUND?	b)CLOSED WOUND	c)BOTH	d)NOE
761	BURNS CAUSED BY HOT STEAM IS CALLED AS?	b)COLD BURNS	c)SCALDS	d)CHEMICAL BURNS
762	BURNS CAUSED BY FIRE FLAMES IS CALLED AS?	b)COLD BURNS	c)SCALDS	d)CHEMICAL BURNS
763	WHAT IS CRITICAL TEMP IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE OF WATER ?	0.375	< 0.373	0.374
764	WHAT IS CRITICAL TEMP IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE OF SALINURUS ONCE ?	0.109	< 0.109	0.100
765	WHAT IS CRITICAL TEMP IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE OF CALORINE ?	0.144	< 0.145	0.146
766	WHAT IS CRITICAL TEMP IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE OF AMMONIA ?	0.126	< 0.120	0.123
767	WHAT IS CRITICAL TEMP IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE OF NITROUS ONCE ?	0.27	< 0.28	0.29
768	WHAT IS CRITICAL TEMP IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE OF CARBONIC ONCE ?	0.301	< 0.311	0.302
769	WHAT IS CRITICAL TEMP IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE OF OXYGEN ?	b)MAGUS113	c)MAGUS125	d)MAGUS119
770	WHAT IS CRITICAL TEMP IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE OF NITROGEN ?	b)MAGUS147	c)MAGUS149	d)MAGUS154
771	WHAT IS CRITICAL TEMP IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE OF HYDROGEN ?	b)MAGUS236	c)MAGUS240	d)MAGUS242
777	Maximum days of leave on average pay that can be accumulated is: a) 120	b) 180	c) 240	d) 300
778	LAP shall be credited to a Railway servant as the rate of: a) 7.4 new new month b) 100 days c) 200 days d) 300 days A trade Apprentice may be granted leave on full pay for a period not exceeding days per year a) 10 b) 15 c) 20 d) 25 When not leave is admissible under any other rule, the leave granted is known as: a) General Casual Leave b) Maximum accumulation of leave on average pay is c) 120 d) 150 When is the maximum period of Leave on Average pay at time that a Railway servant may be granted? a) 100 b) 150 c) 180 d) 200 When was which period, Parenty Leave can be granted a) 1 month b) 2 months c) 3 months d) 4 months A trade Railway employee shall be entitled to maternity leave for: a) 90 days b) 100 days c) 180 days d) 200 days Leave many days of LAP if a year, can be credited to an employee a) 30 days b) 40 days c) 50 days d) 60 days For pregnant, including abortion, what amount of Maternity leave may be granted a) 14 weeks b) 16 weeks c) 18 weeks d) 20 weeks Apprentice Mechanics in Railway Workshop may be granted leave on full pay for a period not exceeding a) 15 days b) 16 days c) 17 days d) 18 days Special Class Railway Apprentices may be granted leave on full pay for a period not exceeding..... to any year a) 1 month b) 2 months c) 3 months d) 4 months Compulsory leave not exceeding half the amount of day may be granted on medical certificate to railway servant a) 100 b) 150 c) 200 d) 250 Adoptive mother who has been nursing children may be granted leave of days as 'Child Adoption Leave' a) 100 b) 150 c) 200 d) 250 General railway servant having more children below the age of years may be granted Child Care leave a) 1 year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 4 years Child Care Leave may be granted by an authority competent to grant leave, for a maximum period of a) 1 year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 4 years Child Care Leave shall not be granted in more than spells in a calendar year a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 Jarring time with reference to the distance between the old headquarters and the new headquarters if less than 1000km a) 10 days b) 20 days c) 30 days d) 40 days Hospital leave granted to a non-Disabled Rly. Servant should not exceed a total of when combined with other leave a) 30 months b) 36 months c) 42 months d) 48 months Maximum of study leave that can be granted to an employee other than Medical officer during his entire service period is a) 10 months b) 12 months c) 14 months d) 16 months What of the following leave may be granted to a Rly. Servant, Volunteer to attend blood in Govt Rly. Hospital for railway employees a) Casual Leave b) Special Casual Leave c) LAP d) LAP Leave of 'Casual' period, for compulsory retirement as a member of parliament, leave equivalent is admissible for a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days If a railway servant resigns from service during study leave, and is re-converted into regular leave as LAP/LAPP leaving balance, such a balance shall be treated as a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days If a railway servant is disabled a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days When does the Compensatory Casual leave is admissible a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days Compulsory leave is admissible on a) Medical Certificate b) 100 days c) 150 days d) 200 days Leave not due is defined from..... a) LAP b) LAPP c) LAP d) LAP LAP up to a maximum of days shall be allowed to be commuted during the service where such leave is allowed for an "APPROVED COURSE OF STUDY" a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days The amount of LAP that can be credited to an employee in respect of the being combined with any other kind of leave or not shall be treated as a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days LAP shall be credited in the name of a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days Compensatory casual leave shall be available upto working days a) 30 b) 40 c) 50 d) 60 Maternity Leave may be combined with any other kind of leave including leave not due, up to a maximum of In combination, if applied, without medical certificate a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days For first days Full pay is available for Hospital leave a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days Special disability leave can be available upto a) 10 months b) 12 months c) 14 months d) 16 months Maternity leave available for temporary staff without medical certificate a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days If a Casual leave available for temporary staff a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days Special leave LAP can be credited to entire service a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days Maternity LAP that can be credited in a year a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days Minimum year gap between LAP accumulations a) 1 year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 4 years Limit for accumulation of leaves other than study purpose a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days Limit for accumulation of leaves for study purpose a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days If a railway servant can be combined with any other kind of leave other than a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days Extra maternity leave can be granted upto months for studies a) 10 months b) 12 months c) 14 months d) 16 months For study leave study Leave maximum years of service is required a) 1 year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 4 years Study Leave can be awarded in minimum years in remaining for superannuation a) 1 year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 4 years For study leave an undertaking (bond) to be executed to serve the organization for a minimum period of after the expiry of leave a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days Maximum study leave shall be months at any one time a) 10 months b) 12 months c) 14 months d) 16 months If a Special disability leave for the first days Full pay and absence are given a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days Casual leave can be combined with a) LAP b) LAPP c) Special Casual leave d) Not combinable On who joins in the middle of the year is entitled for quarters of casual leave a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days For participation in national and international regional sports events, 50 days days may be sanctioned a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days All the railway servants appointed on or after are governed by Liberalized Leave Rules, (L.L.R.) a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days For study leave, one day of LAP may be credited while going abroad a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days Which months of the year LAP & LAPP are credited a) January & April b) January & October c) January & June d) January & July Leave not due can be granted to temporary railway servant upto of service suffering from contagious disease a) 1 year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 4 years Extra ordinary sanctioned for months after suffering from TB, leprosy, cancer etc a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days Extra ordinary leave available for temporary staff with medical certificate a) 100 days b) 150 days c) 200 days d) 250 days Temporary employee may be sanctioned extraordinary leave when he has completed years of service a) 10 years b) 15 years c) 20 years d) 25 years Child Care Leave granted to female railway servant to take care of her children upto years of age a) 10 years b) 15 years c) 20 years d) 25 years Child Care Leave can be awarded only when female railway servant is not having at credit a) LAP b) LAPP c) Special Leave d) Maternity Leave Child Care Leave Admissible to other nursing children only a) 1 year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 4 years SCL not exceeding days in a calendar year may be granted to employees participating in cultural activities a) 10 b) 20 c) 30 d) 40			

