

1. Layout, Organization Structure, and Different Sections of the Shop

Q1: What is the primary purpose of a workshop layout?

- a. To confuse workers
- b. To ensure efficient workflow and productivity
- c. To randomly place equipment

Answer: b) To ensure efficient workflow and productivity

Q2: The organization structure of a workshop typically includes:

- a. Hierarchy of management, supervisors, and workers
- b. Only supervisors
- c. Only skilled workers

Answer: a) Hierarchy of management, supervisors, and workers

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Q10: Which section of a workshop handles testing and inspection?

- a. Assembly line
- b. Quality Assurance Section
- c. Material Storage Area

Answer: b) Quality Assurance Section

2. Salient Features and Constructional Differences of Coaches

Q11: What is the main material used in ICF coaches?

- a. Wood
- b. Mild Steel
- c. Stainless Steel

Answer: b) Mild Steel

Q12: LHB coaches are different from ICF coaches because:

- a. They are faster, lighter, and more comfortable
- b. They are heavier
- c. They do not have air brakes

Answer: a) They are faster, lighter, and more comfortable

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Q20: High-speed modifications in coaches include:

- a. Strengthening of bogies and better suspension systems
- b. Removing safety systems
- c. Reducing weight capacity

Answer: a) Strengthening of bogies and better suspension systems

3. Lifting of Coaches and Dismantling of Bogies

Q21: What is the first step when lifting a coach for repairs?

- a. Disconnecting brake and electrical connections
- b. Painting the body
- c. Inspecting passenger amenities

Answer: a) Disconnecting brake and electrical connections

Q22: Which equipment is commonly used for lifting coaches?

- a. Hydraulic Jacks
- b. Welding Machines
- c. Conveyor Belts

Answer: a) Hydraulic Jacks

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Q30: Why is proper alignment necessary when dismantling bogies?

- a. To prevent damage to components
- b. To reduce the workload
- c. To avoid using safety equipment

Answer: a) To prevent damage to components

4. Repair, Overhaul & Testing of Bogies Frame and Components

Q31: The primary function of a bogie frame is to:

- a. Support and distribute the load of the coach
- b. Store tools and equipment
- c. Manage electrical components

Answer: a) Support and distribute the load of the coach

Q32: During overhaul, what is checked on bogie frames?

- a. Cracks, wear, and structural integrity

- b. Only the paint job
- c. Wiring systems

Answer: a) Cracks, wear, and structural integrity

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Q40: What is a key test conducted on bogie frames?

- a. Ultrasonic Testing
- b. Hydraulic Lifting Test
- c. Weight Calculation

Answer: a) Ultrasonic Testing

5. Repair, Overhaul & Testing of Springs, Draft Gear, Buffing Gear

Q41: Springs in bogies are tested for:

- a. Load-bearing capacity and elasticity
- b. Electrical conductivity
- c. Frictional resistance

Answer: a) Load-bearing capacity and elasticity

Q42: Draft gear is used for:

- a. Absorbing shocks during coupling and decoupling
- b. Storing tools
- c. Reducing coach weight

Answer: a) Absorbing shocks during coupling and decoupling

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Q50: Buffing gear prevents:

- a. Excessive impacts during coach movement
- b. Wear and tear of springs
- c. Electrical surges

Answer: a) Excessive impacts during coach movement

6. Repair, Overhaul & Testing of Air Brake Components

Q51: The primary function of an air brake system is:

- a. To provide efficient braking of coaches
- b. To power electrical systems
- c. To store air

Answer: a) To provide efficient braking of coaches

Q52: What is commonly inspected in air brake components during testing?

- a. Leakages and pressure levels
- b. Suspension quality
- c. Door alignment

Answer: a) Leakages and pressure levels

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Q60: Air brake systems use:

- a. Compressed air to operate braking mechanisms
- b. Springs for movement
- c. Hydraulic oil for activation

Answer: a) Compressed air to operate braking mechanisms

7. Repair, Overhaul & Inspection of Wheels & Roller Bearings

Q61: Roller bearings reduce:

- a. Friction between the axle and wheel
- b. Weight of the coach
- c. Electrical resistance

Answer: a) Friction between the axle and wheel

Q62: The primary defect inspected in wheels is:

- a. Cracks and flat spots
- b. Weight reduction
- c. Air leakage

Answer: a) Cracks and flat spots

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Q70: During wheel inspection, what testing is commonly done?

- a. Magnetic Particle Testing (MPT)
- b. Hydraulic Testing

- c. Electrical Testing

Answer: a) Magnetic Particle Testing (MPT)

8. Repair, Overhaul & Testing of Water Tank

Q71: The primary function of a water tank in coaches is to:

- a. Store and supply clean water for passenger use
- b. Support the body of the coach
- c. Act as a cooling system

Answer: a) Store and supply clean water for passenger use

Q72: Which material is commonly used for manufacturing water tanks in coaches?

- a. Stainless Steel
- b. Plastic
- c. Mild Steel

Answer: a) Stainless Steel

Q73: During testing, water tanks are checked for:

- a. Leakages and structural integrity
- b. Weight capacity
- c. Electrical resistance

Answer: a) Leakages and structural integrity

9. Body Repairs

Q74: Body repairs of coaches typically include:

- a. Fixing corrosion and dents
- b. Painting only
- c. Replacing electrical systems

Answer: a) Fixing corrosion and dents

Q75: Why is corrosion repair critical for coach bodies?

