

# SSC JE

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

### PAPER - 1

OBJECTIVE QUESTION PRACTICE PAPER SET  
ANSWER KEY

# BASIC CONCEPTS - ANSWER KEY

Basic Concepts					Q. CODE - TS 1				
1.	d	2.	c	3.	c	4.	c	5.	a
6.	b	7.	b	8.	b	9.	d	10	b

Basic Concepts					Q. CODE - TS 2				
1.	a	2.	c	3.	b	4.	a	5.	b
6.	d	7.	a	8.	b	9.	c	10.	b

Basic Concepts					Q. CODE - TS 3				
1.	b	2.	c	3.	b	4.	b	5.	d
6.	a	7.	c	8.	d	9.	d	10	b

Basic Concepts					Q. CODE - TS 4				
1.	c	2.	d	3.	c	4.	b	5.	a
6.	a	7.	c	8.	d	9.	a	10.	a

Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 4				
1.	Effective Capacitance $C_T = C_1 + C_2$								

	$C_T = 8 + 8 = 16\mu F$
6.	$V = 230 V$ and $I = 1 A$ According to ohms law, $R = V/I$ $R = 230/1$ $R = 230\Omega$

Basic Concepts					Q. CODE - TS 5				
1.	a	2.	c	3.	d	4.	c	5.	a
6.	b	7.	b	8.	c	9.	b	10	c
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 5				
3.	Charge $Q = CV$ , If $V = \text{constant}$ , $Q$ is directly proportional to $C$ . It means that capacitor having large capacitance will store more charge.								
5.	$R = V^2/P = (200)^2/500 = 80\Omega$ External resistance $R_x$ connected series with the iron, then the total resistance $R_T$ is. $R_T = V^2/R$ $500 = (240)^2/80 + R_x = 35.2\Omega$								

Basic Concepts					Q. CODE - TS 6				
1.	d	2.	c	3.	a	4.	d	5.	b
6.	b	7.	c	8.	b	9.	c	10.	d

Basic Concepts					Q. CODE - TS 7				
1.	b	2.	a	3.	c	4.	c	5.	a
6.	b	7.	b	8.	a	9.	d	10	a
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 7				
7.	Energy stored in the capacitor, $E_C = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 = \frac{1}{2}(100 \times 10^{-6})(200)^2 = 2J$ When capacitor is discharged, whole energy converted into heat. Therefore, Heat = Energy = $2J$								

Basic Concepts					Q. CODE - TS 8				
1.	d	2.	d	3.	a	4.	b	5.	b
6.	d	7.	c	8.	a	9.	b	10.	b

Basic Concepts					Q. CODE - TS 9				
1.	c	2.	c	3.	a	4.	d	5.	c
6.	a	7.	a	8.	b	9.	d	10	b

Basic Concepts					Q. CODE - TS 10				
1.	c	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a	5.	a
6.	d	7.	b	8.	a	9.	b	10.	b

## CIRCUIT LAW - ANSWER KEY

Circuit Law					Q. CODE - TS 11				
1.	b	2.	d	3.	a	4.	b	5.	c
6.	a	7.	c	8.	c	9.	b	10	a
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 11				
4.	From the problem circuit, $V - 6 - 6 = 0$ $V = 12 V$								

Circuit Law					Q. CODE - TS 12				
1.	d	2.	c	3.	a	4.	b	5.	c
6.	d	7.	a	8.	a	9.	c	10.	b
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 12				
2.	$V_{th} = (0.1V_{th} \times 5) + 4$ $V_{th} - (0.5V_{th}) = 4$ $(0.5V_{th}) = 4$ $V_{th} = 4/0.5 = 8V$								

Circuit Law					Q. CODE - TS 13				
1.	d	2.	b	3.	c	4.	b	5.	b
6.	b	7.	a	8.	d	9.	b	10	d
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 13				
4.	<p>Power is maximum when <math>R_L = R_I</math>  <math>R_I = 4\Omega</math> and <math>V = 24 V</math>  <math>P_{Max} = V^2 / 4R_I = 24^2 / 8 = 576 / 16 = 36W</math></p>								