846	Joining time with reference to the distance between the old headquarters and the new headquarters if between 1000- 2000 kms At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 8 days
847	Joining time with reference to the distance between the old headquarters and the new headquarters if more than 2000 kms At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
848	Estimation of joining time can be granted up to a maximum of ----- by the Head of the Department/Colonial Railway Manager in the case of non-posting/Railway transfer At 30 days	B) 30 days	C) 30 days	D) 30 days
849	How many sets of P.T.O. issued to the Railway employee? A) 6 sets both for Granted and Non-Granted every year from the date of appointment	B) 4 sets both for Granted and Non-Granted every year from the date of appointment	C) 3 sets both for Granted and Non-Granted every year from the date of appointment	D) 6 sets for Granted and 4 sets for Non-Granted
850	How many sets of School Pass issued to Railway employee? A) 1 monthly	B) 2 sets both for Granted and Non-Granted every year from the date of appointment	C) 3 sets both for Granted and Non-Granted every year from the date of appointment	D) 5 sets both for Granted and Non-Granted every year from the date of appointment
851	Maximum validity for a Privilege Pass? A) 1 month	B) 2 months	C) 5 months	D) 1 month
852	Absentee of Pass Holder is At First class coach	B) Full-time road transport	C) Any coach	D) None
853	Pass is independent of Railway employee was implemented with effect from At 1.1.1957	B) 1.1.1957	C) 1.1.1958	D) 1.1.1959
854	At least one of P.T.O. A) 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
855	How much service (minimum) is required for First District Complimentary Pass At 20 years	B) 20 years	C) 20 years	D) 20 years
856	Split Passes are issued to which Railway Service At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
857	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
858	Gold Pass is issued to At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
859	Gold Pass enables the holder to travel over Indian Railways with family members in ----- At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
860	Silver Pass is issued to At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
861	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
862	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
863	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
864	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
865	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
866	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
867	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
868	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
869	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
870	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
871	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
872	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
873	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
874	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
875	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
876	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
877	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
878	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
879	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
880	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
881	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
882	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
883	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
884	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
885	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
886	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
887	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
888	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
889	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
890	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
891	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
892	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
893	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
894	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
895	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
896	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
897	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
898	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
899	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days
900	At 10 days	B) 10 days	C) 10 days	D) 10 days

151. A Clevis position
a. From through the eye
b. Clevis pin is in the eye
c. Clevis in center position
d. The main height of supporting device should be 100 mm
152. To keep the coupler in level, the maximum distance between center of coupler and lower edge of socket should be
a. 200 mm
b. 400 mm
c. 250 mm
d. 300 mm
153. Maximum force is required for loose plate bolts
a. 40 N
b. 40 N
c. 40 N
d. 40 N
154. Main function of shoe required for increase of buffer height
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
155. Heavy-duty brake cylinders are used in a L&T type coaches
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
156. Outer diameter of main BP & EP pipe line is
a. 20 mm
b. 20 mm
c. 20 mm
d. 20 mm
157. Brake caliper unit mounted on
a. Brake frame
b. Brake frame
c. Brake frame
d. Brake frame
158. What will you do when you and BP angle track loading vehicle
a. By peak the coach
b. By peak the coach
c. By peak the coach
d. By peak the coach
159. Single shoe is a brake shoe
a. Single shoe is a brake shoe
b. Single shoe is a brake shoe
c. Single shoe is a brake shoe
d. Single shoe is a brake shoe
160. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
161. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
162. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
163. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
164. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
165. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
166. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
167. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
168. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
169. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
170. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
171. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
172. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
173. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
174. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
175. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
176. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
177. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
178. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
179. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
180. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
181. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
182. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
183. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
184. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
185. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
186. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
187. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
188. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
189. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
190. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
191. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
192. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
193. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
194. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
195. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
196. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
197. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
198. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
199. Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm
200. With respect to Km, Frequency of SS-II is
a. 2 mm
b. 2 mm
c. 2 mm
d. 2 mm

151. Open position
a. a & b
b. None of above
c. None of above
d. None of above
152. Must not cross through the
a. None of above
b. None of above
c. None of above
d. None of above
153. Maximum in open position
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
154. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
155. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
156. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
157. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
158. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
159. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
160. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
161. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
162. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
163. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
164. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
165. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
166. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
167. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
168. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
169. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
170. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
171. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
172. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
173. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
174. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
175. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
176. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
177. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
178. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
179. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
180. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
181. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
182. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
183. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
184. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
185. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
186. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
187. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
188. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
189. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
190. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
191. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
192. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
193. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
194. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
195. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
196. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
197. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
198. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
199. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm
200. 200 mm
a. 200 mm
b. 200 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 200 mm

