

QUESTION BANK FOR JE TL AC

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| | | | | |
|----|---|------------------------------|-----|--|
| | stem | B Conjugate Gradient Squared | ANS | |
| 1 | C Chief of General Staff | D None of the above | A | Centimeter Gram Second System |
| | 1 inch = | B 2.54 CM | ANS | |
| 2 | A 2.60 CM | D 2.70 CM | B | 2.54 CM |
| | C 2.45 CM | | | |
| | Unit of Pressure | B G / cm | ANS | |
| 3 | A G / cm ² | D Kg / cm ² | D | Kg / cm ² |
| | C Mg / cm ² | | | |
| | 1 kg / cm ² is | B 15.224 | ANS | |
| 4 | A 15.324 | D 14.225 | D | 14.225 |
| | C 13.220 | | | |
| | Hammer is generally used for electrical application . | B Soft-faced hammer | ANS | |
| 5 | A Ball pen hammer | D None of the above | A | Ball pen hammer |
| | C Cross Pein Hammer | | | |
| |is used to measure the length of wire required for wiring. | B Measuring tape | ANS | |
| 6 | A Electronic Measuring instument | D None of the above | B | Measuring tape |
| | C Thermometer | | | |
| |is used to measure the gauge. | B Standard wire gauge | ANS | |
| 7 | A Stand wire gauge | D None of the above | B | Standard wire gauge |
| | C thermometer | | | |
| |is use to remove the pulley form the shaft if the motor . | B Pin | ANS | |
| 8 | A Pulley Extraction | D None of the above | A | Pulley Extraction |
| | C Hammer | | | |
| | is used to check earth leakage in DC supply . | B Single test lamp | ANS | |
| 9 | A Double test lamp | D all of above | D | all of above |
| | C Volt meter | | | |
| |tool is used to cut the copper pipe for AC application . | B Blade | ANS | |
| 10 | A Hammer | D None of the above | C | Pipe cutter |
| | C Pipe cutter | | | |

| | | | |
|----|---|-----|---------------------|
| |meter is used to measure the current in a circuit . | ANS | |
| | B Volt Meter | A | Ammeter |
| 11 | C Megger D None of the above | | |
| |meter is used measure milli ampere. | ANS | |
| | A Milli Ammeter B Milli Volt Meter | A | Milli Ammeter |
| 12 | C Milli Megger D None of the above | | |
| | 1 mA = A. | ANS | |
| | A 10^{-1} B 10^{-3} | B | 10^{-3} . |
| 13 | C 12^{-3} D None of the above | | |
| | Ammeter should connected in with the Circuit . | ANS | |
| | A parallel B Series | B | Series |
| 14 | C Both A&B D None of the above | | |
| |meter is used to measure the current in circuit with out disconnecting | ANS | |
| | A Clip off B ammeter | C | Clip on |
| 15 | C Clip on D None of the above | | |
| | Type of clip on ammeter is used to measure the battery current . | ANS | |
| | A AC B AC or DC | C | DC |
| 16 | C DC D None of the above | | |
| | Ammeter is used for battery charging / Discharging panel . | ANS | |
| | A Side Zero B Left side | C | Centre Zero |
| 17 | C Centre Zero D None of the above | | |
| |is used to along with DC ammeter for measuring high DC current. | ANS | |
| | A Transformer B Shunt | B | Shunt |
| 18 | C Both A& B D None of the above | | |
| |is used to along with AC ammeter for measuring high current. | ANS | |
| | A Current Transformer B Thermostste | A | Current Transformer |
| 19 | C Shunt D None of the above | | |
| | Is used to measure voltage in circuit . | ANS | |
| | A Megger B Volt Meter | B | Volt Meter |
| 20 | C Ammeter D Thermometer | | |

| | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----------------------|
| | with circuit . | ANS | |
| | B Series | A | Parallel |
| 21 | C Both A & B | | |
| | D None of the above | | |
| |is used along with voltmeter to measure HT voltage. | ANS | |
| | A Potential Transformer | A | Potential Transformer |
| 22 | C Both A & B | | |
| | B Current transformer | | |
| | D None of the above | | |
| | 1 mV =.....V. | ANS | |
| | A 10^{-1} . | | 10^{-3} . |
| 23 | C 12^{-3} . | | |
| | B 10^{-3} . | | |
| | D None of the above | | |
| |is used to measure resistance. | ANS | |
| | A Multi meter | D | Both A & C |
| 24 | C Ohm meter | | |
| | B Volt Meter | | |
| | D Both A & C | | |
| |is used to measure the insulation resistance of a motor. | ANS | |
| | A Multi meter | C | megger |
| 25 | C megger | | |
| | B Volt Meter | | |
| | D None of the above | | |
| |is used to check the condition of bearing . | ANS | |
| | A Spedometer | B | Shock pulse meter |
| 26 | C Tecometer | | |
| | B Shock pulse meter | | |
| | D None of the above | | |
| |is used to check the specific gravity of battery electrolyte. | ANS | |
| | A Multi meter | D | Hydrometer |
| 27 | C Hygrometer | | |
| | B Ohm meter | | |
| | D Hydrometer | | |
| |is used to measure light intensity. | ANS | |
| | A Lux meter | A | Lux meter |
| 28 | C themometer | | |
| | B Hydrometer | | |
| | D None of the above | | |
| |is used to measure the temperature . | ANS | |
| | A Lux meter | B | Thermometer |
| 29 | C Hygrometer | | |
| | B Thermometer | | |
| | D Tecometer | | |
| | Is used to measure the Pressure in AC System. | ANS | |
| | A Pressure gauge | A | Pressure gauge |
| 30 | C Meter gauge | | |
| | B Standard gauge | | |
| | D None of the above | | |

| | | | |
|----|--|---------------------|-----------------|
| | ity. | | ANS |
| | B Hydrometer | | A |
| 31 | C Pressure gauge | D None of the above | Hygrometer |
| |instrument is used to see the waveform of a singal. | | ANS |
| | A Telescope | B Oscilloscope | B |
| 32 | C Bioscope | D None of the above | Oscilloscope |
| |instrument is used to check the speed of the motor. | | ANS |
| | A Hygrometer | B Volt Meter | C |
| 33 | C Techometer | D None of the above | Techometer |
| |is used to measure frequency of a sine wave. | | ANS |
| | A Hygrometer | B Frequency Meter | B |
| 34 | C Techometer | D Volt Meter | Frequency Meter |
| |meter is used to measure power consumed by a load. | | ANS |
| | A Watt meter | B Volt Meter | A |
| 35 | C Ohm meter | D None of the above | Watt meter |
| | Is an Electro chemical device. | | ANS |
| | A Cell | B Fan | A |
| 36 | C Light | D None of the above | cell |
| |cell can't be recharged. | | ANS |
| | A Secondary | B primary | B |
| 37 | C Both A &B | D None of the above | primary |
| |cells can be recharged . | | ANS |
| | A primary | B Secondary | B |
| 38 | C Both A &B | D None of the above | Secondary |
| | Group of cells is called | | ANS |
| | A Battery | B Bulk | A |
| 39 | C Both A &B | D None of the above | Battery |
| | The liquid filled inside a lead acid battery is called | | ANS |
| | A Electrocuted | B electrolyte | B |
| 40 | C alkali | D None of the above | electrolyte |

| | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | ed lead acid battery is | | ANS |
| | B Spongy lead | A | lead peroxid |
| 41 | C Led acid | D None of the above | |
| | The negative plate of a fully charged lead acid battery is | | ANS |
| | A Led acid | B led peroxide | D |
| 42 | C led oxide | D Spongy lead | Spongy lead |
| | The electrolyte used in lead acid cell is | | ANS |
| | A Boric Acid | B Dillated sulphric acid | B |
| 43 | C Concentrated sulphric acid | D None of the above | Dillated sulphric acid |
| | The container of a lead acid cell is | | ANS |
| | A PVC | B Hard rubber or PPCP | B |
| 44 | C Hard Plastic | D None of the above | Hard rubber or PPCP |
| |is used to avoid short circuit between + VE & - VE Plates inside a cell . | | ANS |
| | A Separator | B Positive plate | A |
| 45 | C Negetive plate | D None of the above | Separator |
| | The gas inside a lead acid cell escapes thought | | ANS |
| | A Floter | B Vent plug | B |
| 46 | C Both A & B | D None of the above | Vent plug |
| | When 3 lead acid cells are connected in series the total voltage is | | ANS |
| | A 4.8 V | B 2.2 V | D |
| 47 | C 9.6 V | D 6 .6V | 6 .6V |
| | Gussing inside a battery starts when it is | | ANS |
| | A full charged | B Discharged | A |
| 48 | C Both A & B | D None of the above | full charged |
| | Rated voltage of a lead acid cell is | | ANS |
| | A 2.2 V D C | B 2 .5V A C | A |
| 49 | C 2.8 V D C | D 2.2 V A C | 2 .2 V D C |
| | Rated voltage of a dry cell is | | ANS |
| | A 1 V D C | B 2.5 V D C | D |
| 50 | C 1.5 V A C | D 1.5 V D C | 1.5 V D C |