Circuit Law					Q. CODE - TS 14				
1.	c	2.	c	3.	a	4.	c	5.	a
6.	b	7.	d	8.	c	9.	a	10.	a
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 14				
3.	<p>Load voltage under maximum power transfer = <math>IR_L = \left( \frac{V}{R_L + R_I} \right) R_L</math>  <math>= \left( \frac{V}{2R_L} \right) R_L</math>  <math>= (V/2)</math>  <math>= (20/2) = 10V</math></p>								
6.	<p>By applying KCL, <math>I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3</math>  <math>50 = 30 + 10 + I_3</math>  <math>I_3 = 10mA</math></p>								

Circuit Law					Q. CODE - TS 15				
1.	d	2.	c	3.	b	4.	b	5.	b
6.	d	7.	c	8.	a	9.	d	10	d

Circuit Law					Q. CODE - TS 16				
1.	a	2.	b	3.	a	4.	d	5.	c
6.	c	7.	a	8.	c	9.	d	10.	d

Detailed Solution		Q. CODE - TS 16	
1.	$I = ? \quad V = 10 \text{ V and } R = 20\Omega$ $I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{10}{20} = 0.5A$		
7.	$R_N = R_{th} = (2\Omega    6\Omega) + 3\Omega$ $= (2 \times \frac{6}{2} + 6) + 3$ $= 4.5\Omega$		
8.	$I_N = 6A$ and $R_N = 200\Omega$ For maximum power transfer in the load, $R_L = R_N = 200\Omega$ Current through load $= \frac{I_N}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3A$ $P_{Max} = (3)^2 \times R_L = 9 \times 200 = 1800W$		
9.	According to ohms law, $I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{6}{1} = 6A$		

Circuit Law					Q. CODE - TS 17				
1.	a	2.	a	3.	b	4.	b	5.	c
6.	c	7.	a	8.	d	9.	d	10	b

Circuit Law					Q. CODE - TS 18				
1.	a	2.	d	3.	a	4.	b	5.	d
6.	d	7.	d	8.	b	9.	a	10.	a

Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 18				
2.	<p>When the 1 V voltage source is acting alone:            Current through <math>2\Omega</math> resistance in this case: <math>I' = -\frac{1}{3}A</math>            When the 1 A current source is acting alone:            The current through <math>2\Omega</math> resistance in this case: <math>I'' = 1 \times (\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{3}A</math>            By using super position theorem,  <math>I = I' + I''</math>  <math>I = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}</math>  <math>I = 0</math></p>								

Circuit Law					Q. CODE - TS 19				
1.	c	2.	c	3.	b	4.	a	5.	d
6.	d	7.	b	8.	c	9.	a	10	d

Circuit Law					Q. CODE - TS 20				
1.	b	2.	b	3.	b	4.	c	5.	d
6.	b	7.	c	8.	d	9.	c	10.	b
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 20				
9.	<p>By the current division rule;</p> $i_x = \left( \frac{50}{25 + 50} \right) X(-8) = -5.33A$								

## MAGNETIC CIRCUIT – ANSWER KEY

Magnetic Circuit					Q. CODE - TS 21				
1.	b	2.	c	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b
6.	c	7.	b	8.	c	9.	b	10	b
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 21				
10.	$P = Fv = BIlv$ $= 1.25 \times 10^{-3} \times 50 \times 0.1 \times 1$ $= 6.25 \times 10^{-3}$ $= 6.25mW$								

Magnetic Circuit					Q. CODE - TS 22				
1.	c	2.	a	3.	a	4.	c	5.	b
6.	a	7.	c	8.	a	9.	d	10.	b
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 22				
5.	$\text{Induced EMF } e = Bvl$ $= 0.7 \times 2 \times (10 \times 10^{-2})$ $= 0.14 V$								

Magnetic Circuit					Q. CODE - TS 23				
1.	b	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a	5.	a
6.	b	7.	b	8.	a	9.	a	10	b

Magnetic Circuit					Q. CODE - TS 24				
1.	b	2.	c	3.	a	4.	b	5.	a
6.	c	7.	a	8.	a	9.	d	10.	b

Magnetic Circuit					Q. CODE - TS 25				
1.	b	2.	c	3.	c	4.	d	5.	d
6.	a	7.	c	8.	a	9.	d	10	b