1074. The sites are provided on angle plate for a) Accommodation hole 1075. During lapping, the reference surface is provided by a) Sketch of the job 1076. The point angle of centre punch is a) 14° 1077. The point angle of Scriber is a) 30° 1078. V block is used to hold round bars. It has a Vee groove which is usually a) 60° 1079. Which type of rule is used for marking and measuring patterns and not jobs handled by blockmakers ? a) Vernier scale 1080. The tool which is used for laying out large circles is a) Trammel 1081. Which tool is used and set to any required angle in the combination set? a) Square head 1082. The surface roughness on a drawing is represented by a) Dashes 1083. Viner allowance is provided on a. Go gauge 1084. The term "Allowance" in limits and fits is usually referred to a. Minimum clearance between shaft and hole 1085. _____ is an example of transition fit. a. Shimless fit 1086. Clearance between the mating parts is measured using a. Dial gauge 1087. Which of the following can be used to scribe lines parallel to the edges of a part? a. Vernier calipers 1088. What is the most commonly standard length of a hole gauge block? a. 25 mm 1089. The length of the sine bar is the distance between a. Center-to-center distance between rollers 1090. The diameters of the hole and shaft are specified respectively as $50^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$ mm and $50^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$ mm. The fit is a interference fit 1091. In order to have an interference fit, it is essential that the lower limit of the shaft should be a. Greater than upper limit of the hole 1092. In a hole basis system, the lower deviation for the hole "H" is a. 0 mm 1093. What is measured by the vernier (null) projector? a. Devs 1094. A hole gauge is used for a. Checking accuracy of hole 1095. The relation is equal fit _____, Confinement. a. 1:1000 1096. The number of threads per inch can be checked with a _____. a. wire gauge 1097. Which of the following compass is used to scribe a circle or an arc with a large diameter? a. Tapered compass 1098. Which one of the gauges are used to check the accuracy of an external thread? a. Thread ring gauges 1099. Number of slip gauges should be, 1. 55 IEC 1100. The difference between the maximum and the minimum limit of size is known as A. Deviation 1101. Lubrication is used for _____. A. Minimized friction 1102. Which of the following is important properties of lubrication ? A. Viscosity 1103. Which types of lubricant oil used for rubbing tracks ? A. Petroleum oil 1104. Goggles fit _____, Lubricant. A. Seal 1105. The micrometer principle of measurement is also applied to (a) Inside measurement 1106. Instrument used for angular measurement. (a) Protractors 1107. Engineer's steel rule is a precision measuring instrument and must be handled so much, and kept in a (a) Protected condition 1108. The scale can be misaligned on different sizes and scales, the scale is available in (a) 150 mm and 300 mm lengths 1109. Shrinking rules are the scales used in forestry shop and (a) Fencing shop 1110. The absolute quality of steel rule are (a) Good quality spring steel and cheaply engraved lines 1111. The jaws locate the legs in a straight line during service and also allow the rule to fold into a convenient length. (a) Measuring Tip 1112. The degree of accuracy which can be obtained measurements with a steel rule or scale depend (a) Quality of the rule 1113. Intended for use in lathwork or dress making are typically made of flexible cloth or plastic: (a) Folding rule 1114. It is a metal plate with an optically flat surface which is on a plane of reference (a) Angle plate 1115. The setting of the surface plate is done with the help of screw jack or (a) Nut & Bolt 1116. The straightness can be measured by the method of (a) Straight edge method and the wedge method 1117. It consists a ruled glass tube, which contains either vapour in the form of a bubble (a) Engineering parallels 1118. Engineering parallels are available (a) Solid type 1119. Combination set the squaring and scale rule used for (a) Height measurement 1120. Graduated measuring instruments incorporate graduated spacing representing known (a) Circle 1121. The verification of the measuring accuracy of the instruments after appropriate intervals is called (a) Calibration 1122. Measurement includes the estimation of a physical quantity such as: (a) Distance 1123. A locking tool consisting of one dial and one caliper leg is also known as (a) Dial leg caliper 1124. Hard tool used in the metal trades to mark or mark piece is known as (a) Scratch 1125. It consists strongly of a rod of high carbon steel in its hardened state, that has been sharpened (a) Scriber 1126. The master block may also be used in place of a (a) Surface Gauge 1127. Expressing a dimension as 20.3 ± 0.02 mm is the case of (a) Limiting dimension 1128. Basic hole and basic shaft are those whose upper deviation and lower deviation respectively are 0 mm, zero 1129. The difference between the maximum limit of size and the minimum limit of size called (a) Size tolerance 1130. The two extreme permissible sizes between which the actual size is compared is called (a) Maximum limit of size 1131. In limits and fits System, basic shaft system is one where (a) Minimum clearance is zero 1132. Which of the following methods is not used for testing straightness (a) Spirit level method 1133. Expressing a dimension as 50 ± 0.05 mm is the case of (a) Bimodal tolerance 1134. The diameter of very large bores can be measured accurately by (a) Null part gauge 1135. A hole gauge is used to check: (a) Surface roughness 1136. In wire gauge the shs have been numbered it is available from gauge 1 to 15. (a) 15 1137. A gauge is a tool to used to measure the readings of an object is called (a) Diameter Gauge 1138. The vernier height gauge may be used in metal to mark lines for marking at the specific: (a) Depth 1139. The plate of holes of various sizes, which have been drilled by an are equal to different sizes bits (a) Pin Gauge 1140. The diameter of large bore cannot be easily measured by micrometer or vernier etc. can be measured by (a) Height Gauge 1141. The moderation of reactions by hydrogen atom is used as the basis for relative detection in the instrument of (a) Profile Gauge 1142. The use of gauges in precision measurement are joined by (a) Soldering 1143. Which of the following is not necessary of the gauges (a) Measuring plane 1144. The following type of gauge has gauging sections combined on one end (a) Limit gauge 1145. Jaws to negative allowance, assemblies are selective and not interchangeable (a) Tight fit 1146. It is a triangular bar for lapping longitudinally through the centre of the screw (a) Form of thread 1147. Crest of thread is defined as the prominent part of thread, whether it be external or (a) Right-hand 1148. These are straight edges which connect the crest with the root. (a) Flank angle 1149. It is the axial distance moved by the thread part. (a) Pitch 1150. It is the distance from the crest or tip of the thread to the root distance (a) Depth of thread 1151. For an external thread, it is defined as the radial distance between the major and pitch cylinder. (a) Addendum 1152. It is often referred to as the outside diameter: crest diameter or full diameter of external threads a) Major diameter 1153. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) has established the classes of the are (a) 6 1154. No movement under load is intended and no mating is intended, it is the tightest fit that can be assembled by hand (a) Press fit 1155. Pick up the correct statement. A comparator (a) Needs to be calibrated 1156. The microscope had been in use since early century of (a) Seventeenth 1157. The most number of reading parts (a) Optical comparator 1158. Electrical comparators are also known as (a) Mechanical measuring system	1) Harmonic with tools (c) Reduce weight (d) Alter the work 2) Workpiece (c) Marking off table (d) Surface gauge 3) 45° (c) 60° (d) 120° 4) 60° (c) 90° (d) 120° 5) Steels rule (c) Hook rule (d) Sheet rule 6) Protractor (c) Square rule (d) Circle 7) Square (c) Triangles (d) Thin wire box 8. No go gauge (c) Both Go and No Go gauges (d) When both are combined in one gauge 9. Maximum clearance between shaft and hole (c) A difference of maximum of hole and shaft (d) Difference between maximum size and minimum size of the hole 10. Fitless fit (c) Minimum fit (d) Overdimension fit 11. Go - inside (c) No - fit inside (d) Feeler inside 12. Square scale (c) Divider (d) Vernier caliper 13. 65 mm (c) 100 mm (d) 50 mm 14. Out-of-distance distance between rollers (c) Diagonal cross-section of roller bar (d) One end at the other end of the slip bar 15. Transition fit (c) Clearance fit (d) Data insufficient to decide 16. Lesser than upper limit of the hole (c) Greater than lower limit of the hole (d) Lesser than lower limit of the hole 17. 1.1 mm (c) 1 mm (d) 0.10 mm 18. Pinbar deviation (c) Workpiece (d) Lower deviation 19. Checking gap between the master parts (c) Checking hole of size (d) Adjusting the parts for play 20. 1:1000 (c) 1:100 (d) 1:100000 21. Wire measure (c) Master rule (d) vernier rule measure 22. External compass (c) Wire compass (d) Scribe compass 23. Scribe compass (c) Taper rule compass (d) Vernier compass 24. 58 IEC (c) 64 IEC (d) 50 IEC 25. Tolerance (c) Fit (d) Interference 26. Awful dirt (c) Coating automobile parts (d) All of above 27. Density (c) Thermal conductivity (d) Melting point 28. Protractor (c) Vernier call (d) All of above 29. Round vial (c) Liquid (d) None of these 30. Depth measurement (c) Screw thread measure (d) All of the above 31. Vernier level protractor (c) Dial level protractor (d) All of the above 32. Fine condition (c) Coarse condition (d) None of the above 33. 600 mm and 1000 mm lengths (c) All of the above (d) None of the above 34. Pattern making shop (c) Welding shop (d) All of the above 35. Required master and Master on tool action (c) Thickness should be minimum (d) All of the above 36. Folding rule (c) Hook rule (d) None of the above 37. Sash of the case (c) Both of the above (d) None of the all 38. Folding rule (c) Measuring Tip (d) All of the above 39. Surface plate (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above 40. Hole (c) Adjusting Screws (d) None of the above 41. The level method (c) The autocollimator method (d) All of the above 42. Spirit levels (c) Dial indicator (d) All of the above 43. Box type (c) Adjustable type (d) All of the above 44. Depth measurement (c) Both of above (d) None of all 45. Squares (c) Distance (d) None of the above 46. Random (c) Inspection (d) None of the above 47. Energy (c) Temperature or Time (d) All of the above 48. Vernier caliper caliper (c) Both of above (d) None of the all 49. Scriber (c) Scale (d) None of the above 50. Chisel (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above 51. Dial test indicator (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above 52. Bimodal dimension (c) Unimodal dimension (d) All of the above 53. Minimum, Minimum (c) Minimum, Maximum (d) None of the above 54. Tolerance zone (c) Standard tolerance (d) All of the above 55. Minimum limit of size (c) Limit of size (d) None of the all 56. Maximum clearance is zero (c) Lower deviation is zero (d) Upper deviation is zero 57. Which of the following methods is not used for testing straightness (a) Autocollimator (c) Interference method (d) Sine bar comparator 58. Unimodal tolerance (c) Limiting dimension (d) None of the above 59. Cylindrical gauge (c) Gauging a job measure in the form (d) All of the above 60. Screw pitch (c) Surface roughness (d) Thickness of clearance 61. 30 (c) 40 (d) 50 62. Radius Gauge (c) Feeler Gauge (d) All of the above 63. Diameter (c) Height (d) None of the above 64. One ball gauge (c) Sheet metal gauge (d) Dial gauge 65. Snap Gauge (c) Pin Gauge (d) All of the above 66. Nuclear measure gauge (c) Dead weight gauge (d) All of the above 67. Slipping (c) Assembling (d) None of the above 68. Holes (c) Bores (d) Callipers 69. Fixed gauge (c) Progressive gauge (d) Go and No Go gauges 70. Shimless fit (c) Wringing fit (d) Banging fit 71. Crest of thread (c) Root of thread (d) Axis of a thread 72. Left hand (c) Internal (d) None of the above 73. Flanks of thread (c) Angle of thread (d) All of the above 74. Lead (c) Lead angle (d) Helix angle 75. Angle of thread (c) Helix angle (d) Add thickness 76. Addendum (c) Major diameter (d) Minor diameter 77. Minor diameter (c) Effective diameter (d) Functional (pitch) diameter 78. 7 (c) 8 (d) 10 79. Medium fit (c) Wringing fit (d) Banging fit 80. Need not be calibrated (c) Combine a calibrated job to obtain accurate over its comparable measuring system 81. Eighteenth (c) Nineteenth (d) Twentieth 82. Electrical comparator (c) Pneumatic comparator (d) All of the above 83. Pneumatic measuring system (c) Electro-mechanical measuring system (d) Vertical caliper
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- [illegible]