| | | | |
|----|---|-----|--------------------|
| | denoted in..... | ANS | |
| | B Ampere hour | B | Ampere hour |
| 51 | C Both A & B | | |
| | D none of the above | | |
| | The Capacity of battery used in SG TL applicationAH. | ANS | |
| | A 1100 | C | 120 |
| 52 | B 800 | | |
| | C 120 | | |
| | D 70 | | |
| | The capacity of battery used for under slung AC coaches isAH | ANS | |
| | A 1100 | B | 800AH |
| 53 | B 800 AH | | |
| | C 120 | | |
| | D 70 | | |
| | Capacity Of battery used for RMPU Coaches isAH | ANS | |
| | A 120 AH | D | 1100 AH |
| 54 | B 1200 AH | | |
| | C 125 AH | | |
| | D 1100 AH | | |
| | The Specific gravity of a fully charged 120 Ah TL battery will be _____@27 ⁰ C | ANS | |
| | A 1.22 | A | 1.22 |
| 55 | B 1.18 | | |
| | C 1.19 | | |
| | D None of the above | | |
| | Flooded battery should't be discharged belowspecific gravity. | ANS | |
| | A 1.18 | A | 1.18 |
| 56 | B 1.22 | | |
| | C 1.23 | | |
| | D 1.2 | | |
| | The Flooded battery should't be discharged belowV. | ANS | |
| | A 1.18 V | B | 1.8 V |
| 57 | B 1.8 V | | |
| | C 2.22 V | | |
| | D 1.99 V | | |
| |is applied on the inter cell connections ot avoid sulphation. | ANS | |
| | A Oil | B | Petrolem gelly |
| 58 | B Petrolem gelly | | |
| | C Kerosene | | |
| | D None of the above | | |
| | For initial charging of 120 AH TL battery, charging current isA | ANS | |
| | A 6A | A | 6A |
| 59 | B 7A | | |
| | C 9A | | |
| | D 2A | | |
| | The reference temperature taken or battery charger is ⁰ C | ANS | |
| | A 17. ⁰ C | | 27. ⁰ C |
| 60 | B 27. ⁰ C | | |
| | C 37. ⁰ C | | |
| | D None of the above | | |

| | | | |
|----|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | electolyte with acid. | | ANS |
| | B Demineralized | B | Demineralized |
| 61 | C Boath A & B | D Pure water | |
| | to be added withwhile preparing electolyte. | | ANS |
| | A Acid, Distilled | B Acid, Demineralized | B |
| 62 | C Boath A & B | D Acid, water | Acid, Demineralized |
| |Type of charging used to change flooded battery during POH. | | ANS |
| | A Constant power | B Constant current | B |
| 63 | C Constant temprature | D All above | Constant current |
| | Chemical name for sulfuric acid is ... | | ANS |
| | A H ₂ SO ₄ | B H ₂ O ₂ | A |
| 64 | C HCL | D H ₂ SO ₂ | H ₂ SO ₄ |
| | When 3-lead acid batery of 120 AH connected in parallel the total voltage is | | ANS |
| | A 6.6, 360 Ah | B 2.2, 360 Ah | B |
| 65 | C 6.6, 120 Ah | D None of the above | 2.2, 360 Ah |
| | When 3-lead acid batery of 120 AH connected in series the total voltage is total | | ANS |
| | A 6.6, 360 Ah | B 2.2, 360 Ah | C |
| 66 | C 6.6, 120 Ah | D None of the above | 6.6, 120 Ah |
| | RMPU coaches usetype of battery. | | ANS |
| | A Primary | B VRLA | B |
| 67 | C Both A & B | D None of the above | VRLA |
| |&gases are emitted from afully charged lead acid battery. | | ANS |
| | A Hydrogen, Oxygen | B Hydrogen, Nitrogen | A |
| 68 | C Nitrogen, Oxygen | D None of the above | Hydrogen, Oxygen |
| |cells are tested during trip attention. | | ANS |
| | A Pilot | B Secondary | A |
| 69 | C Primary | D none of above | Pilot |
| | Specific gravity of distilled water is | | ANS |
| | A 7 | B 6 | D |
| 70 | C 4 | D 1 | 1.0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--|----------------------------|--|---|--|-----|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | and is | | ANS | |
| | | | | B 1.75 | | A | 1.850 |
| 71 | | C 1.18 | | D 1.22 | | | |
| | | | | VRLA battery works in the principle of | | ANS | |
| | | A water recombination | | B Oxygen recombination | | B | Oxygen recombination |
| 72 | | C vaphor compressor | | D none of above | | | |
| | | | | The type of separator used in VRLA battery is called | | ANS | |
| | | A Highly absorbent plastic | | B Highly absorbent glassmat | | B | Highly absorbent glassmat (AGS) |
| 73 | | C copolymer | | D none of above | | | |
| | | | | The recommended float voltage of a VRLA cell isV | | ANS | |
| | | A 2.3 V | | B 2.5 V | | C | 2.25 V |
| 74 | | C 2.25 V | | D 2.15 V | | | |
| | | | | The recommended boost voltage of a VRLA cell isV | | ANS | |
| | | A 2.6 V | | B 2.25 V | | C | 2.3 V |
| 75 | | C 2.3 V | | D 2.35 V | | | |
| | | | | The work voltage of self generated TL coaches | | ANS | |
| | | A 110 V | | B 130 V | | A | 110 V |
| 76 | | C 230 V | | D 415 V | | | |
| | | | | The HRC used for L1 circuit is | | ANS | |
| | | A 16 A | | B 20 A | | A | 16 A |
| 77 | | C 40 A | | D 35 A | | | |
| | | | | The HRC used for L2 circuit is | | ANS | |
| | | A 16 A | | B 20 A | | A | 16 A |
| 78 | | C 40 A | | D 35 A | | | |
| | | | | The HRC used for F1 circuit is | | ANS | |
| | | A 16 A | | B 20 A | | A | 16 A |
| 79 | | C 40 A | | D 35 A | | | |
| | | | | The wire size used for TL fan / light sq.mm. | | ANS | |
| | | A 10 sqmm | | B 4 sqmm | | B | 4 sqmm |
| 80 | | C 6 sqmm | | D 16 sqmm | | | |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | ator is | | ANS |
| | B R-407 | D | R 134 A |
| 91 | C R-410 | D R 134 A | |
| | The refrigeration used in water cooler is | | ANS |
| | A F - 407 | B F - 410 | C |
| 92 | C F 134 A | D None of the above | F 134 A |
| | The refrigeration used in bottle cooler is | | ANS |
| | A f-410 | B F- 22 | C |
| 93 | C F 134 A | D F-12 | F 134 A |
| | The function of a brush less alternator | | ANS |
| | A To generate DC voltage. | B To generate Single phase AC | C |
| 94 | C To generate 3 phase AC voltage. | D None of the above | To generate 3 phase AC voltage. |
| | The capacity of brush less Alternator used in AC coaches are | | ANS |
| | A 18 ,22.75 & 25 kw | B 26,28.75 & 21 kw | A |
| 95 | C 15 ,20.75 & 21 kw | D None of the above | 18 ,22.75 & 25 kw |
| | &windings are available in stator of the Alternator. | | ANS |
| | A AC winding & DC field | B AC field & AC winding | A |
| 96 | C DC winding & DC field | D None of the above | Ac winding & Dc field |
| | Rotor construction of brush less alternator is ...&..... | | ANS |
| | A Teeth & slot | B Plug & slot | A |
| 97 | C Teeth & plug | D None of the above | Teeth & slot |
| | When a field is excited by a battery.....magnetism is maintained. | | ANS |
| | A Residual | B Residential | A |
| 98 | C Reverse | D None of the above | Residual |
| | The out put voltage of a Alternator depends upon&..... | | ANS |
| | A RRU | B V-Belt | C |
| 99 | C Field excitation & Rotor speed | D None of the above | Field excitation & Rotor speed |
| | The Size of the ' V ' belt used in Alternator is | | ANS |
| | A C 121 | B C-125 | C |
| 100 | C C 122 | D C-117 | C 122 |

| | | | |
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| | Alternator SGAC Coach isNos | ANS | |
| | B 6 + 6 | B | 6 + 6 |
| 101 | C 12 + 12 D None of the above | | |
| | The reted current of 25 KW Alternator isamps. | ANS | |
| 102 | A 140 A B 128.5 A | D | 193 A |
| | C 138 A D 193 A | | |
| | Converting AC to DC is called | ANS | |
| 103 | A rectifier B Alternator | A | rectifier |
| | C Transformer D None of the above | | |
| |is the heart of rectifier cum regulator | ANS | |
| 104 | A Current transformer B bridge diode | C | MA |
| | C MA D none of above | | |
| | Diode will protech the MA form voltage surges form the field . | ANS | |
| 105 | A Free wheeling B zener | a | Free wheeling |
| | C PIN D silicon | | |
| | The field fuse used in a rectifier cum regulator isamps | ANS | |
| 106 | A 6 Amp B 4 Amp | A | 6Amp |
| | C 10 Amp D 2 Amp | | |
| | Battery means | ANS | |
| 107 | A rechargeable cells B secondary cell | C | Groups of cells |
| | C Groups of cells D primary cell | | |
| | For a fully charged 800 Ah cell the specific gravity will be | ANS | |
| 108 | A 1.220 - 1.240 B 1.190 to 1.220 | C | 1.243 - 1.255 |
| | C 1.243 - 1.255 D 1.180 to 1.200 | | |
| | A lead acid cell can be Discharged up toSpecific gravity . | ANS | |
| 109 | A 1.3 B 1.26 | C | 1.18 |
| | C 1.18 D 1.25 | | |
| | A lead acid cell can be Discharged up toVoltage. | ANS | |
| 110 | A 1.8 V B 2.10 V | A | 1.8 v |
| | C 2.1 v D 2 V | | |

