

Railways RRB FAQ - Psychometric & Aptitude Test 2017

Indian Railways RRB has already conducted two stages of their exam. The **third stage** is a **Psychometric Aptitude Test** for those in the **Non-Technical Popular Category (NTPC)**. This category includes the post of **Assistant Station Managers** and **Traffic Assistants** for whom the exam will be a **Computer-based test**. Generally, **35-150 Candidates** take the test at a time. You are given **10 minutes** to complete the test. Here is our **Railways RRB FAQ** for you who are soon giving the third stage of the exam.

Psychometric Aptitude Tests - Railways RRB

FAQ

Following is a list of Railways RRB FAQ for Assistant Station Managers and Traffic Assistants.

#1. What are psychometric tests?

Psychometric tests are assessments conducted to evaluate the overall candidate performance which includes **personality traits, knowledge, skills, attitudes, abilities, and potential** for the job being applied to.

#2. What are the different kinds of psychometric tests?

Yes, there are different kinds of psychometric tests. Some of the prominently used tests are

- **Aptitude Tests** - measuring cognitive abilities such as numeracy, literacy skills, spatial awareness, etc.

- **Behavioral Tests** - measuring suitability for particular job roles carried out by using tests for leadership, situational judgment tests, personality questionnaires and motivation tests.
- **Assessment Centre Exercises** - measuring job specific skills using simulation through various exercises in the professional environment

#3. Why are psychometric tests used?

Psychometric tests are used because they **allow the employer to decide if the candidate has the necessary skills and personality traits** for the job. Indian Railways conduct the psychometric tests through various kinds of questions to measure a candidate's **intelligence, depth perception, concentration, perceptual speed and personality.**

#4. What are the different types of Aptitude Tests for Railway RRB you will have to take?

Many psychometric tests are designed specifically for particular jobs. The available job categories are primarily for Non-Technical posts such as **Assistant Station Master, Assistant Drivers and Motorman.** You will have to give the test prescribed for the job you applied for.

The psychometric aptitude test that will be conducted for ASMs/ Traffic Assistants will be a **computer-based test.**

There are five types of Aptitude Tests you must take which are:

- **Intelligence Test**
- **Selective Attention Test**
- **Spatial Analysis Test**
- **Information Ordering Test.**
- **Personality Test**



#5. What are the various Sections in Aptitude Test for RRB?

You can go through our article for the details on the official notification for the **Psychometric Aptitude Test** here.

Sections in RRB Aptitude test in Detail

#6. What are T-scores?

T-scores are standardized scores on each dimension for each type. T-score is the **normalized score statistically formulated for application all over.**

#7. What is the criterion for qualifying the aptitude test and what is the formula to calculate T-score?

To qualify the aptitude tests, candidates should obtain **T-score ≥ 42** in each test.

The formula for computing the T-score is as under:

$$T = 50 + 10 \left(\frac{x - \text{Mean}}{SD} \right), \text{ (where } x \text{ is candidate's score in the test)}$$

#8. How should you calculate T-Score and Composite Score of a candidate in Aptitude Test?

Standard norms are applied uniformly to judge the suitability of all candidates.

Based on the Normalized T-score, the cut-off for Tests is determined. The **Mean of normalized T-score is 50** while its **SD is 10**. The basic parameters necessary for calculating T-score are Mean and Standard Deviation calculated from normalized sample. The T-score **range is 20 to 80**.

$$T = 50 + 10 \left(\frac{x - \text{Mean}}{SD} \right), \text{ (where } x \text{ is candidate's score in the test)}$$

The T-score for a test subject can be calculated in the following way:

Subject score on Test 1 = 20

Mean of Test 1 on normative sample = 14

SD of Test 1 on normative sample = 3

$$T = 50 + 10 \left(\frac{20 - 14}{3} \right) = 50 + 10 (2) = 70$$

Composite score is calculated the following way:

As weightage to aptitude test is 30, the composite score of the subject can be calculated as follows:

Composite T-score of a candidate having 5 tests in a battery is = 300

The max T-score a candidate can obtain having 5 tests in a battery is $(80 \times 5) = 400$.

The composite score out of 30 is:

* Out of 400, score candidate scored = 300

$$\text{Out of 30, score will be} = \left(\frac{300 \times 30}{400} \right) = 22.5$$

#9. How are a candidate's score in RRB examination and Aptitude Test calculated for selection?

A candidate's score in RRB examination and Aptitude Test are apportioned in the **ratio of 70:30** for preparing the final merit list.

#10. Why are scores of 5 tests generated when Aptitude test of Assistant Station Master consists of 4 tests?



In the paper-pencil mode used so far, the Aptitude test battery of Assistant Station Master consisted of 4 tests. The fourth test of personality assessed 2 different attributes; hence, five scores were generated. If a candidate failed in any one of the attributes, he/she was considered unsuitable for the job. However, now, the Aptitude Test of ASMs/Traffic Assistants will be conducted in the **CBT mode** where the test battery will have **5 different tests** instead of 4 as the previous one and so **six scores in total will be generated**.

#11. What should be done to score higher marks in psychometric tests?

Before the session - make sure you **get a good sleep; carry your hearing aid and glasses**, if any; and to **avoid rushing** at the last moment, **give yourself plenty of time to reach** the venue.

At the session - **pay attention** to all the given instructions; **ask questions** to the invigilator if necessary; **think about each question properly** before answering but try to answer quickly as the time is less; **avoid copying** as the neighbour can have a different set of questions; **avoid wasting time** on difficult questions; and try to solve as many questions as you can.

#12. Are there negative markings in Aptitude Test?

No, there are **no negative markings** in Aptitude Test as the tests are meant for assessing the cognitive attributes of a candidate.

#13. Are cut-off criteria for determining the suitability of candidates same throughout India?

The cut-off criteria for determining the suitability of candidates is **same in all RRBs throughout India**.

#14. Are there reservations in Aptitude Test?

There are **no reservations** in Aptitude test as the test is meant for recruiting Safety Categories of Staff.

#15. How can the tests help you?

The neutral and unbiased psychometric tests designed specifically for particular jobs can tell you where your **strengths and weaknesses** lie, how you can **adapt to the work environment** and how to **adjust to the job requirements**.

#16. How can the tests help Railways RRB select you?

Due to the tests, RRB can comprehensively know the strengths and weaknesses of each candidate and thus **choose a suitable candidate** for the job. There is also a **correlation between high score in psychometric tests (for particular jobs) and success in later work during the job**; this fact helps the RRB to select those who are more likely to work better later.

These were our Railways RRB FAQ for the third stage of the exam. We hope these were helpful. If you have more Railways RRB FAQ or have any other answers that you would like to share with your fellow candidates, join us on our Discuss page.

[Take me to Testbook Discuss](#)

If you have Railways RRB FAQ about selection list and marks that were recently announced, you can go through our article linked below:

[NTPC Railway RRB Results 2015](#)