- A: An anode is a half-cell that has lost, and is in itself alone, the process is called
 An: anode
 126 The results that cannot be obtained by electrolysis of the aqueous solution of their salts are
 A: an anode
 127 Aluminium is coated in phosphate welding because it
 A: is a light metal
 128 Aluminium does not oxidize readily in air because
 A: it is in touch in the electrochemical system
 129 Aluminium is oxidized by
 A: forming soluble aluminium chloride at a high temperature
 129 Is it in the following intervals, aluminium is not present?
 A: Corrosion
 1271 Full form of PU primer _____
 (a) Poly Urethane
 1272 Poly Urethane are _____
 (a) Thermosetting
 1273 Two parts based on polyurethane substances include _____
 (a) Base & Hardener
 1274 Indian Railways have adopted _____
 (a) Epoxy Priming
 1275 Which type of painting process is used in Indian Railways _____
 (a) Cold
 1276 Multi Full form _____
 (a) Multi Layer Formulation
 1277 Speed of PU _____
 (a) 1 Years
 1278 CMAA Full form _____
 (a) Cement Mortar Adhesive
 1280 Composites PU primer _____
 (a) PU
 1281 Schedule 'N' primer _____ days
 (a) 3
 1282 Schedule 'C' primer _____ days
 (a) 60
 1283 First Portland was in India _____
 (a) Hyderabad Station
 1284 RCOG Sketch No. CSC _____ gives the exterior colour scheme of the coaches
 (a) 1223
 1285 Pigments contribute _____ in the paint
 (a) Colour
 1286 Binder in the _____ forming component of paint
 (a) Resin
 1287 The main purpose of the Solvent is to adjust the _____
 (a) Colour
 1288 To mutually surface tension _____ is used
 (a) Pigment
 1289 Amount of oil paint is done on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) First
 1290 Heat Cate Zinc chromate primer is given on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) First
 1291 Number of Zinc chromate primer coating applied _____
 (a) 3
 1292 One coat of brush felt followed by spray putty is 50 to 100 microns is done on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) First
 1293 After second coat including top putty is applied on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) Third
 1294 Rubbing down with silicon carbide water proof paper Gr. 120 & 220 is done on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) First
 1295 One coat of under coat is applied on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) Fourth
 1296 PU with silicon Carbide water proof Paper Gr. 220 and one coat of enamel building is done on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) Fifth
 1297 After second Coat with Carbon water proof Paper Gr. 400 and apply a second coat of synthetic enamel finishing on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) Sixth
 1298 Letting with Golden yellow and microsilence wax (clearing window glasses etc) is done on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) 3
 1299 Clearing with soap solution or any other clearing solution and washing thoroughly with water and touching up damaged portion with primer is done on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) 1
 1300 One spray putty necessary and one coat of under coat is done on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) First
 1301 PU with silicon carbide water proof paper Gr. 120 & 220 and one coat of finishing enamel is applied on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) First
 1302 PU with silicon Carbide water proof Gr. 400 and applying a second coat of synthetic enamel finishing is done on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) First
 1303 Letting with Golden yellow and microsilence wax (clearing window glasses etc) is done on _____ day in 'N' Schedule
 (a) First
 1304 The coach body will be established with _____ solvent (CS 120 & 220) at all places of paint removal.
 (a) Petroleum hydrocarbon
 1305 Zinc Chromate primer should be applied to a minimum DFT of _____ microns
 (a) 50
 1306 The enamel coach should be applied with the first coat of brushing felt is 110-15 by spraybrush to a DFT of _____ microns minimum.
 (a) 100
 1307 A coat of enamel finishing to IS 9802-02 should be applied to a DFT of _____ microns minimum.
 (a) 50
 1308 The personnel of preparing abrasive media material with centrifugal or mechanical force is known as _____
 (a) Shot blasting
 1309 _____ is propelling very fine bits of sand at high velocity to clean or cut a surface.
 (a) Shot blasting
 1310 Aluminium window frames should _____
 (a) Be primed
 1311 If Aluminium windows are very dirty, they should be removed and cleaned with _____
 (a) Sodium acid
 1312 PUZ window should be painted with _____ paint to RCOG specification No. MCM 1629 1606 (Chapter IV).
 (a) Polyurethane
 1313 PUZ _____
 (a) Fire Retardant Plastic
 1314 Laminated panels should be polished with _____ to restore luster and also to provide a protective coating.
 (a) Silver Paste
 1315 GPT Full form _____
 (a) Dry Film Thickness
 1316 After sanding coach and walls should be treated with _____
 (a) Hot steam
 1317 The capacity of the dynamo and lighter leads to be checked on _____
 (a) Side Panels
 1318 Repair done during the month and year in which the coach is required to be returned to the running railway workshop for PCH is on _____
 (a) Repairs of the end panel
 1319 The duration of the stock campaign return done during the month and year in which the coach is required to be returned to the running railway workshop for PCH is _____
 (a) 2 months
 1320 Date of stock campaign return during the month and year in which the coach is required to be returned to the running railway workshop for PCH is _____
 (a) 2 months
 1321 _____ is painted on illuminated panel of compartments permanently reserved for ladies
 (a) LADIES
 1322 GPT is measured using _____
 (a) Glossmeter
 1323 Epoxy glue Phosphate primer is applied using _____
 (a) Glossometer
 1324 Glossometer of Paint is measured using _____
 (a) Glossometer
 1325 Viscosity of Paint is measured using _____
 (a) Glossometer
 1326 Initial Glass Retention after painting should be _____ units at 60 °
 (a) 95
 1327 After any year of painting the glass retained Should be _____ % of initial glass.
 (a) 90
 1328 After two years of painting the glass retained Should be _____ % of original glass.
 (a) 80
 1329 After three years of painting the glass retained Should be _____ % of initial glass.
 (a) 70
 1330 _____ is a useful tool to help choose the perfect colour and to make a selection of multiple colours for future projects
 (a) Glossometer
 1331 Unsaturated Polyester Putty is applied using _____
 (a) Airless spray
 1332 PUZ surface is applied using _____
 (a) Airless spray
 1333 PUZ full glass enamel is applied using _____
 (a) Airless spray
 1334 'touch up' painting is done for _____ damages.
 (a) Major
 1335 Complete PUZ Top coats done over _____
 (a) Working period is four
 1336 Complete PUZ Top coat is done after every _____ years or earlier if the condition so warrants.
 (a) 2
 1337 Complete PUZ Top coat is done, if damaged paint surface area is up to _____ % of actual of peeling, fading, oil, mechanical damage etc.
 (a) 15
 1338 Maximum drying time of paint is _____
 (a) 10 hours
 1339 Procedure used to remove the paint spots have related to _____
 (a) Coat
 1340 Epoxy glue Phosphate primer colour is _____
 (a) Red
 1341 The necessary waiting time taken to recast or spray onto a first coat is applied to material is called _____
 (a) setting time
 1342 Primer used to paint ship is of _____
 (a) Iron oxide
 1343 The shade Pairs is painted with _____ colour.
 (a) Emerald and
 1344 The Feed Pipe is painted with _____ paint
 (a) White
 1345 The Shade of AC painting is known as _____ painting
 (a) White
 1346 Colours Finishing Coats are _____
 (a) Yellow & black red
 1347 Indicators are painted with _____ colour.
 (a) Emerald and
 1348 Searching is done with _____ Colour.
 (a) Emerald and
 1349 ACZ coaches calling is painted with _____ colour.
 (a) Yellow
 1350 Interior Side walls are painted with _____ colours.
 (a) Emerald grey
 1351 Duplex & Super components are painted with _____
 (a) Red oxide
 1352 Interior Painting of new AC coaches is done with _____ colour.
 (a) White
 1353 Interior Painting of AC coaches is done with _____ colour.
 (a) White
 1354 Windows & Lights are painted with _____ colour.
 (a) Emerald and
 1355 Metal roof and ends are painted with _____ colour.
 (a) Golden yellow