| | | | |
|-----|--|-----|------------------------------|
| | Check the specific gravity. | ANS | |
| | B hygrometer | A | |
| 111 | C energy meter D spedo meter | | Hydrometer |
| |IS Applied in the inter cell and end cell Connection to avoid corrosion . | ANS | |
| 112 | A Diesel B kerosen C Petrol D Petroleum gelly | D | Petroleum gelly |
| | Battery has got less maintenance. | ANS | |
| 113 | A LMLA B Flooded C Secondary D VRLA | D | VRLA |
| | The pre - cooling transformer convertsV toV . | ANS | |
| 114 | A 110 V to 120 V B 415 V to 110 V. C 112 V to 5 V D 12 V to 5 A | B | 415 V to 110 V. |
| | The capacity of the pre- cooling transformer isA | ANS | |
| 115 | A 300A B 200A C 240A D 230A | B | 200 A |
| | The function of on inverter in a RMPU Coach is | ANS | |
| 116 | A To convert DC TO DC B To convert AC TO DC C To convert DC TO AC D None of above | C | To convert DC TO AC |
| | The direction of rotation of a 3 - phase induction motor can be Changed by | ANS | |
| 117 | A Reconnecting any two phases B Interchanging any two phases C Both A & B D None of above | B | Interchanging any two phases |
| | The function of compressor is | ANS | |
| 118 | A Increases temperature of the refrigerant B Increases pressure of the C Both A & B D None of above | C | Both A & B |
| | The Capacity of a RMPU unit of AC coach iston . | ANS | |
| 119 | A 3 B 7 C 4 D 5 | B | 7 |
| | The formula for converting in degree Fahrenheit to degree centigrade is | ANS | |
| 120 | A $C = 5 / 9 (F - 32)$ B $C = 3 / 9 (F - 42)$ C $C = 9 / 5 (F + 32)$ D $C = 3 / 3 (F - 40)$ | A | $C = 5 / 9 (F - 32)$ |

| | | | |
|------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| |PSI. | | ANS |
| | B 58 PSI | D | 35 PSI |
| 121 | C 60 PSI | D 35 PSI | |
| | The HP cut out in RMPU Coach isPSI. | | ANS |
| | A 59 PSI | B 60 PSI | D |
| 122 | C 35 PSI | D 400 PSI | 400 PSI |
| | Smallest particle of an element is called | | ANS |
| | A Atom | B Molecule | A |
| 123 | C Compound | D None of above | Atom |
| | Current means | | ANS |
| | A Flow of proton | B Flow of electrons | B |
| 124 | C Flow of newtron | D None of above | Flow of electrons |
| | Voltage means | | ANS |
| | A Electrical pressure | B alternating voltage | A |
| 125 | C direct voltage | D None of above | Electrical pressure |
| | Resistance means | | ANS |
| | A Help to the flow of current | B opposition to the flow of | B |
| 126 | C Reverse the flow of current | D None of above | opposition to the flow of current |
| |Transformer is used to increase the Voltage. | | ANS |
| | A step down | B step up | B |
| 127 | C primary & secondary | D None of above | step up |
| |Transformer is used to reduce Voltage. | | ANS |
| | A step - up | B set down | B |
| 128 | C Potential | D current | set down |
| | The Capacity of a transformer is rate in | | ANS |
| | A KW | B KWA | C |
| 129 | C KVA | D KWH | KVA |
| | In a refrigeration cycle, the flow of refrigeration is controlled by | | ANS |
| | A Compressor | B condenser | D |
| 130 | C Evaporator | D Expansion valve | Expansion valve |

| | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| | ...ure occur in a vapour compression cycle ? | ANS | |
| | B Evaporator | b | Evaporator |
| 131 | C compressor D Expansion valve | | |
| | In a domestic vapour compression refrigerator , the refrigerant commonly used is | ANS | |
| | A co2 B Ammonia | c | R-134 |
| 132 | C R-134 D All of these | | |
| | The condition of refrigerant after passing through the expansion or throttle valve , | ANS | |
| | A High pressure saturated liquid B Dry vapour | c | very wet vapour |
| 133 | C very wet vapour D All of these | | |
| | An important characteristic of absorption system of refrigeration is | ANS | |
| | A Noisy operation B quiet operation | c | cooling below 0 degree c |
| 134 | C cooling below 0 degree c D very little power consumption | | |
| | During dehumidification process, the relative humidity | ANS | |
| | A Remains constant B increases | c | Decreases |
| 135 | C Decreases D None of these | | |
| | The vapour pressure of refrigerant should be | ANS | |
| | A Lower than atmospheric pressure B Higher than atmospheric | B | Higher than atmospheric pressure |
| 136 | C Equal to atmospheric pressure D could be anything | | |
| | IN a vapour compression system, the condition of refrigerant before passing | ANS | |
| | A saturated liquid B wet vapour | D | Superheated vapour |
| 137 | C Dry saturated vapour D Superheated vapour | | |
| | one ton refrigeration corresponds to | ANS | |
| | A 50 kcal/ min B 50 kcal/hr | A | 50kcal/min |
| 138 | C 80 kcal/ min D 80 kcal/hr | | |
| | one ton refrigeration is | ANS | |
| | A The refrigeration effect to freeze 1 ton of B The refrigeration effect to | C | The refrigeration effect to freeze 1 ton |
| 139 | C The refrigeration effect to freeze 1 ton of D The refrigeration effect to | | |
| | The higher temperature in vapour compression cycle occurs at | ANS | |
| | A Compressor Suction B Expansion valve | D | compressor discharge |
| 140 | C Evaporator D compressor discharge | | |