Magnetic Circuit					Q. CODE - TS 26				
1.	c	2.	b	3.	c	4.	a	5.	b
6.	c	7.	a	8.	d	9.	b	10.	b

Magnetic Circuit					Q. CODE - TS 27				
1.	a	2.	b	3.	b	4.	a	5.	a
6.	d	7.	c	8.	c	9.	d	10	a

Detailed Solution		Q. CODE - TS 27
2.	Number of turns, $N = 80$ Current, $I = 0.2$ $MMF = N.I = 0.2 \times 80 = 16$	

Magnetic Circuit					Q. CODE - TS 28				
1.	c	2.	a	3.	b	4.	d	5.	a
6.	a	7.	a	8.	c	9.	c	10.	d

Magnetic Circuit					Q. CODE - TS 29				
1.	c	2.	c	3.	b	4.	c	5.	d
6.	a	7.	c	8.	a	9.	b	10	d

Magnetic Circuit					Q. CODE - TS 30				
1.	c	2.	a	3.	a	4.	c	5.	d
6.	a	7.	a	8.	a	9.	b	10.	b

# AC FUNDAMENTALS - ANSWER KEY

AC Fundamentals					Q. CODE - TS 31				
1.	c	2.	b	3.	b	4.	a	5.	c
6.	c	7.	c	8.	b	9.	b	10	c
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 31				
8.	$R = 10\Omega, L = 0.01H, C = 100mF$ For series RLC circuit at resonance, $Q = \omega_r L / R$ $\omega_r = 1 / \sqrt{LC} = 1 / \sqrt{0.01 \times 100 \times 10^{-3}} = 31.623 \text{ r/s}$ $Q = \omega_r L / R = 31.623 \times 0.01 / 10 = 0.0316$								
9.	Series RLC resonance frequency, $f_r = 1 / 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$ All the components (R, L, C) are doubled, then $f = 1 / 2\pi\sqrt{2L \times 2C} = 1 / 4\pi\sqrt{LC}$ $f = f_r / 2$								

AC Fundamentals					Q. CODE - TS 32				
1.	b	2.	b	3.	a	4.	c	5.	a
6.	c	7.	b	8.	b	9.	c	10.	a

Detailed Solution		Q. CODE - TS 32
2.	Power Factor, $\cos\phi = R/Z = 30/50 = 0.6$ $X_C > X_L$ , circuit is capacitive in nature. Therefore, power factor is leading.	
8.	$V_C = Q \times \text{Supply Voltage}$ $= 40 \times 6$  $= 240 V$	

AC Fundamentals					Q. CODE - TS 33				
1.	b	2.	b	3.	c	4.	a	5.	c
6.	a	7.	d	8.	b	9.	d	10	b

AC Fundamentals					Q. CODE - TS 34				
1.	d	2.	a	3.	a	4.	d	5.	b
6.	a	7.	d	8.	d	9.	c	10.	c

Detailed Solution		Q. CODE - TS 34
5.	$V_R = 3V, V_L = 4V, V_C = 5V$ Magnitude of supply voltage, $V = \sqrt{V_R^2 + (V_C - V_L)^2}$ $V = \sqrt{3^2 + (5 - 4)^2}$ $V = \sqrt{10}$ $V = 3.162 V$	
8.	For a parallel RLC circuit, $Q = R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = 40\sqrt{\frac{0.25}{4}} = 10$	
10.	$P = VI \cos\phi$ $\cos\phi = P/VI = 220/200 \times 2 = 220/400$	

$\cos\phi = 0.55$
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AC Fundamentals					Q. CODE - TS 35				
1.	c	2.	c	3.	c	4.	b	5.	a
6.	c	7.	a	8.	d	9.	c	10	c
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 35				
1.	<p>Power consumed, <math>P = VI \cos\phi = VI(R/Z)</math></p> <p><math>I = (V/Z)</math></p> <p><math>Z = (V/I) = 200/20 = 10</math></p> <p><math>P = 200 \times 20 \times (6/10)</math></p> <p><math>P = 2400 \text{ W}</math></p>								

AC Fundamentals					Q. CODE - TS 36				
1.	d	2.	a	3.	b	4.	a	5.	b
6.	c	7.	b	8.	d	9.	d	10.	c

