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RRB Senior Section Engineer previous Year Question papers

1. 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

2. The staggered rails joints are usually provided on:

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

Ans : B

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

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8. 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

9. 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

10. 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

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

(a) gauge (b) direction and gradient

(c) direction (d) gradient Ans : C

12. 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

13. 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

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14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. Generally the shape of fish plate is:

(a) elliptical (b) bone shaped (c) circular (d) rectangular Ans : B

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

21. 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

22. Detonating signals are used:

(a) for noisy engines

(b) during foggy and cloudy weather

(c) for deaf drivers

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

23. 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

24. 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

25. 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

26. 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

27. 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

28. 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

29. Wider gauge permits:

(a) sleeper gradients (b) low axle load

(c) higher operating speeds (d) sharp curves Ans : C

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

(a) Steam engine (b) Diesel engine

(c) Electric engine (d) Shunting engine Ans : B

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31. 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

32. The creep in rails is measured in:

(a) cm/kg (b) cm (c) Kg/cm (d) kg cm Ans : B

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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

36. 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

37. 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

38. 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

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39. 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

4. 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

41. Sand is used as ballast in case of:

- (a) steel sleepers
- (b) wooden sleepers
- (c) reinforced concrete sleepers
- (d) cast iron sleepers Ans : D

42. 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

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

- (a) Tube railway (b) Underground railway
- (c) Mono railway (d) Railway Ans : B

44. 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

45. Creeping of rails will be reduced by using:

- (a) Bearing plates (b) Spikes (c) Chairs (d) Anchors Ans : D

46. 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

47. An expansion gap of is usually kept between the adjoining rail ends to allow for expansion of rail, due to variation in temperature.

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(a) 1 to 3 mm (b) 10 to 15 mm

(c) 6 to 8 mm (d) 3 to 5 mm Ans : C

48. 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

49. A dynamometer car is used for:

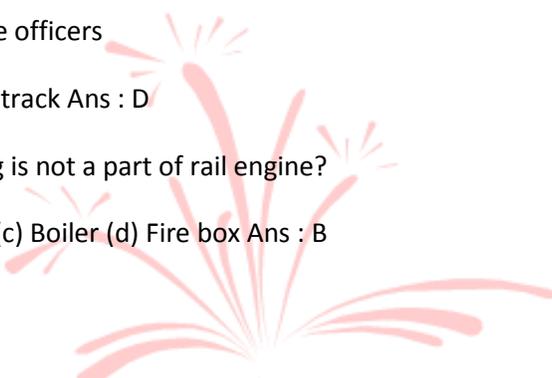
(a) Tourists (b) Dinning facilities

(c) Inspection of administrative officers

(d) Recording the condition of track Ans : D

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

(a) Tender (b) Steam turbine (c) Boiler (d) Fire box Ans : B



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