| | | | |
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| | pressure liquid refrigerant from the expansion valve is | ANS | |
| | A High pressure liquid refrigerant | C | Low pressure vapour refrigerant |
| | B low pressure liquid and vapour | | |
| 141 | C Low pressure vapour refrigerant | | |
| | D None of these | | |
| | In a vapour compression cycle , the refrigerant immediately after expansion valve is | ANS | |
| | A Liquid | D | Wet vapour |
| 142 | B Sub - cooled liquid | | |
| | C saturated liquid | | |
| | D Wet vapour | | |
| | The optimum effective temperature for human comfort is | ANS | |
| | A Higher in winter than in summer | B | Lower in winter than in summer |
| 143 | B Lower in winter than in summer | | |
| | C same in winter and summer | | |
| | D Not dependent on season | | |
| | The suction pipe diameter of refrigerating unit comparison to delivery side | ANS | |
| | A Bigger | A | Bigger |
| 144 | B Smaller | | |
| | C Equal | | |
| | D Smaller / bigger depending on | | |
| | In a refrigerating system , the expansion device is connected between the | ANS | |
| | A compressor and condenser | C | Receiver and evaporator |
| 145 | B condenser and receiver | | |
| | C Receiver and evaporator | | |
| | D none of above | | |
| | Which of the following is not a desirable property of a refrigerant ? | ANS | |
| | A High risibility with oil | C | Good Electrical conductor |
| 146 | B Low boiling point | | |
| | C Good Electrical conductor | | |
| | D Large Latent heat | | |
| | The power factor of an induction motor under no- load condition will be close to | ANS | |
| | A 0.2 lagging | D | unity |
| 147 | B 0.2 leading | | |
| | C 0.5 leading | | |
| | D unity | | |
| | The frequency of domestic power supply in india is | ANS | |
| | A 200 Hz | D | 50 Hz |
| 148 | B 100 Hz | | |
| | C 60 Hz | | |
| | D 50 Hz | | |
| | The power factor of a D.C. circuit is always | ANS | |
| | A Less than unity | B | unity |
| 149 | B unity | | |
| | C Greater than unity | | |
| | D Zero | | |
| | An open resistor , when checked with an ohmmeter reads | ANS | |
| | A Zero | B | Infinite |
| 150 | B Infinite | | |
| | C Infinite | | |
| | D Zero | | |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | D Low but not zero | | |
| | D.C fan may result in | | ANS |
| 151 | A Damage to commutator segments | B Damage to commutator | D |
| | C Increased power consumption | D All of the above | All of the above |
| | If the supply voltage for a D.C motor is increased , which of the following will | | ANS |
| 152 | A Starting torque | B operating speed | C |
| | C full - load current | D All of the Above | full - load current |
| | By which of the following the control action is determined when a man walks along | | ANS |
| 153 | A Brain | B Hands | D |
| | C Legs | D Eyes | Eyes |
| | If a lead - acid cell is discharged below 1.8 v the following will happen. | | ANS |
| 154 | A Capacity of cell will reduce | B Sulphation of plates will occur | D |
| | C Internal resistance will increase | D All above will occur | All above will occur |
| | Cells are connected in parallel to | | ANS |
| 155 | A Increase the efficiency | B Increase the current capacity | B |
| | C Increase the Voltage output | D Increase the internal resistance | Increase the current capacity |
| | Undercharging | | ANS |
| 156 | A Reduce specific gravity of the electrolyte | B Increases specific gravity of the | A |
| | C produces excessive gassing | D Increases the temperature of | Reduces specific gravity of the |
| | on overcharging a battery | | ANS |
| 157 | A It will bring about chemical change in | B It will increase the capacity of | D |
| | C It will raise the specific gravity of the | D none of the above will occur | none of the above will occur |
| | Under normal charging rate , the charging current should be | | ANS |
| 158 | A 10% of capacity | B 20% of capacity | A |
| | C 30% of capacity | D 40% of capacity | 10% of capacity |
| | Following will occur if level of electroyte falls below plates | | ANS |
| 159 | A capacity of the cell is reduced | B life of the cell is reduced | D |
| | C open plates are converted to lead | D All above | All above |
| | The output voltage of a charger is | | ANS |
| 160 | A Less than the battery voltage | B Higher than the battery | B |
| | | | Higher than the battery |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| | age | D None of the above | | the battery voltage |
| | across the terminals of a 3 v battery. The | | ANS | |
| 161 | A 132mw | B 13.2mw | A | 132mw |
| | C 22.6mw | D 226mw | | |
| 162 | IN 40 kw, there are | | ANS | |
| | A 0.4 w | B 40000 w | B | 40000 w |
| C 4000000 w | D 4000 w | | | |
| 163 | For 12 V and 40 mA, the power is | | ANS | |
| | A 480 mw | B 0.480 w | D | All of the above |
| C 480000 μ w | D All of the above | | | |
| 164 | What is the voltage source for a circuit carrying 2 A of current through a 36 Ω | | ANS | |
| | A 1.8 v | B 18 V | D | 72 v |
| C 7.2 v | D 72 v | | | |
| 165 | If 24 v are applied across a resistor and there are 10.9 mA of current, the resistance | | ANS | |
| | A 220 k Ω | B 22 k Ω | C | 2.2 Ω |
| C 2.2 k Ω | D 220 Ω | | | |
| 166 | Three lights are connected in parallel across a 120 volt source . If one light burns out | | ANS | |
| | A The remaining two will glow dimmer | B The remaining tow will glow | D | The remaining two will glow with |
| C The remaining two will not light | D The remaining two will glow | | | |
| 167 | five 100 Ω resistors are connected in parallel. If one resistor is removed , | | ANS | |
| | A 25 Ω | B 500 Ω | A | 25 Ω |
| C 100 Ω | D 20 Ω | | | |
| 168 | Four 8 Ω speakers are connected in parallel to the output of an Audio | | ANS | |
| | A 18 W | B 1.5 W | D | 72 W |
| C 48 W | D 72 W | | | |
| 169 | In a three - phase induction motor | | ANS | |
| | A Power factor at starting is high as | B Power factor at starting is low | B | Power factor at starting is low as |
| C Power factor at starting is same as | D None of these | | | |
| 170 | A 12 v battery is connected across a series combination of 68 Ω , 47 Ω , 220 Ω , | | ANS | |
| | A 326mA | B 16.3mA | C | 22.6mA |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------------------|-----|--|
| | | D 163mA | | 32.011A |
| | | 40 ohm resistors in series is | ANS | |
| 171 | A 80 | B 5,600 ohm | D | 44,800 ohm |
| | C 4,480 ohm | D 44,800 ohm | | |
| | A fuse in a motor circuit provides protection against | | ANS | |
| 172 | A Open circuit | B short - circuit and overload | B | short - circuit and overload |
| | C Both A & B | D None of above | | |
| | A transformer | | ANS | |
| 173 | A Changes ac to dc | B Changes dc to ac | D | Steps up or down ac voltages |
| | C steps up or down dc voltages | D Steps up or down ac voltages | | |
| | The resistance of a lamp rated at 240 v and 60 watts equal to | | ANS | |
| 174 | A 960 ohms | B 120 ohms | A | 960 ohms |
| | C 240 ohms | D 480 ohms | | |
| | Two resistances of 100 ohms and 0 ohms are connected in parallel. The overall | | ANS | |
| 175 | A 100 ohms | B 50 ohms | C | Zero ohm |
| | C Zero ohm | D Any one of the above | | |
| | Rectifiers are used to convert | | ANS | |
| 176 | A Direct current to Alternating current | B Alternating current to Direct | B | Alternating current to Direct current |
| | C High voltage to high voltage | D Low voltage to high voltage | | |
| | HRC fuses has | | ANS | |
| 177 | A High rating capacity | B High rupturing capacity | B | High rupturing capacity |
| | C High resistance capacity | D None of these | | |
| | A fuse in a motor circuit provides protection against | | ANS | |
| 178 | A short circuit | B over load | A | short circuit |
| | C open circuit | D Both short circuit and over load | | |
| | A motor converts | | ANS | |
| 179 | A Mechanical energy in to electrical energy | B Chemical energy into electrical | C | Electrical energy into mechanical energy |
| | C Electrical energy into mechanical energy | D Electrical energy into chemical | | |
| | What is the use of current transformers ? | | ANS | |
| 180 | A stepping up AC current | B Measuring and protection | D | Both (B) & |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| | | D Both (B) & (C) | | (C) |
| | | in electrical equipment | ANS | |
| 181 | A Class -A fires | B Class - B fires | C | Class - C fires |
| | C Class - C fires | D All of the above | | |
| 182 | Luminous efficiency of a fluorescent tube is | | ANS | |
| | A 5-10 lumens / watt | B 15-20 lumens / watt | D | 60 -65 lumens / watt |
| 183 | One lumen per square meter is the same as | | ANS | |
| | A One lux | B One candela | A | One lux |
| C One foot candle | D One lumen meter. | | | |
| 184 | The unit of luminous Flux is | | ANS | |
| | A Steradion | B candela | C | lumen |
| C lumen | D lux | | | |
| 185 | The advantage of LED is | | ANS | |
| | A Long life | B Fast on - off swiching | D | All of the above |
| C Low operating voltage | D All of the above | | | |
| 186 | Which of the following consumes less power ? | | ANS | |
| | A Incandescent lamp | B LCD | B | LCD |
| C Fluorescent tube | D LED | | | |
| 187 | CFL means | | ANS | |
| | A combustible fluorescent lamp | B Compact fluoride lamp | C | Compact Fluorescent lamp |
| C Compact Fluorescent lamp | D combustibile fluoride lamp | | | |
| 188 | The primary function of a fuse is to | | ANS | |
| | A Open the circuit | B protect the application | D | prevent excessive currents form flow |
| C protect the line | D prevent excessive currents | | | |
| 189 | The fuse rating is expressed in terms of | | ANS | |
| | A Current | B Voltage | A | Current |
| C VAR | D KVA | | | |
| 190 | The frequency of voltage generated in large alternators is | | ANS | |
| | A 50 hz | B 60 hz | A | 50 hz |

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|-------|
| | D In mega cycles | | 50 Hz |
| | Factor may be expressed in | ANS | |
| 191 | A KW B KVA C KVAR D HP | | KVA |
| 192 | For the protection of single - phase 1.5 motor , a MCB of Rating should be provided. A 10A B 6A C 32 A D 63 A | ANS B 6A | |
| 193 | The low power factor results in A Increase losses B Decreased losses C No effect on losses D Better generating efficiency | ANS A Increase losses | |
| 194 | Low power factor A Aids the voltage regulation B Increase the voltage regulation C Decrease the voltage regulation D None of the above | ANS B Increase the voltage regulation | |
| 195 | The power factor of the AC supply can be improved by using A Synchronous generator B Universal motor C Synchronous condenser D SCR | ANS C Synchronous condenser | |
| 196 | A distribution line of 440 V is classified as A LV B MV C HV D AHV | ANS B MV | |
| 197 | Which of the following reduces the power factor A Motor on no load B Tube lights C Fans D All of the above | ANS D All of the above | |
| 198 | As per Ohm's law A $V=IR$ B $V=I/R$ C $R=V \times I$ D None of the above | ANS A $V=IR$ | |
| 199 | In three phase 415 Volts 50 Hz supply the phase to phase voltage is A 220 Volts B 415 Volts C 440 Volts D None of the above | ANS B 415 Volts | |
| 200 | In three phase 415 Volts 50 Hz supply the phase to neutral voltage is A 220 Volts B 230 Volts | ANS B 220 Volts | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| | | D None of the above | | 250 volts |
| | and for | | ANS | |
| 201 | A Thickness of wire | B Length of wire | C | The area of thickness of wire |
| | C The area of thickness of wire | D None of the above | | |
| 202 | The instrument to measure the light is called | B LUX meter | ANS | |
| | A Tong tester | D None of the above | B | LUX meter |
| | C Micro meter | | | |
| 203 | No. of poles in MCB/TPN is | B 4 poles | ANS | |
| | A 2 poles | D None of the above | B | 4 poles |
| | C 3 poles | | | |
| 204 | Farad is a unit of | B Capacitance | ANS | |
| | A Flux | D Resistance of conductor | B | Capacitance |
| | C Mutual inductance | | | |
| 205 | Unit of current is | B Ampere | ANS | |
| | A Watt | D Ohm | B | Ampere |
| | C Volt | | | |
| 206 | Heater element is made up of | B Nichrome | ANS | |
| | A Tin | D Any above | B | Nichrome |
| | C Silver | | | |
| 207 | Fillament of incandescent lamp is made of | B Nichrome | ANS | |
| | A Tin | D Silver | C | Tungusten |
| | C Tungusten | | | |
| 208 | An insulator should have | B High conductance | ANS | |
| | A High resistance | D All of the above | A | High resistance |
| | C High conductivity | | | |
| 209 | Instument used for measuring the speed of rotating machines / appliances is | B Tachometer | ANS | |
| | A Lux meter | D None above | B | Tachometer |
| | C Micro meter | | | |
| 210 | Instument used for measuring the voltage across a circuit is | B Voltmeter | ANS | |
| | A Ammeter | | B | Voltmeter |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-----|--|
| | | D None above | | Voltmeter |
| | | The current is | ANS | |
| 211 | A Ammeter | B Voltmeter | A | Ammeter |
| | C Thermometer | D None above | | |
| | | Instrument used for measuring the temperature is | ANS | |
| 212 | A Ammeter | B Voltmeter | C | Thermometer |
| | C Thermometer | D None above | | |
| | | Illumination level is measured in terms of | ANS | |
| 213 | A Lux | B Volt | A | Lux |
| | C Ampere | D Ohm | | |
| | | Insulating resistance is measured by using | ANS | |
| 214 | A Multimeter | B Megger | B | Megger |
| | C Voltmeter | D Hydrometer | | |
| | | In wiring circuit the fuse will be placed on | ANS | |
| 215 | A Phase | B Neutral | A | Phase |
| | C Earth | D Any of the above | | |
| | | Which of the following test should be done before connecting a wiring to the main | ANS | |
| 216 | A IR test | B Continuity test | D | All above |
| | C Polarity test | D All above | | |
| | | Which of the following is a common wiring fault | ANS | |
| 217 | A short circuit | B Open circuit | D | All above |
| | C fuse blown | D All above | | |
| | | Unit of electric power is | ANS | |
| 218 | A Killowatt | B Watt | B | Watt |
| | C Kilowatt hour | D Watt hour | | |
| | | A generator converts | ANS | |
| 219 | A Chemical energy to electrical energy | B Electrical energy to mechanical | C | Mechanical energy to electrical energy |
| | C Mechanical energy to electrical energy | D None of the above | | |
| | | Which of the following is not a type of fuse | ANS | |
| 220 | A HRC | B Rewirable | C | Ceramic |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|
| | D None above | | Ceramic |
| | al safety precautions? | ANS | |
| 221 | A Don't touch live wire or equipment with C Use rubber gloves and metting | B Before switching on supply , D All of the above | B Before switching on supply , see no one |
| 222 | The code of practice for earthing is governed by A IS : 3043 C IS : 4340 | B IS : 4340 D 4440 | A IS : 3043 |
| 223 | If a DG set starts but stop after some time , the probable cause may be A Air in fuel C Fuel filter choked | B Fuel line choke D All of the above | D All of the above |
| 224 | Humidity range recommended from comfort air conditioning is A 30 -50 % C 50-70% | B 40-60% D 60-80% | B 40-60% |
| 225 | The rated range of DC input supply to inverter of an AC coach is A 70-120 V C 90-140 V | B 80-130 V D 100-150 V | C 90-140 V |
| 226 | The rated out put current of inverter in AC coach is A 30 A C 40 A | B 35 A D 45 A | B 35 A |
| 227 | The main negative fuse in SG TL coach is A 35 A C 16 A | B 63 A D 100 A | A 35 A |
| 228 | The Normal runnig speed of a DG set is A 500rpm C 1500rpm | B 1000rpm D 2000rpm | C 1500rpm |
| 229 | Quantity of refrigerant used in RMPU equipped SGAC coach is A 3 kg C 12kg | B 10kg D 15kg | A 3kg |
| 230 | Axel pully position from wheel hub for ICE make coach should be A 140mm | B 150mm | A 140mm |