AC Fundamentals					Q. CODE - TS 37				
1.	d	2.	d	3.	a	4.	c	5.	c
6.	c	7.	b	8.	c	9.	a	10	a

AC Fundamentals					Q. CODE - TS 38				
1.	d	2.	c	3.	c	4.	b	5.	c
6.	a	7.	d	8.	a	9.	d	10.	c

Detailed Solution		Q. CODE - TS 38	
5.	Impedance at resonant frequency is minimum in series RLC circuit. So, when frequency increases or decreases, impedance value is increases.		
6.	$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 10^2 dt} = 10 V$		
7.	$f_r = 1/2\pi\sqrt{LC}$ $f \propto 1/\sqrt{C} = 1/\sqrt{16} = 1/4 \text{ Times}$		
10.	<p>Applied voltage, <math>V = \sqrt{V_R^2 + V_L^2}</math></p> $V = \sqrt{(250)^2 + (200)^2}$ <p style="text-align: right;"><math>V = 320V</math></p>		

AC Fundamentals					Q. CODE - TS 39				
1.	d	2.	d	3.	b	4.	b	5.	b
6.	c	7.	b	8.	c	9.	b	10	c

AC Fundamentals					Q. CODE - TS 40				
1.	d	2.	c	3.	d	4.	b	5.	d
6.	d	7.	a	8.	d	9.	a	10.	c

# MEASUREMENT AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS - ANSWER KEY

Measurements					Q. CODE - TS 41				
1.	d	2.	a	3.	c	4.	d	5.	c
6.	b	7.	d	8.	d	9.	d	10	b

Measurements					Q. CODE - TS 42				
1.	d	2.	a	3.	d	4.	b	5.	a
6.	d	7.	b	8.	c	9.	a	10.	c

Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 42				
4.	Peak voltage value if vertical distance between positive and negative peak is "a" and scale set is "b". $V = a \times b / 2 = 6 \times 3 / 2 = 18 / 2 = 9mV$								

Measurements					Q. CODE - TS 43				
1.	d	2.	c	3.	c	4.	b	5.	b
6.	d	7.	c	8.	b	9.	d	10	b

Measurements					Q. CODE - TS 44				
1.	a	2.	b	3.	b	4.	c	5.	a
6.	a	7.	a	8.	b	9.	c	10.	c
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 44				
10.	Total Power $P = 2000 + 1500 = 3500$								

Measurements					Q. CODE - TS 45				
1.	b	2.	a	3.	b	4.	c	5.	d
6.	a	7.	a	8.	c	9.	c	10	d
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 45				
3.	Meter reading = 1 X Average amplitude = 1 X 200 = 200 V								

Measurements					Q. CODE - TS 46				
1.	b	2.	b	3.	a	4.	b	5.	c
6.	c	7.	a	8.	d	9.	b	10.	d

Measurements					Q. CODE - TS 47				
1.	b	2.	b	3.	b	4.	a	5.	c
6.	a	7.	b	8.	c	9.	a	10	c

Measurements					Q. CODE - TS 48				
1.	a	2.	c	3.	a	4.	c	5.	c
6.	b	7.	d	8.	a	9.	c	10.	d

Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 48				
1.	Sensitivity = $1000\Omega / \text{volt}$ Full scale current = 1 mA Therefore, half the full scale current is 0.5 A.								
6.	Multiplying Power = $I / I_M$ <i>I</i> – Current of circuitry to be measured <i>I<sub>M</sub></i> – Current passing through ammeter $10 = 100 / I_M$ $I_M = 100 / 10 = 10\text{mA}$								

Measurements					Q. CODE - TS 49				
1.	b	2.	a	3.	b	4.	b	5.	a
6.	c	7.	a	8.	a	9.	b	10	c

Measurements					Q. CODE - TS 50				
1.	c	2.	d	3.	b	4.	c	5.	a
6.	b	7.	b	8.	c	9.	b	10	d