- [illegible]

	_____color (A) Golden yellow	(C) Blue	(E) Middle buff	(G) None
122	_____Garden paths in footpaths are cleaned by _____ (A) Street Sweeper (B) _____	(D) Street Sweeper (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
123	_____point used to provide on roof outside which reflects the sun rays. (A) Solar (B) _____	(D) Solar (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
124	_____Rubbish or grime, appearing on the road that is known as _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
125	_____Garden reduce or rough laid on the surface leads to _____ defect. (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
126	_____Road dust fills holes like the Road of an Orange due to _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
127	_____Insect spray accurately and increased spraying technique leads to _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
128	_____Due to insufficient drying of untreated or increased mixing rate, _____ occurs. (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
129	_____is the time from mixing the road mix to the point at which the road mix no longer settles. (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
130	_____is the length of time that a commodity may be stored without becoming unfit for use, consumption, or sale. (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
131	_____The wet pavement i.e., Alkali system has _____ system. (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
132	_____The new pavement scheme i.e., using polyethylene system has _____ system. (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
133	_____Life of Alkali system is _____ years. (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
134	_____Life of PU system is _____ years. (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
135	_____Accelerated weathering test and finally test performed on _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
136	_____Designed polymer or water base pigments on PCC (concrete) indicates _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
137	_____is achieved by pumping paint at very high pressure, up to 3,000 psi, through a hose and not a spray gun to _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
138	_____can be defined as largely organic coating applied to surfaces to provide both decorative and protective functions. (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
139	_____has been defined as the detection of a material or non-metallic body by chemical or electro-chemical analysis, which warns unconditionally from its water surface. (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
140	_____Quantity of paint is tested by _____ method. (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
141	_____Measure the expansion _____ to the glass value. (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
142	_____Glass value is measured by _____ method. (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
143	_____What industries are most commonly chipped by DMS? (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
144	_____When the building is under a drought on construction does it _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
145	_____The following system is used when something is your health is _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
146	_____Which of the following is not a chemical-related health hazard? (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
147	_____A common building hazardous material most include which of the following (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
148	_____A source of the hazardous chemical type _____, which would avoid you use? (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
149	_____A warning _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
150	_____The hazard symbols used when something is _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
151	_____If you transfer chemicals from a sealed container to a portable container, you don't need to comply with standard hazardous material labeling requirements when _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
152	_____Antennas become an omnidirectional design in your life and health when it is present at the minimum (or not) present? (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
153	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
154	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
155	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
156	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
157	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
158	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
159	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
160	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
161	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
162	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
163	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
164	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
165	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
166	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
167	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
168	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
169	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (B) _____	(D) Rubbish (E) _____	(C) Middle buff (G) None	(G) None
170	_____A 12-pin _____ (A) Road dust (			

1421	What is the brake diameter of guard's emergency release?	60.0 mm	60.0 mm	60.0 mm
1422	A device provided in the brake spring for automatic adjustment of clearance/ slack between brake band and wheel it called -	Brake Regulator	Brake Regulator	Brake Regulator
1423	Whichever of slack adjuster is used in passenger coaches -	None	None	None
1424	For testing COV type DC, the AC charging time from 0 to 4.0 kV/gnd is -	175 to 30 sec	200 to 30 sec	200 to 30 sec
1425	For testing COV type DC, the AC charging time from 0 to 4.0 kV/gnd is -	220 to 200 sec	200 to 200 sec	200 to 200 sec
1426	For testing AC type DC, the AC charging time from 0 to 4.0 kV/gnd is -	105 to 30 sec	100 to 30 sec	100 to 30 sec
1427	For testing AC type DC, the AC charging time from 0 to 4.0 kV/gnd is -	100 to 40 sec	100 to 40 sec	100 to 40 sec
1428	The three branch pipe attached to compressor bracket, where the middle pipe lead to -	OV	OV	OV
1429	The top of cut of angle rack, the air pressure in train pipe reduces to close -	OV	OV	OV
1430	For testing COV / AE type OV, the brake cylinder filling time from 0 to 3.0 kV/gnd is -	5 to 10 sec	5 to 10 sec	5 to 10 sec
1431	For testing COV / AE type OV, after releasing the brake cylinder pressure from max. BC pressure from 3.0 to 4.0 kV/gnd is -	5 to 10 sec	5 to 10 sec	5 to 10 sec
1432	For testing COV / AE type OV, after emergency application, the brake cylinder filling time from 0 to 3.0 kV/gnd is -	5 to 10 sec	5 to 10 sec	5 to 10 sec
1433	During brake release, from BC pressure -	5 to 10 sec	5 to 10 sec	5 to 10 sec
1434	When type of rubbing coats are provided in passenger coaches -	CR	CR	CR
1435	The diameter of roller in internal brake rod of cut of angle rack is -	10 mm	10 mm	10 mm
1436	After wheel check, for 'A' and 'V' Dimension of passenger coach -	10 mm	10 mm	10 mm
1437	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1438	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1439	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1440	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1441	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1442	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1443	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1444	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1445	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1446	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1447	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1448	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1449	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1450	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1451	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1452	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1453	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1454	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1455	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1456	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1457	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1458	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1459	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1460	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1461	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1462	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1463	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1464	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1465	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1466	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1467	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1468	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1469	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1470	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1471	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1472	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1473	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1474	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1475	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1476	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1477	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1478	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1479	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1480	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1481	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1482	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1483	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1484	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1485	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1486	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1487	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes
1488	After wheel check, the manual brake release is carried out on every coach of the rake? -	Yes	Yes	Yes