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | D 170mm | | 170mm |
| | pulley (after tightening) should not be less than | | ANS |
| 231 | A 1mm | B 2mm | C |
| | C 3mm | D 4mm | 3mm |
| | In the RRU panel of coach the voltage detection is one by | | ANS |
| 232 | A Tunnel diode | B Varactor diode | C |
| | C Zener diode | D any above | Zener diode |
| | The value of insulation resistance in AC coach , between field winding of alternator | | ANS |
| 233 | A 1 M ohm | B 5 M ohm | D |
| | C 10 M ohm | D 20 M ohm | 20 M ohm |
| | The value of insulation resistance in AC coach , between Phase winding of alternator | | ANS |
| 234 | A 1 M ohm | B 5 M ohm | D |
| | C 10 M ohm | D 20 M ohm | 20 M ohm |
| | One HP = | | ANS |
| 235 | A 756 Watts | B 746 Watts | B |
| | C 786 Watts | D 856 Watts | 746 Watts |
| | Power Factor = | | ANS |
| 236 | A True power / Apparent power | B Apparent power / True power | A |
| | C Average power / True power | D Apparent power / Average | True power / Apparent power |
| | As the speed of an alternator increases , the frequency | | ANS |
| 237 | A Increases | B Decreases | A |
| | C Remain constant | D May increases or decreases | Increases |
| | The generator which gives dc supply to the rotor of on alternator is called | | ANS |
| 238 | A convertor | B Exciter | B |
| | C Inverter | D Rectifier | Exciter |
| | Alternator works on the principle pf | | ANS |
| 239 | A Self and mutual induction | B Self mutual induction | C |
| | C Faraday's law of electromagnetic | D Mutual induction | Faraday's law of electromagnetic |
| | To prevent overload and overheating of wires | | ANS |
| 240 | A Fuses are used | B Circuit breakers are used | C |
| | | | Fuses and circuit |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| | | e used | D Fuses resistor are used | | breakers are used |
| | | | | ANS | |
| 241 | A Electroiytic circuit breaker | B Earth locking circuit breaker | | C | Earth leakage circuit breaker |
| | C Earth leakage circuit breaker | D Electric leakage circuit breaker | | | |
| | What is the full form of "CFC" ? | | | ANS | |
| 242 | A Chloro - Fluidcarbon | B chloro fluoro carbon | | B | chloro fluoro carbon |
| | C Carbon Fixation cycle | D Calcium fluoroide carbon | | | |
| | What is the full form of " PVC" ? | | | ANS | |
| 243 | A Polyvinyl chloride | B Polymere vinyl chloride | | A | Polyvinyl chloride |
| | C Phosporous vapour cation | D Potassium valency chloride | | | |
| | What is a Full from of " LCD"? | | | ANS | |
| 244 | A Lead Crystal Display | B Liquid Crystal Device | | C | Liquid Crystal Display |
| | C Liquid Crystal Display | D Light conductor Display | | | |
| | What is the full form of " LED " ? | | | ANS | |
| 245 | A Light Emitting Diode | B Light Emitting Device | | A | Light Emitting Diode |
| | C Liquid Emitting Diode | D Liquid Emitting Diode | | | |
| | What is the world Ranking of Indian Railway network ? | | | ANS | |
| 246 | A 1 st | B 2 nd | | C | 3 rd |
| | C 3 rd | D 4 th | | | |
| | Codal life of diesel Alternator is | | | ANS | |
| 247 | A 15 years | B 20 year | | A | 15 years |
| | C 25 year | D 12 year | | | |
| | Codal life of battery is | | | ANS | |
| 248 | A 10 year | B 5 year | | Dcod | 4 year |
| | C 7 year | D 4 year | | | |
| | Codal life of coach wiring is | | | ANS | |
| 249 | A 10 year | B 12 year | | C | 25 year |
| | C 25 year | D 15year | | | |
| | Codal life of carringe fan is | | | ANS | |
| 250 | A 10 year | B 12 year | | A | 10 year |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|-----|--------------|
| | | D 15 year | | 10 year |
| 251 | A 10 year | B 12 year | ANS | |
| | C 25 year | D 15 year | D | 15 year |
| | | | | |
| 252 | Codal life of 25 KW alternator is | | ANS | |
| | A 10 year | B 12 year | B | 12 year |
| | C 25 year | D 15 year | | |
| 253 | Codal life of battery charger is | | ANS | |
| | A 10 year | B 12 year | D | 15 year |
| | C 25 year | D 15 year | | |
| 254 | Codal life of 50 KW 750 / 415 v Transformer is | | ANS | |
| | A 10 year | B 12 year | D | 15 year |
| | C 25 year | D 15 year | | |
| 255 | Codal life of sealed compressor maneuropo Is | | ANS | |
| | A 10 year | B 12 year | C | 8 year |
| | C 8 year | D 15 year | | |
| 256 | Codal life is condenser motor (RMPU) is | | ANS | |
| | A 10 year | B 12 year | A | 10 year |
| | C 8 year | D 15 year | | |
| 257 | Codal life of Evaporator motor (RMPU) | | ANS | |
| | A 10 year | B 12 year | B | 12 year |
| | C 8 year | D 15 year | | |
| 258 | Size of V belts used 4.5 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| | A C121 | B C123 | C | C122 |
| | C C122 | D C124 | | |
| 259 | The gap between the two halves of axle pulley should be | | B | 0.5 – 1.0 mm |
| | A 1.5 – 1.75 mm | B 0.5 – 1.0 mm | | |
| | C 2.0 – 2.5 mm | D 3.0 – 4.0 mm | | |
| 260 | Alternator used in SG TL Coaches. | | ANS | |
| | A 25 KW | B 18 KW | C | 15 KW |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| | | D 6 KW | | 4.5 KW |
| | Alternator | | ANS | |
| 261 | A 130 V DC | B 110 V DC | C | 120 V DC |
| | C 120 V DC | D 125 V DC | | |
| | Normal Output current of 4.5 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 262 | A 40 A | B 35 A | C | 37.5 A |
| | C 37.5 A | D 110 A | | |
| | Voltage setting of 4.5 KW Alternator at 1500 RPM & Half load | | ANS | |
| 263 | A 128 ± 0.5 V DC | B 128.5 ± 0.5 V DC | B | 128.5 ± 0.5 V DC |
| | C 127 ± 0.5 V DC | D 127.5 ± 0.5 V DC | | |
| | Cut in speed of 4.5 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 264 | A 19 KMPH | B 21 KMPH | A | 19 KMPH |
| | C 20 KMPH | D 29 KMPH | | |
| | Cut in speed of 4.5 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 265 | A 400 ± 30 RPM | B 350 ± 30 RPM | B | 350 ± 50 RPM |
| | C 350 ± 50 RPM | D 400 ± 50 RPM | | |
| | Over voltage protection setting of 4.5 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 266 | A 151 ± 1 V DC | B 150 ± 1 V DC | D | 145 ± 1 V DC |
| | C 150 ± 2.5 V DC | D 145 ± 1 V DC | | |
| | Stator winding resistance of 4.5 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 267 | A 4.0 ± 0.02 Ω | B 0.03 ± 0.01 Ω | C | 0.04 ± 0.01 Ω |
| | C 0.04 ± 0.01 Ω | D 0.03 ± 0.02 Ω | | |
| | Field winding resistance of 4.5 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 268 | A 4.5 ± 0.5 Ω | B 5.5 ± 0.5 Ω | A | 4.5 ± 0.5 OHM |
| | C 0.04 ± 0.01 Ω | D 0.03 ± 0.02 Ω | | |
| | Class of insulation in Stator winding & Field winding of 4.5 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 269 | A A | B F | B | F |
| | C H | D B | | |
| | Alternator used in SG AC Coaches. | | ANS | |
| 270 | A 25 KW | B 18 KW | A | 25 KW |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|-----|---------------------|
| | | D 6 KW | | 25 KW |
| | Alternator | | ANS | |
| 271 | A 129 ± 5% on DC side | B 130 ± 5% on DC side | C | 130 ± 5% on DC side |
| | C 120 ± 15% on DC side | D 125 ± 5% on DC side | | |
| | Normal Output current of 25 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 272 | A 192 A | B 194 A | D | 193 A |
| | C 37.5 A | D 193 A | | |
| | Voltage setting of 25 KW Alternator at 1500 RPM & Half load | | ANS | |
| 273 | A 128 ± 0.5 V DC | B 128.5 ± 0.5 V DC | A | 128 ± 0.5 V DC |
| | C 127 ± 0.5 V DC | D 127.5 ± 0.5 V DC | | |
| | Cut in speed of 25 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 274 | A 19 KMPH | B 21 KMPH | D | 30 KMPH |
| | C 20 KMPH | D 30 KMPH | | |
| | Cut in speed of 25 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 275 | A 450 RPM | B 350 RPM | D | 400 RPM |
| | C 300 RPM | D 400 RPM | | |
| | Over voltage protection setting of 25 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 276 | A 151 ± 1 V DC | B 150 ± 1 V DC | C | 145 ± 1 V DC |
| | C 150 ± 2.5 V DC | D 145 ± 1 V DC | | |
| | Stator winding resistance of 25 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 277 | A 4.0 ± 0.02 Ω | B 0.045 ± 0.01 Ω | B | 0.045 ± 0.01 OHM |
| | C 0.04 ± 0.01 Ω | D 0.035 ± 0.02 Ω | | |
| | Field winding resistance of 25 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 278 | A 4.5 ± 0.5 Ω | B 5.5 ± 0.5 Ω | D | 8.5 ± 0.5 OHM |
| | C 7.5 ± 0.5 Ω | D 8.5 ± 0.5 Ω | | |
| | Class of insulation in Stator winding & Field winding of 25 KW Alternator | | ANS | |
| 279 | A A | B F | C | H |
| | C H | D B | | |
| | 25 KW Alternator speed for Maximum full output | | ANS | |
| 280 | A 800 RPM | B 900 RPM | A | 800 RPM |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|-----|---------------------------------------|
| | D | 500 RPM | | 500 RPM |
| | Maximum full output | | ANS | |
| 281 | A | 50 KMPH | D | 51 KMPH |
| | C | 55 KMPH | D | |
| | 4.5 KW Alternator speed for Maximum full output | | ANS | |
| 282 | A | 400 ± 30 RPM | B | 550 ± 50 RPM |
| | C | 550 ± 50 RPM | D | |
| | 4.5 KW Alternator speed for Maximum full output | | ANS | |
| 283 | A | 19 KMPH | B | 29 KMPH |
| | C | 29 KMPH | D | |
| | RRU stand for | | ANS | |
| 284 | A | Remote Redio Unit | B | Rectifier cum regulating unit |
| | C | Repid Respons Unit | D | |
| | ERRU stand for | | ANS | |
| 285 | A | Electronic rectification & regulating unit | B | Electronic rectification & regulating |
| | C | Electronic Remote Redio Unit | D | |
| | Rectifier converts | | ANS | |
| 286 | A | DC to AC | B | AC to DC |
| | C | AC to AC | D | |
| | full form of OVP | | ANS | |
| 287 | A | Over voltage protection | B | Over voltage protection |
| | C | Orgainic Vegitable Production | D | |
| | full form of UVC | | ANS | |
| 288 | A | Uniform Vehicle code | B | univesal voltage controller |
| | C | Unice vedio creation | D | |
| | full form of OVR | | ANS | |
| 289 | A | Over voltage Relay | B | univesal voltage controller |
| | C | Online Video recorder | D | |
| | Full form of CFL | | ANS | |
| 290 | A | compact floor light, | B | compact fluorescent |
| | | | | |