# ELECTRICAL MACHINES - ANSWER KEY

Electrical Machines					Q. CODE - TS 51				
1.	c	2.	d	3.	d	4.	a	5.	d
6.	c	7.	b	8.	d	9.	d	10	c
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 51				
2.	EMF equation, $E_g = \frac{\phi PNZ}{60A}$ A – Area of cross section. A = 2 for wave winding and A = P for lap winding								
7.	$I_a = ? , E = 200V, V = 220V, R_a = 0.5\Omega$ For motor, $E = V - I_a R_a$ $200 = 220 - I_a(0.5)$ $200 - 220 = -I_a(0.5)$ $-I_a = \frac{-20}{0.5} = 40A$								

Electrical Machines					Q. CODE - TS 52				
1.	b	2.	d	3.	d	4.	b	5.	a
6.	b	7.	d	8.	d	9.	a	10.	b
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 52				
1.	$f = 50Hz, V_s = E_1 = 6000, V_0 = E_2 = 250V, \phi_m = 0.06, N_1 = ?$ $E_1 = 4.44f\phi_m N_1$ $N_1 = \frac{E_1}{4.44f\phi_m} = \frac{6000}{4.44 \times 50 \times 0.06} = 450 \text{ Turns}$								
2.	Power transformer – 132kV / 11kV Isolation transformer – 230V / 230V Auto transformer – 220V / 240V								

	Welding transformer - 400V / 100V
4.	<p>Core loss, <math>P_i = VI_0 \cos \phi_0</math>  <math>P_i = 230 \times 5 \times 0.25</math>  <math>= 288W</math></p>
5.	<p>Load for maximum efficiency = Full load KVA <math>\times \sqrt{P_i/P_c}</math>  <math>= 100 \times \sqrt{1/2}</math>  <math>= 70.7 KVA</math></p>
6.	<p>Change in speed = no load speed - full load speed  <math>= 800 - 760</math>  <math>= 40 \text{ r.p.m}</math></p>

Electrical Machines					Q. CODE - TS 53				
1.	c	2.	d	3.	a	4.	b	5.	a
6.	b	7.	b	8.	d	9.	a	10	c

Electrical Machines					Q. CODE - TS 54				
1.	c	2.	b	3.	d	4.	d	5.	b
6.	b	7.	a	8.	b	9.	c	10.	c

Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 54				
5.	<p> <math>E_1 = 2000, E_2 = 200, N_2 = 40, N_1 = ?</math>  <math>\frac{E_2}{E_1} = \frac{N_2}{N_1}</math>  <math>\frac{200}{2000} = \frac{40}{N_1}</math>  <math>200N_1 = 2000 \times 40</math>  <math>N_1 = 400 \text{ Turns}</math> </p>								
9.	<p>Power transferred Inductively = <math>(1 - K) \times \text{Input}</math></p>								

$$= (1 - 0.8) \times 20$$

$$= 4 \text{ kW}$$

Electrical Machines					Q. CODE - TS 55				
1.	a	2.	a	3.	d	4.	b	5.	d
6.	c	7.	b	8.	b	9.	a	10	c
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 55				
7.	<p>The stator MMF at synchronous speed, <math>N_s = \frac{120f}{p} = \frac{120 \times 50}{6} = 1000 \text{ r.p.m}</math></p> <p>Full load speed <math>N = (1 - s) \times N_s</math>  <math>N = (1 - 0.03) \times 1000</math>  <math>N = (0.97) \times 1000</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><math>N = 970 \text{ r.p.m}</math></p>								

Electrical Machines					Q. CODE - TS 56				
1.	d	2.	b	3.	d	4.	c	5.	d
6.	c	7.	b	8.	d	9.	d	10.	c
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 56				
6.	<p><math>N_s = \frac{120f}{p} = \frac{120 \times 50}{4} = 1500 \text{ r.p.m}</math></p> <p><math>s = \frac{(N_s - N)}{N_s} \times 100</math></p> <p><math>0.5 = \frac{(1500 - N)}{1500} \times 100</math></p> <p><math>N = 1425 \text{ r.p.m}</math></p>								

Electrical Machines					Q. CODE - TS 57				
1.	a	2.	c	3.	d	4.	a	5.	a
6.	d	7.	b	8.	b	9.	c	10	b
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 57				
7.	<p>Output KVA for maximum efficiency = Full load KVA <math>\times \sqrt{P_i/P_c}</math></p> $= 500 \times \sqrt{500/2000}$ $= 250 \text{ KVA}$								
10.	<p><math>f_2 = sf_1 \Rightarrow 2 = s \times 50</math></p> $s = \frac{2}{50} = 0.04$ <p>Speed, <math>N = \frac{120f}{p} = \frac{120 \times 50(1-0.04)}{8} = 720 \text{ r.p.m}</math></p>								

