

RRB JUNIOR ENGINEERS PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Railway Engineering Exam Solved Questions:

1. The limiting value of super elevation of board gauge in Indian Railways is:

- (a) 16.50 cm (b) 30 cm (c) 15 cm (d) 10 cm

Ans : A

2. Which of the following is not a part of rail engine?

- (a) Tender (b) Steam turbine (c) Boiler (d) Fire box

Ans : B

3. The staggered rails joints are usually provided on:

- (a) Bridge (b) Curves (c) Branching (d) Tangents

Ans : B

4. In broad gauge, the clear horizontal distance between the inner faces of two parallel rails forming the track is:

- (a) 1 m (b) 1.676 m (c) 0.6096 m (d) 0.792 m

Ans : B

5. Generally the shape of fish plate is:

- (a) elliptical (b) bone shaped (c) circular (d) rectangular

Ans : B

6. The track capacity can be increased by:

- (a) Faster movement of trains on the track
(b) By using more powerful engines
(c) All the above
(d) None of the above

Ans : C

7. Detonating signals are used:

- (a) for noisy engines
(b) during foggy and cloudy weather

(c) for deaf drivers

(d) not now, were in use in nineteenth century only

Ans : B

8. Wider gauge permits:

(a) sleeper gradients (b) low axle load

(c) higher operating speeds (d) sharp curves

Ans : C

9. The railway station at which a track line meets a main line is called:

(a) terminal station (b) flag station

(c) way side station (d) junction station

Ans : D

10. Points and crossings are provided for change ofon permanent ways.

(a) gauge (b) direction and gradient

(c) direction (d) gradient

Ans : C

11. The chart used for recording the condition of track is known as:

(a) Rolling chart (b) Track chart

(c) Hallade chart (d) Vibro chart

Ans: C

12. The most common system of signaling in India is the system.

(a) automatic block (b) section clear system

(c) absolute block (d) pilot guard system

Ans : C

13. The feeder gauge is commonly used for feeding raw materials to big Government manufacturing concerns as

well as to private factories such as steel plants, oil refineries, sugar factories etc.

(a) 0.6096 m (b) 0.792 m (c) 1m (d) 1.676 m

Ans : A

14. A parabolic curve introduced between straight and a circular curve or between two branches of a compound curve

for ease, comfort and safety of movement of trains on curve is called:

- (a) Spur curve (b) Transition curve
- (c) Summit curve (d) Valley curve

Ans : B

15. The railway track from which a train is to be diverted is called:

- (a) branch track (b) points and crossing
- (c) main or through track (d) all above

Ans : C

16. An expansion gap of is usually kept between the adjoining rail ends to allow for expansion of rail, due to

variation in temperature.

- (a) 1 to 3 mm (b) 10 to 15 mm
- (c) 6 to 8 mm (d) 3 to 5 mm

Ans : C

17. Which one of the following bolts is not used in rail track:

- (a) Fang bolt (b) Eye bolt (c) Rag bolt (d) Fish bolt

Ans : B

18. The gradient which requires one or more additional locomotive for hauling the load over the gradient is called:

- (a) Up-gradient (b) Pusher gradient
- (c) Steep gradient (d) Momentum gradient

Ans : B

19. In locomotive 'hunting' is:

- (a) Movement of locomotive in vertical plane perpendicular to its movement along the track
- (b) Sinuous path taken by engine as against the alignment of the track
- (c) Motion after brakes have been applied
- (d) Combination of A and B above

Ans : D

20. The rails which get battered due to action of wheels over the end of the rails are called:

(a) Hogged rails (b) Roaring rails

(c) Creep rails (d) Bucking rails

Ans : A

21. As per Indian standard, the recommended width of ballast section at foot level of rails for broad gauge tracks

should be:

(a) 4.38 m (b) 3.35 m (c) 1.83 m (d) 2.25 m

Ans : B

22. The minimum length of a passenger platform for broad gauge railway should not be less than:

(a) 305 m (b) 183 m (c) 495 m (d) 250 m

Ans : A

23. For wooden sleepers, size of the ballast should be:

(a) 2.54 cm (b) 10.16 cm (c) 3.8 cm (d) 5.1 cm

Ans : C

24. The length of track under the control of a Ganger is:

(a) 10 to 15 Km (b) 5 to 6 KM

(c) 3 to 5 KM (d) 1 to 2 KM

Ans : B

25. The maximum rising gradient which is provided keeping the power of locomotive in view, is called

(a) Momentum gradient (b) Pusher gradient

(c) Down gradient (d) Ruling gradient

Ans : D

26. The latest system of signaling introduced is:

(a) C.T.C. system (b) pilot guard system

(c) section clear system (d) automatic block system

Ans : A

27. The maximum gradient for broad gauge in station yards in Indian Railways is:

(a) 1 in 100 (b) 1 in 1000 (c) 1 in 200 (d) 1 in 400

Ans : D

28. The force which resists the forward movement and speed of train is called:

(a) Track modulus (b) Hauling resistance

(c) friction (d) Tractive resistance

Ans : D

29. The number of fish bolts used for joining the rails with the help of fish plates, is generally:

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

Ans : A

30. The Railways provided underground at a depth of about 18 m or more are called:

(a) Mono railway (b) Underground railway

(c) Railway (d) Tube railway

Ans : D

31. The creep in rails is measured in:

(a) cm/kg (b) cm (c) Kg/cm (d) kg cm

Ans : B

32. The art of providing an outward slope of to the treads of wheels of rolling stock is known as coning of wheels.

(a) 1 in 30 (b) 1 in 10 (c) 1 in 4 (d) 1 in 20

Ans : D

33. The process of connecting a track length by an electric circuit is known as track circuiting and the sleepers which

are suitable for it are

(a) cast iron sleepers (b) steel sleepers

(c) wooden sleepers (d) all above are suitable

Ans : C

34. The yard where trains and other loads are received, sorted out, trains formed and dispatched onwards are known

as:

(a) locomotive yard (b) goods yard

(c) marshalling yard (d) station yard

Ans : C

35. Which one of the following is expected to have shorter life?

(a) Steam engine (b) Diesel engine

(c) Electric engine (d) Shunting engine

And : B

36. The movable end of the tapered rail, by means of which the flanged wheels of the train are diverted from one track

to another is known as:

(a) Toe (b) Stud (c) Heel (d) Flare

Ans : A

37. When a rail loses its weight by 5%, it should be renewed and the old one can be used on unimportant tracks, but

the rails which have lost their weight by more than, should not be used on any track under any circumstances.

(a) 8% (b) 33.3% (c) 10% (d) 20%

Ans : C

38. A dynamometer car is used for:

(a) Tourists (b) Dining facilities

(c) Inspection of administrative officers

(d) Recording the condition of track

Ans : D

39. When a railway line crosses a valley, a ridge like structure consisting of a series of piers, piles or trestles on which

steel girders are placed and which is constructed usually for small spans is known as:

(a) Bridge (b) Tunnel (c) Viaduct (d) Aqueduct

Ans : C

40. The movable tapered end of the tongue rail is known as:

(a) heel of switch (b) toe of switch

(c) stretcher bar (d) throw of switch

Ans : B

41. In railways, super elevation is provided to:

(a) facilitate drainage

(b) counteract the centrifugal push

(c) counteract the centripetal pull

(d) have all the effects mentioned above

Ans : B

42. The rails which help in channelising the wheels in their proper routes are known as:

(a) Guard rails (b) Wing rails? (c) Check rails (d) Lead rails

Ans : B

43. The shape of wheels of rolling stock is:

(a) Tapered with flange on outside

(b) Parallel with flange on inside

(c) Tapered with flange on inside

(d) Parallel with flange on outside

Ans : C

44. The tractive resistance of the route in railways as compared to roadways will be:

(a) same (b) more (c) low (d) not comparable

Ans : C

45. Sand is used as ballast incase of:

(a) steel sleepers

(b) wooden sleepers

(c) reinforced concrete sleepers

(d) cast iron sleepers

Ans : D

46. Arm type fixed signals, fitted on a vertical post fixed at the side of a track, are called:

(a) Warner signals (b) Starter signals

(c) Semaphore signals (d) Cab signals

Ans : C

47. The Railway provided just below the ground level are called:

(a) Tube railway (b) Underground railway

(c) Mono railway (d) Railway

Ans : B

48. Creeping of rails will be reduced by using:

(a) Bearing plates (b) Spikes (c) Chairs (d) Anchors

Ans : D

49. Generally the weight/metre of the rails used in broad gauge is:

(a) 55 kg (b) 45 kg (c) 35 kg (d) 65 kg

Ans : A

50. The additional track connected to main line at both of its ends is called:

(a) running line (b) loop line

(c) main line (d) none are correct

Ans : B