[illegible]

1001 In ICF primary suspension is			
a)Airless	Hydraulic	Coil	Hyone of the above
1002 In ICF single primary suspension is			
a)Airless	Hydraulic	Coil	Hyone of the above
1003 In wagons which bogie is used			
a)ICF	MPAT	CCAGRLB	dyd of the above
1004 Shoulder springs are used in			
a)ICF	MPAT	CCAGRLB	dyd of the above
1005 CAGRLB bogie wheel base			
a)250mm	3280mm	3230mm	4250mm
1006 CAGRLB bogie axle capacity			
a)26	308	322.3k	455k
1007 Double row self aligned spherical roller bearing is used in			
a)PAT	ICF	MPAT	ICF
1008 CRB bearing used in			
a)PAT	ICF	MPAT	ICF
1009 Length over body of ICF BG coaches is -			
a) 2234 mm	(b) 2110 mm	(c) 2187 mm	(d) 2232 mm
1010 The max clearance between bogie frame to body bolster is			
a)30mm	350mm	423mm	
1011 The bearing rate of 18.25 tonne axle load bogies			
a)1	101.5	151.5.298	451.2
1012 The max clearance between bolster and bogie frame under tare weight			
a)20mm	350mm	425mm	450mm
1013 The condensing size of wearing plate axle box of coach			
a)38mm	35.5mm	42mm	45.5mm
1014 The condensing size of hanger block			
a)2mm	30mm	42.5mm	42.7mm
1015 The condensing diameter of BSS pin			
a)30mm	32.7mm	425.5mm	425mm
1016 Lateral movement of bolster in ICF bogies is controlled by ?			
a)Traverser	Anchor link	Coil guide	Coillocking stay rod
1017 The free height of AC bolster spring			
a)30mm	3450mm	4250mm	4425mm
1018 The cross clearance of AC coaches on tare weight			
a)36	340	420	455
1019 Longitudinal movement of bolster in ICF bogies is controlled by			
a)Anchor link	Coillocking stay rod	Coil guide	Traverser
1020 Alignment to Axle guides should be measured with reference to			
a)center point	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	CoilSS track bed
1021 Axle and bolter should be checked with _____ gauge for correct size			
a)Thread plug	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1022 BSS hangers are to be tested to a tensile load of			
a)5 tonnes	34 tonnes	45 tonnes	452 tonnes
1023 How much oil is required for one axle box of both			
a)1 ltr	101.5 ltr	151.758 ltr	42 ltr
1024 Estimate the quantity of oil in each Coilhead for modified axle guide ?			
a)1.4 litres	101.2 litres	151.8 litres	451.8 litres
1025 What is the vertical weight transmitted through each centre point in ICF design			
a)50%	30%	42	455%
1026 What is thickness of Flange face plate ?			
a)3mm	32mm	423mm	423mm
1027 Estimate the weight of the AC Bogie ?			
a)2.2 tonnes	34.2 tonnes	42.2 tonnes	45.2 tonnes
1028 The standard diameter of BSS pin			
a)30mm	32.7mm	425mm	440mm
1029 What is the condense size of hangers in a ICF bogie?			
a)30mm	320mm	425mm	4247mm
1030 Estimate the coefficient of friction of cast iron bolster block ?			
a)0.1to 0.12	101.12 to 5.14	151.14 to 5.14	451.14 to 5.14
1031 What is the capacity of shock absorber fitted on ICF bogies			
a)500kg	31200kg	4200kg	4500kg
1032 What is the period for PQI of department coach?			
a)24 month	325month	424month	423month
1033 In coach, the load transmission takes place through			
a)center point	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1034 Yellow strips on end body of ICF vehicles is			
a)Anti telescopic	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1035 What is Code W of steel bodied coaches (including dining/ pantry cars)			
a)40 years	320 years	425 years	422 years
1036 Already built coaches shall be given ICF after			
a)20 years	320 years	425 years	422 years
1037 The height from rail head of ICF ICF coach is			
a)380mm	3400mm	4280mm	4235mm
1038 Clear all width of ICF ICF coach is -			
a)320mm	3253mm	42345mm	42340mm
1039 The maximum standard buffer height above rail head to center of buffer is			
a)105mm	32100mm	42220mm	42100mm
1040 The maximum permissible buffer height above rail head to center of buffer is -			
a)1105mm	32140mm	42255mm	42100mm
1041 Standard buffer projection from Headstock is			
a)550mm	3220mm	4230mm	4545mm
1042 What is the maximum buffer plunger stroke in mm?			
a)27mm	3220mm	4222mm	4223mm
1043 How the weight of the body is transferred on bogies in ICF coach?			
a)Direct	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1044 The ICF buffer plunger is made of -			
a)Mild steel	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1045 In loaded condition, the maximum permissible height of buffer in ICF coach is -			
a)105mm	32100mm	42220mm	42100mm
1046 The shock & buffering force transmission in coach is through -			
a)center point	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1047 Hauling capacity of H type CRC is -			
a)7000 ton	34800 ton	42600 ton	420000 ton
1048 What is the weakest link of the 14 ton light bogie center buffer coupler?			
a)Ball joint	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1049 Construction table is provided inside the -			
a)Buffer	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1050 Side bar of ICF coach consists of			
a)2 section	32 section	422 section	425 section
1051 Which type brake system, external shock absorber have been eliminated?			
a)Brake	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1052 The main role of helical spring of ICF bogie is -			
a)Reduce lateral roll	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1053 Which type of grease used in roller bearing in ICF coach?			
a)Grease-20	Grease-40	Grease-100	Grease-150
1054 What quantity of grease filled per axle box of SKF roller bearing?			
a)1.75kg	32 kg	42.25kg	42.5kg
1055 Loco coaches are provided with what type of bearing?			
a)Spherical	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1056 What is the means of WSP?			
a)Coilhead track protection	Coilhead track protection	Coilhead track protection	Coilhead track protection
1057 Lateral movements of wheels are controlled by -			
a)Coil guide	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1058 Riding index of ICF Coach is			
a)1.5	101.5	151.5	451.25
1059 Maximum Speed of LHB Coach is -----km/h			
a)110	1010	1510	4510
1060 Axle Load of Non- AC coach is -----ton.			
a)25	1012	1512	4512
1061 Axle load of AC coach is -----ton			
a)22	1012	1512	4512
1062 Material of floor sheet of BOMT wagons is			
a)Steel sheet	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1063 Consisting of repacking stay rod is done in-----schedule			
a)A	101	151	451
1064 ----- bearing is used in LHB Bogie			
a)Spherical	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1065 Lateral & longitudinal guidance of flat bogies is made by -----			
a)Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track	Coilhead track
1066 New Wheel dia of flat bogie is-----mm			
a)940	1025	15100	4515
1067 Condensing wheel dia in PAT bogies is-----mm			
a)925	1025	1515	4515
1068 Type of coach body steel used in hybrid coach is			
a)ICF	MPAT	CCAGRLB	Hyone of these