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|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| | | D None of the above | | Fluorescent light, |
| 291 | A Long Energy difference | B Light Emitting Diode | C | LED - Light Emitting Diode |
| | C Length difference | D None of the above | | |
| 292 | Sweep of Fixed Type BLDC Fan used in SGT coaches | | ANS | |
| | A 450 MM | B 430 MM | D | 400 MM |
| C 410 MM | D 400 MM | | | |
| 293 | Full form of BLDC fan | | ANS | |
| | A Brushless direct current | B Boltless direct current | C | Brushless direct current |
| C Brushless direct current | D None of the above | | | |
| 294 | Full form of DC fan | | ANS | |
| | A direct current | B Duplicate current | A | direct current |
| C direct connectivity | D Discharge current | | | |
| 295 | Design of BLDC fan guard | | ANS | |
| | A Close mesh Design | B Crashworthy Design | B | Crashworthy Design |
| C Cross mesh Design | D none of above | | | |
| 296 | Ball bearing used in BLDC fan | | ANS | |
| | A SKF6201 | B SPF6800 | A | SKF6201 |
| C JKF6201 | D None of the above | | | |
| 297 | Material of BLDC fan motor body | | ANS | |
| | A Mild steel LM4 | B aluminum alloy LM-6 | B | aluminum alloy LM-6 |
| C Cast iron LM 6 | D none of above | | | |
| 298 | Indian standard Specification for Railway Carriage Fans | | ANS | |
| | A IS:6860 | B IS:6608 | C | IS:6680 |
| C IS:6680 | D IS:6008 | | | |
| 299 | Power of BLDC fan | | ANS | |
| | A 30W | B 40W | C | 32W |
| C 32W | D none of above | | | |
| 300 | Power of DC fan | | ANS | |
| | A 30W | B 40W | C | 32W |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|-----|----------------|
| | | D none of above | | 300 |
| | Coaches for EFT | | ANS | |
| 301 | A 16 sqmm | B 4 sqmm | C | 16 sqmm |
| | C 70 sqmm | D 20 sqmm | | |
| | Capacity of battery fuse in SGTL Coaches | | ANS | |
| 302 | A 35 A (HRC) | B 63 A (HRC) | D | 40 A (HRC) |
| | C 16 A (HRC) | D 40 A (HRC) | | |
| | What are the AH capacity of cells used in SGTL coaches | | ANS | |
| 303 | A 110 | B 1100 | C | 120 |
| | C 120 | D 800 | | |
| | Name the Acid used in lead acid cells | | ANS | |
| 304 | A Sulphuric Acid | B Hydrochloric Acid | A | Sulphuric Acid |
| | C Nitric acid | D Phosphoric Acid | | |
| | Give the SPG @27°C & Voltage of Fully charged cells | | ANS | |
| 305 | A 1220 & 2.2 | B 1220 & 2.1 | A | 1220 & 2.2 |
| | C 1200 & 2.2 | D 1200 & 2.1 | | |
| | Boost charge of VRLA cells | | ANS | |
| 306 | A 2.3 V/Cell | B 110 V/Cell | A | 2.3 V/Cell |
| | C 2.25 V/ Cell | D 155 V/Cell | | |
| | Trickle charging of VRLA cell | | ANS | |
| 307 | A 2.3 V/Cell | B 110 V/Cell | C | 2.25 V/Cell |
| | C 2.25 V/Cell | D 155 V/Cell | | |
| | Capacity of battery fuse in SGAC Coaches | | ANS | |
| 308 | A 250 A (HRC) | B 63 A (HRC) | C | 400 A (HRC) |
| | C 400 A (HRC) | D 40 A (HRC) | | |
| | What are the AH capacity of cells used in SGAC coaches | | ANS | |
| 309 | A 290 | B 1100 | B | 1100 |
| | C 120 | D 450 | | |
| | Name the Acid used in VRLA cells | | ANS | |
| 310 | A Sulphuric Acid | B Hydrochloric Acid | A | Sulphuric |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| | | D Phosphoric Acid | | Acid |
| | | of discharged LMLA cells | ANS | |
| 311 | A 1220 & 2.2 | B 1180 & 1.8 | B | 1180 & 1.8 |
| | C 1200 & 2.2 | D None of This | | |
| | Full form of LMLA | | ANS | |
| 312 | A Least maintenance led acid | B Low Maintenance Lead Acid | B | Low Maintenance Lead Acid |
| | C Last month least act | D led acid low maintenance | | |
| | Full form of VRLA | | ANS | |
| 313 | A Valve regulated lead acid | B Voltage regulated lead acid | A | Valve regulated lead acid |
| | C Valve regulated led added | D Voltage regulated lead added | | |
| | electrolyte of SMF batteries is | | ANS | |
| 314 | A Sulphuric Acid | B Hydrochloric Acid | A | Sulphuric Acid |
| | C Nitric acid | D Phosphoric Acid | | |
| | How many batteries are used in SGAC RMPU Coaches . | | ANS | |
| 315 | A 54 | B 56 | B | 56 |
| | C 52 | D 50 | | |
| | How many monoblock LMLA Cells are used in SGTL Coaches . | | ANS | |
| 316 | A 19 | B 18 | B | 18 |
| | C 17 | D 16 | | |
| | How many VRLA Cells are used in SGTL Coaches . | | ANS | |
| 317 | A 19 | B 18 | A | 19 |
| | C 17 | D 16 | | |
| | SMF Full form | | ANS | |
| 318 | A Sealed Maintenance Free | B Standerd midi files | A | Sealed Maintenance Free |
| | C Single mode fiver | D Simple machine Forums | | |
| | Full form of PPCP | | ANS | |
| 319 | A Polypropylene Co-polymer | B Plastic processing Copolymer | A | Polypropylene Co-polymer |
| | C Polypropylene Company | D Plastic processing Company | | |
| | Which material used to make Cell container of SMF cell | | ANS | |
| 320 | A polyvinaylecloried | B polytetra co-polymer | C | Polypropylene Co- |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------|--|------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| | | D polyvinayle co-polymer | | the co-polymer |
| | | coaches | ANS | |
| 321 | A primary cell | B secondary cell | B | secondary cell |
| | C A&B | D None of above | | |
| 322 | What is material of positive plate of battery used in TL coaches | | ANS | |
| | A Lead sulphate | B Spongy Lead | C | Lead Peroxide |
| | C Lead Peroxide | D A&B | | |
| 323 | What is material of negative plate of battery used in AC coaches | | ANS | |
| | A Lead sulphate | B Spongy Lead | B | Spongy Lead |
| | C Lead Peroxide | D A&B | | |
| 324 | The capacity of a battery is expressed in terms of | | ANS | |
| | A Ampere hour rating | B Current rating | A | Ampere hour rating |
| | C Voltage rating | D None of the above | | |
| 325 | Trickle charger of a storage battery helps to | | ANS | |
| | A Maintain proper electrolyte level | B Prevent sulphation | D | Keep it fresh and fully charged |
| | C Increase its reverse capacity | D Keep it fresh and fully charged | | |
| 326 | On over charging a battery | | ANS | |
| | A It will bring change in active materials | B It will increase the capacity of | D | None of the above |
| | C It will raise the specific gravity of the | D None of the above | | |
| 327 | Batteries are charged by | | ANS | |
| | A Rectifier | B Engine generator sets | D | None of the above |
| | C Motor generator sets | D Any of the above | | |
| 328 | Following will happen if battery charging rate is too high | | ANS | |
| | A Excessive gassing will occur | B Temperature rise will occur | D | All of the above |
| | C Bulging and buckling of plates we occur | D All of the above | | |
| 329 | The following indicate that battery on charge has attained full charge | | ANS | |
| | A Colour of electrode | B Gassing | D | All of the above |
| | C Specific gravity | D All of the above | | |
| 330 | A floating battery is one | | ANS | |
| | A Which gets charged and discharged | B Which supplies current | B | Which supplies |