- a. Prevents structural weakening
- b. Reduces weight
- c. Improves electrical conductivity

Answer: a) Prevents structural weakening

Q76: Which method is used for detecting corrosion in coaches?

- a. Visual inspection and ultrasonic testing
- b. Magnetic testing
- c. Temperature testing

Answer: a) Visual inspection and ultrasonic testing

10. Carpentry Work

Q77: Carpentry work in workshops typically involves:

- a. Repairing passenger seats and fittings
- b. Painting coaches
- c. Welding frames

Answer: a) Repairing passenger seats and fittings

Q78: Which tool is commonly used in carpentry work?

- a. Circular saw
- b. Hydraulic jack
- c. Ultrasonic tester

Answer: a) Circular saw

11. Lowering and Leveling of Coaches

Q79: Lowering and leveling of coaches ensure:

- a. Proper alignment and stability during operations
- b. Decoration of the coach
- c. Reduction of passenger capacity

Answer: a) Proper alignment and stability during operations

Q80: Which equipment is used for leveling coaches?

- a. Spirit level and leveling instruments
- b. Paint sprayer
- c. Welding machine

Answer: a) Spirit level and leveling instruments

12. Modifications & Safety Fittings

Q81: Modifications on coaching stock typically aim to:

- a. Improve speed and passenger safety
- b. Reduce structural strength
- c. Remove electrical systems

Answer: a) Improve speed and passenger safety

Q82: Safety fittings in coaches include:

- a. Handrails and emergency exit windows
- b. Decorative lights
- c. Carpets

Answer: a) Handrails and emergency exit windows

13. Painting of Coaches

Q83: Painting of coaches is done to:

- a. Protect against corrosion and improve appearance
- b. Increase weight
- c. Cover dents only

Answer: a) Protect against corrosion and improve appearance

Q84: Which type of paint is commonly used for coaches?

- a. Enamel paint
- b. Water-based paint
- c. Oil-based paint

Answer: a) Enamel paint

14. NTXR Examination

Q85: NTXR examination ensures:

- a. No Train Examination Required (NTXR) coaches are safe for operation
- b. Faster operation
- c. Reduced safety measures

Answer: a) No Train Examination Required (NTXR) coaches are safe for operation

Q86: NTXR inspections focus on:

- a. Brake systems and safety fittings
- b. Passenger comfort only

- c. Painting quality

Answer: a) Brake systems and safety fittings

15. Air Conditioning and Train Lighting

Q87: Air conditioning systems in coaches are checked for:

- a. Cooling efficiency and leakage
- b. Weight reduction
- c. Painting

Answer: a) Cooling efficiency and leakage

Q88: LED lighting in trains is used to:

- a. Reduce power consumption
- b. Increase operational costs
- c. Improve heating systems

Answer: a) Reduce power consumption

16. Repair and Maintenance of Bio-Toilets

Q89: Bio-toilets in coaches process waste using:

- a. Anaerobic bacteria
- b. Chemical solvents
- c. Water flushing

Answer: a) Anaerobic bacteria

Q90: Regular maintenance of bio-toilets ensures:

- a. Efficient waste processing and odor control
- b. Reduced passenger capacity
- c. Increased coach weight

Answer: a) Efficient waste processing and odor control

17. Shop-Wise Staff Strength and Material Requirements

Q91: Staff strength in workshops is determined by:

- a. Production targets and workload

- b. Passenger demand
- c. Painting requirements

Answer: a) Production targets and workload

Q92: Material requirements for shops include:

- a. Tools, machinery, and spare parts
- b. Passenger amenities only
- c. Ticketing systems

Answer: a) Tools, machinery, and spare parts

18. Accident-Involved Coaches & Conversion

Q93: Accident-involved coaches require:

- a. Structural repairs and safety inspections
- b. Reduced safety measures
- c. Speed testing only

Answer: a) Structural repairs and safety inspections

Q94: Coach conversion involves:

- a. Modifying coaches for different uses or designs
- b. Painting only
- c. Reducing structural integrity

Answer: a) Modifying coaches for different uses or designs

19. IMS Cell, Drawing, Safety Cell & Budgeting

Q95: IMS stands for:

- a. Integrated Management Systems
- b. Inspection Management Standards
- c. Industrial Maintenance Standards

Answer: a) Integrated Management Systems

Q96: The safety cell is responsible for:

- a. Ensuring compliance with safety protocols
- b. Painting coaches
- c. Reducing inspection time

Answer: a) Ensuring compliance with safety protocols

Q97: Workshop budgeting ensures:

- a. Proper allocation of resources for targets
- b. Reduction of staff
- c. Ignoring material requirements

Answer: a) Proper allocation of resources for targets

20. Inspection Sections

Q98: Inspection sections focus on:

- a. Identifying defects and ensuring quality compliance
- b. Passenger ticketing systems
- c. Painting quality only

Answer: a) Identifying defects and ensuring quality compliance

Q99: Which inspection method is used for detecting internal flaws in components?

- a. Ultrasonic Testing
- b. Painting
- c. Electrical Testing

Answer: a) Ultrasonic Testing

Q100: Progress tracking in workshops is done through:

- a. Statistical analysis and reports
- b. Passenger reviews
- c. Manual ledger entries

Answer: a) Statistical analysis and reports