1689	FIA7 engine is capable to negotiate the curve of 100 at the speed up to _____			
1690	_____	4500kmph	4500kmph	4500kmph
1691	The other name of pilot valve is - (a) PSCAD (b) Calf (c) PSCD (d) PSC	(a) PSCAD (b) Calf (c) PSCD (d) PSC	(a) PSCAD (b) Calf (c) PSCD (d) PSC	(a) PSCAD (b) Calf (c) PSCD (d) PSC
1692	During brake release, air from RC goes to _____			
1693	The type of dirt collector, used in engine mounted passenger coach is - (a) 2-way (b) 3-way (c) 4-way (d) 5-way	(a) 2-way (b) 3-way (c) 4-way (d) 5-way	(a) 2-way (b) 3-way (c) 4-way (d) 5-way	(a) 2-way (b) 3-way (c) 4-way (d) 5-way
1694	When is the capacity of current recorder of passenger coach? - (a) 2.5 amp (b) 3 amp (c) 4 amp (d) 5 amp	(a) 2.5 amp (b) 3 amp (c) 4 amp (d) 5 amp	(a) 2.5 amp (b) 3 amp (c) 4 amp (d) 5 amp	(a) 2.5 amp (b) 3 amp (c) 4 amp (d) 5 amp
1695	The clearance of a spring should be checked within _____			
1696	At the time of HCU - (a) 1000 mm (b) 1200 mm (c) 1400 mm (d) 1600 mm	(a) 1000 mm (b) 1200 mm (c) 1400 mm (d) 1600 mm	(a) 1000 mm (b) 1200 mm (c) 1400 mm (d) 1600 mm	(a) 1000 mm (b) 1200 mm (c) 1400 mm (d) 1600 mm
1697	The standard wheel gauge of passenger BG coaches which is - (a) 1000 mm (b) 1200 mm (c) 1400 mm (d) 1600 mm	(a) 1000 mm (b) 1200 mm (c) 1400 mm (d) 1600 mm	(a) 1000 mm (b) 1200 mm (c) 1400 mm (d) 1600 mm	(a) 1000 mm (b) 1200 mm (c) 1400 mm (d) 1600 mm
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1776 To cut threads using a lathe machine _____ is required

axial feed

1777 During grooving operation on lathe machine, the tool moves _____ the axis of the workpiece

axial

1778 In facing operation on a lathe, the tool is held in _____

lathe

1779 _____ is a long threaded shaft on the lathe

axial

1780 In drilling operation on lathe, the tool is held in _____

axial

1781 Lathe tool is made of _____

axial

1782 In lathe machine, during operation new workpiece _____

axial

1783 Lathe tool is made of _____

axial

1784 To remove material in form of large chips _____ is used

axial

1785 To remove material in form of large chips _____ is used

axial

1786 To support the long length job on lathe machine _____ is used

axial

1787 The lathe tool and carriage in a lathe are guided on _____

axial

1788 The angle between lathe center is _____

axial

1789 _____ is a accessory of the lathe machine

axial

1790 which of the following lathe operations requires that the cutting edge of a tool to be placed exactly on the work center line

axial

1791 turning is turned upon on a lathe lathe can be turned by _____

axial

1792 Lathe center are provided with the following standard taper _____

axial

1793 Lathe spindle has got _____

axial

1794 Axial force _____

axial

1795 gear in gear system are used for _____

axial

1796 In gear programming, interpolation is used for obtaining _____ trajectory

axial

1797 gear programming resolution can be avoided in _____

axial

1798 In CNC systems multiple microprocessors and programmable logic controller work _____

axial

1799 which of the following is not a advantage of CNC machine?

axial

1800 tool is measured in units of _____

axial

1801 CNC machining operations do not include operations like _____

axial

1802 In Machining of superalloy the material is removed by _____

axial

1803 The depth that the tool is plunged into the surface is called as _____

axial

1804 In the back, shaper of the CNC machine, data processing and control loop are a part of _____

axial

1805 speed and position in CNC can be controlled using _____

axial

1806 The punch type reader in CNC machine is _____

axial

1807 What is the full form of CNC ?

axial

1808 What does CNC used to control motion and speed ?

axial

1809 The collar should not be dismantled unless it is _____

axial

1810 _____ is used for joining the wheel and axle

axial

1811 What is wheel pressing force best ?

axial

1812 Automatic roller bearing cleaning equipment to clean roller bearing requires _____

axial

1813 Bearings should be handled carefully avoiding _____ to the bearings

axial

1814 How the roller bearing is fit on the axle journal

axial

1815 In induction heating system, bearing is placed around _____

axial

1816 _____ is used for joining the wheel and axle

axial

1817 How many rollers are there in SKF roller bearing

axial

1818 What is the size of inner ring bore of roller bearing no. 22205C3

axial

1819 To select roller race for roller bearing _____ is required

axial

1820 To clean roller race, ball race cleaning plant requires _____

axial

1821 Which is the official language of India?

axial

1822 In which part and which Article of the Constitution Provision regarding the Language to be used for transaction of Business in Parliament is?

axial

1823 In which part and which Article of the Constitution Provision regarding the Language to be used for transaction of Business in State Legislatures is?

axial

1824 In which part and which Article of the Constitution Provision regarding the Official Language of States?

axial

1825 In which part and which Article of the Constitution Provision regarding the Official Language of Union Territories?

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1826 In which part and which Article of the Constitution Provision regarding the Official Language of India?

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1827 In which part and which Article of the Constitution Provision regarding the Official Language of India?

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