| | | | | | |
|------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| | equal to | D | In which the current in the | | current intermittent |
| | battery is being charged decreases with | | | ANS | |
| 331 | A Increasing temperature | B Increasing charging rate | | A | Increasing temperature |
| | C Increasing stage of charge | D All of the above | | | e |
| | The electrode for a battery must be | | | ANS | |
| 332 | A A semi conductor | B An insulator | | C | A good conductor of electricity |
| | C A good conductor of electricity | D A bad conductor of electricity | | | of electricity |
| | Cells are connected in series in order to | | | ANS | |
| 333 | A Increase the voltage rating | B Increase the current rating | | A | Increase the voltage rating |
| | C Increase the life of the cells | D None of the above | | | |
| | 2 V cells are connected in parallel. The output voltage is | | | ANS | |
| 334 | A 1 V | B 1.5 V | | D | 2 V |
| | C 1.75 V | D 2 V | | | |
| | A dead storage battery can be revived by | | | ANS | |
| 335 | A Adding distilled water | B Adding so-called battery | | D | None of the above |
| | C A dose of H ₂ SO ₄ | D None of the above | | | |
| | The open circuit voltage of any storage cell depends wholly upon | | | ANS | |
| 336 | A Its chemical constituents | B On the strength of its | | D | All of the above |
| | C Its temperature | D All of the above | | | |
| | Each cell has a vent cap | | | ANS | |
| 337 | A To allow gases out when the cell is on | B To add water to the cell if | | D | To do all above functions |
| | C To check the level of electrolyte | D To do all above functions | | | |
| | Cell short circuit results in | | | ANS | |
| 338 | A Low specific gravity electrolyte | B Abnormal high-temperature | | D | All of the above |
| | C Reduced gassing on charge | D All of the above | | | |
| | Internal resistance of a cell is reduced to by | | | ANS | |
| 339 | A Using vent plug to permit gas formed | B Increasing the plate area | | D | All of the above |
| | C Putting plates very close together | D All of the above | | | |
| | The current in a chemical cell is a movement of | | | ANS | |
| 340 | A Positive ions only | B Positive and negative ions | | B | Positive and negative |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | D Positive hole charges | | negative ions |
| | How many Blower motor used in SGAC RMPU coaches | ANS | |
| 341 | A 2 | B 4 | 4 |
| | C 3 | D 2 & 4 | |
| | How many Blower motor used in SGAC RMPU coaches | ANS | |
| 342 | A 2 | B 4 | 2 |
| | C 3 | D 2 or 4 | |
| | By looking at which particular Part of the motor we can Identify a "DC motor"? | ANS | |
| 343 | A Shaft | B commutator | Commutator |
| | C Field Winding | D Armature windind | |
| | Full form of AC | ANS | |
| 344 | A Air current | B Air craft | Air condition |
| | C Air coaching | D Air condition | |
| | How many AC Unit in SGAC RMPU Coaches | ANS | |
| 345 | A 1 | B 2 | 2 |
| | C 3 | D 4 | |
| | The EFT in coaches is provided for | ANS | |
| 346 | A Controlling the DC supply | B Feeding supply from the | Extending power supply to/from the |
| | C Extending power supply to/from the | D None of the above | |
| | Subject of Air conditioning of coaches on Indian Railways comes under the | ANS | |
| 347 | A CESE | B CEGE | CESE |
| | C CELE | D CEDE | |
| | The type of refrigerant used in LHB type of AC coaches is | ANS | |
| 348 | A R 12 | B R 407 c | R 407 c |
| | C R 134 a | D None of the above | |
| | Who functions as Electrical Inspector to Government of India in Indian Railways ? | ANS | |
| 349 | A Chief Electrical Loco Engineer | B Chief Electrical Services | Chief Electrical Engineer |
| | C Chief Electrical Engineer | D Chief Safety Officer | |
| | The human confort level in an AC environment is effected by | ANS | |
| 350 | A Level of lighting | B Draft | Level of |
| | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|-----|--------------------------------|
| | D | Speed of the train | | Tiredness |
| | EMUs is known as | | ANS | |
| 351 | A | Head on Generation System | B | Self Generation System |
| | C | End on Generation System | D | Mid on Generation System |
| 352 | The capacity of battery used in LHB coaches is | | ANS | |
| | A | 120 Ah | B | 1100 Ah |
| | C | 90 Ah | D | 800 Ah |
| 353 | The system of power supply used in the Coaches of Rajdhani & Shatabdi Express on | | ANS | |
| | A | Self Generation | B | End on Generation |
| | C | Mid on Generation | D | None of above |
| 354 | A 3 tonne capacity AC will be able to remove head @ | | ANS | |
| | A | 2568 K Cal/Hr | B | 5078 K Cal/Hr |
| | C | 9072 K Cal/Hr | D | 6120 K Cal/Hr |
| 355 | The EIG drawn his powers from | | ANS | |
| | A | The "Indian Electricity Act" | B | The "Indian Electricity Rules" |
| | C | The "Indian Railway Act" | D | The "Electricity Act, 2003" |
| 356 | Train lighting on Indian Railways comes under the jurisdiction of | | ANS | |
| | A | CESE | B | CEGE |
| | C | CELE | D | CEDE |
| 357 | Condenser is a part of | | ANS | |
| | A | RMPU | B | Cantilever Assembly |
| | C | Arno Converter | D | Submersible Pump |
| 358 | IGBT has | | ANS | |
| | A | insulated Gate /Bi polar Transistor | B | increasing Gate / Bi polar |
| | C | insulated Give / Bi polar Transistor | D | None of the above |
| 359 | Full form of FRPCPY | | ANS | |
| | A | Failure of Running Passenger Complaint | B | Full Run Percentage Per Year |
| | C | Failure Rate Percentage Per Year | D | None of the above |
| 360 | BTU Full form | | ANS | |
| | A | Big transformer Unit | B | British Thermal Unit |
| | | | | British Thermal |

| | | | ANS | Unit |
|------------|--|--|----------|-------------------------------------|
| | | D None of the above | | Unit |
| 361 | A Investigation On Duty C Injured On Duty | B Investment Over Due D None of the above | ANS C | Injured On Duty |
| 362 | What is LAP A Loan Against Property C Low Age Profile | B Leave at Average Pay D Linc Assembly Program | ANS B | Leave at Average Pay |
| 363 | What is LHAP A Leave on Half Average Pay C Language of High Assistance Plan | B Loan Help Against Property D None of the above | ANS A | Leave on Half Average Pay |
| 364 | Full form of PNM A Permanent Negotiable Machinery C People's National Movement | B Pulse Number Modulation D None of the above | ANS A | Permanent Negotiable Machinery |
| 365 | Specification for Alternator pulley and axle pulley of brush less alternator A ELPS/SPEC/TL/12 C EL/EOG/4-74 WITH ICF CS-2 | B ELPS/SPEC/TL/13-1998 D None of the above | ANS B | ELPS/SPEC/TL/13-1998 |
| 366 | Specification for roof mounted air-conditioned package (RMPU) A ELPS/SPEC/AC/03 (Rev. '2') C EL/EOG/4-74 WITH ICF CS-2 | B ELPS/SPEC/TL/13-1998 D None of the above | ANS A | ELPS/SPEC/AC/03 (Rev. '2') |
| 367 | Specification for AC control panel for RMPU A ELPS/SPEC/AC/03 (Rev. '2') C EL/EOG/4-74 WITH ICF CS-2 | B ELPS/SPEC/TL/13-1998 D ELPS/SPEC/AC/04 (Rev. '3') | ANS D | ELPS/SPEC/AC/04 (Rev. '3') |
| 368 | Specification for battery charger for sealed maintenance free batteries for AC and A RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/D/0006-2009 (Rev.0) C RDSO/PE/SPEC/D/PS/0001-1999 (Rev.0) | B RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/D/0008-99 D RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/D/0009- | ANS B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/D/0008-99 (Rev.0) |
| 369 | Specification for valve regulated lead acid battery for train lighting and air- A RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/D/0006-2009 (Rev.0) C RDSO/PE/SPEC/D/PS/0001-1999 (Rev.0) | B RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/D/0008-99 D RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/0009-2008 | ANS D | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/0009-2008 (Rev.'1') |
| 370 | Specification for PELE box A RDSO/PE/SPEC/D/TL/0012-2000 (Rev.0) | B RDSO/PE/SPEC/D/TL/0011- | ANS A | RDSO/PE/SPEC/D/TL/0 |

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|------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----|--|
| | | 000 (Rev.0) | D | None of the above | | 012-2000 (Rev.0) |
| 371 | A | RDSO/PE/SPEC/TL 0012-2000 (Rev.0) | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/TL 0021-2000 | ANS | |
| | C | RDSO/PE/SPEC/D/TL/0012-2000 (Rev.0) | D | None of the above | B | RDSO/PE/S PEC/TL 0021-2000 (Rev.0) |
| 372 | Technical specification for 25 kVA 3 phase under slung inverter for roof mounted AC | | | | ANS | |
| | A | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/0006-2009 (Rev.0) | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0012-2001 | C | RDSO/PE/S PEC/AC/ 0024-2001 (Rev.0) |
| 373 | Specification for microprocessor controller for AC coaches with RMPU. | | | | ANS | |
| | A | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0024-2001 (Rev.1) | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0035-2003 | C | RDSO/PE/S PEC/AC/ 0026-2002 (Rev.1) |
| 374 | Schedule of technical requirement for axle and alternator pulley for TL/AC coaches. | | | | ANS | |
| | A | RDSO/PE/STR/TL/ 0005-2003 (Rev.0) | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0035-2003 | A | RDSO/PE/S TR/TL/ 0005- 2003 (Rev.0) |
| 375 | Specifiction for vane type air flow relay for roof mounted AC package unit | | | | ANS | |
| | A | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0035-2003 (Rev.0) | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0044-2003 | B | RDSO/PE/S PEC/AC/ 0044-2003 (Rev.0) |
| 376 | Specifiction for fuse distribution board for coaches | | | | ANS | |
| | A | RDSO/PE/STR/TL/ 0005-2003 (Rev.0) | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/TL/ 0035-2003 | D | RDSO/PE/S PEC/TL/ 0045-2003 (Rev.0) |
| 377 | Specifiction for LMLA battery for TL/AC coaches | | | | ANS | |
| | A | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0058-2004 (Rev.'0') | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0061-2005 | A | RDSO/PE/S PEC/AC/ 0058-2004 (Rev.'0') |
| 378 | Specifiction for RMPU for LHB variant AC coaches. | | | | ANS | |
| | A | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0068-2005 (Rev.'0') | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0061-2005 | B | RDSO/PE/S PEC/AC/ 0061-2005 (Rev.'0') |
| 379 | Specifiction for 1100 Ah LMLA battery. | | | | ANS | |
| | A | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0058-2004 (Rev.'0') | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0061-2005 | D | RDSO/PE/S PEC/AC/ 0068-2005 (Rev.'0') |
| 380 | Specifiction for high power 'V' belts used for driving alternator for AC coaches. | | | | ANS | |
| | A | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0068-2005 (Rev.'0') | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0061-2005 | D | RDSO/PE/S PEC/AC/ |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | 04 (Rev.'1') | D | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0069-2005 | | 0069-2005 (Rev.'0') | |
| | PHASE Epoxy Filled dry type power distribution | | | ANS | | |
| 381 | A | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0081-2007 (Rev.'0') | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0061-2005 | C | RDSO/PE/S PEC/AC/ 0080-2007 (Rev.'0') |
| | C | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0080-2007 (Rev.'0') | D | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0081-2007 | | |
| | Specifiction for 500 kVA diesel alternator set for power car. | | | ANS | | |
| 382 | A | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0084-2008 (Rev.'0') | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0083-2008 | A | RDSO/PE/S PEC/AC/ 0084-2008 (Rev.'0') |
| | C | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0059-2004 (Rev.'1') | D | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0085-2008 | | |
| | Specifiction for 3 phase AC electric motors for use in roof mounted AC package unit. | | | ANS | | |
| 383 | A | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0089-2008 (Rev.'0') | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0083-2008 | A | RDSO/PE/S PEC/AC/ 0089-2008 (Rev.'0') |
| | C | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0059-2004 (Rev.'1') | D | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0085-2008 | | |
| | Specifiction for microprocessor controller of roof mounted AC package unit for LHB | | | ANS | | |
| 384 | A | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0139-2009 (Rev.'0') | B | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0135-2009 | A | RDSO/PE/S PEC/AC/ 0139-2009 (Rev.'0') |
| | C | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0134-2009 (Rev.'1') | D | RDSO/PE/SPEC/AC/ 0085-2008 | | |
| | System Specifiction and code of practice for wiring of 110 V DC self-generating train | | | ANS | | |
| 385 | A | EL/TL/48 (Rev. '1') - 2005 | B | EL/TL/56 - 1992 | C | EL/TL/48 (Rev. '1') - 2005 |
| | C | EL/TL/46(Rev. '1') - 2005 | D | EL/TL/50 (Rev. '1') - 2005 | | |
| | Code of practice for train lighting maintenance on prevention of fires on 110 V DC | | | ANS | | |
| 386 | A | EL/TL/48 (Rev. '1') - 2005 | B | EL/TL/56 - 1992 | B | EL/TL/56 - 1992 |
| | C | EL/TL/56 - 1998 | D | EL/TL/59 - 1998 | | |
| | Code of practice for prevention of fire in AC coaches. | | | ANS | | |
| 387 | A | RDSO/PE/0/ 0007-2005 (Rev.'0') | B | RDSO/PE/0/ 0008-2005 | D | RDSO/PE/0/ 0008-2005 (Rev.'0') |
| | C | RDSO/PE/0/ 0018-2005 (Rev.'0') | D | RDSO/PE/0/ 0008-2005 | | |
| | Code of practice for prevention of fire in power cars. | | | ANS | | |
| 388 | A | EL/E-M/1- 1979 | B | EL/E-M/1- 1970 | A | EL/E-M/1- 1979 |
| | C | EL/TL/56 - 1998 | D | None of the above | | |
| | Specifiction & Code of practice for wiring in 750 V EOG System coaching stock. | | | ANS | | |
| 389 | A | ELPS/SPEC/EOG-1 - 1996 | B | ELPS/SPEC/EOG-1 - 1994 | B | ELPS/SPEC/ EOG-1 - 1994 |
| | C | ELPS/SPEC/EOG-1 - 1993 | D | None of the above | | |
| | What is COFMOW | | | ANS | | |
| 390 | A | Confidential modernisation of workshop | B | Central Organisation for Model | C | Central Organisatio |
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Modernisation | D | Controlling Organisation for | | n for Modernisati |
| | | | | ANS | |
| 391 | A | Diclorodifluorometnane | B | Difluoromonocloromethane | Diclorodifluoromethen |
| | C | 1,1,1,2- Tetrafluoroethane | D | None of the above | |
| | | | | ANS | |
| 392 | A | Diclorodifluoromethane | B | Difluoromonocloromethane | Difluoromonocloromethane |
| | C | 1,1,1,2- Tetrafluoroethane | D | None of the above | |
| | | | | ANS | |
| 393 | A | Diclorodifluoromethane | B | Difluoromonocloromethane | 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane |
| | C | 1,1,1,2- Tetrafluoroethane | D | None of the above | |
| | | | | ANS | |
| 394 | A | CCl_2F_2 | B | $CHClF_2$ | CCl_2F_2 |
| | C | CH_2FCF_3 | D | None of the above | |
| | | | | ANS | |
| 395 | A | CCl_2F_2 | B | $CHClF_2$ | $CHClF_2$ |
| | C | CH_2FCF_3 | D | None of the above | |
| | | | | ANS | |
| 396 | A | CCl_2F_2 | B | $CHClF_2$ | CH_2FCF_3 |
| | C | CH_2FCF_3 | D | None of the above | |