Electrical Machines					Q. CODE - TS 58				
1.	b	2.	a	3.	c	4.	b	5.	b
6.	c	7.	a	8.	c	9.	d	10.	a
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 58				
6.	<p><math>I = (E - e)/R</math></p> $2 = (220 - e)/26 \Rightarrow 52 = 220 - e \Rightarrow e = 168 \text{ V}$								
9.	<p><math>\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{N_p}{N_s}</math></p> $N_p = \left(\frac{V_p}{V_s}\right) N_s \Rightarrow \left(\frac{230}{2300}\right) \times 1800 \Rightarrow 180$								

Electrical Machines					Q. CODE - TS 59				
1.	d	2.	a	3.	c	4.	b	5.	c
6.	b	7.	d	8.	c	9.	b	10.	c

Electrical Machines					Q. CODE - TS 60				
1.	b	2.	d	3.	b	4.	a	5.	b
6.	d	7.	b	8.	d	9.	d	10.	d

# SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES - ANSWER KEY

Synchronous Machine					Q. CODE - TS 61				
1.	c	2.	d	3.	d	4.	c	5.	b
6.	a	7.	c	8.	c	9.	a	10	d
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 61				
1.	$f = \frac{PN_s}{120}$ <p>Where <math>P</math> – Number of poles  <math>N_s</math> – synchronous speed  <math>f</math> – frequency</p>								
2.	Synchronous motor is that its power factor can be controlled by variation of its field current. This is the reason why in most large industrial installation part of the load is usually handled by synchronous motor which are operated at leading power factor.								
10.	$f = \frac{PN_s}{120}$ $f = \frac{8 \times 900}{120}$ $f = 60\text{Hz}$								

Synchronous Machine					Q. CODE - TS 62				
1.	c	2.	d	3.	c	4.	d	5.	b
6.	a	7.	d	8.	b	9.	d	10.	a

Synchronous Machine					Q. CODE - TS 63				
1.	b	2.	d	3.	d	4.	c	5.	b
6.	b	7.	c	8.	d	9.	a	10.	c

Synchronous Machine					Q. CODE - TS 64				
1.	b	2.	a	3.	d	4.	a	5.	b
6.	a	7.	d	8.	d	9.	a	10.	a

Synchronous Machine					Q. CODE - TS 65				
1.	d	2.	a	3.	d	4.	c	5.	b
6.	c	7.	a	8.	a	9.	a	10.	a

Synchronous Machine					Q. CODE - TS 66				
1.	d	2.	c	3.	b	4.	c	5.	d
6.	a	7.	a	8.	b	9.	d	10.	d

Synchronous Machine					Q. CODE - TS 67				
1.	a	2.	c	3.	a	4.	b	5.	d
6.	d	7.	c	8.	b	9.	d	10.	a

Detailed Solution		Q. CODE - TS 67
6.	$\text{Synchronous Speed, } N_s = \frac{120f}{P} = \frac{120 \times 50}{10} = 600 \text{ r.p.m}$ $\omega_s = \frac{600 \times 2\pi}{60} = 20\pi \text{ rad/sec}$ $\text{Power} = T\omega = \frac{50}{\pi} \times 20\pi = 1000 \text{ W}$	

Synchronous Machine					Q. CODE - TS 68				
1.	d	2.	a	3.	d	4.	a	5.	a
6.	b	7.	b	8.	c	9.	d	10.	a

Synchronous Machine					Q. CODE - TS 69				
1.	a	2.	d	3.	c	4.	d	5.	c
6.	c	7.	d	8.	c	9.	d	10.	d

Synchronous Machine					Q. CODE - TS 70				
1.	a	2.	b	3.	c	4.	c	5.	a
6.	d	7.	a	8.	a	9.	a	10.	d

# GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION - ANSWER KEY

Generation, Transmission and Distribution					Q. CODE - TS 71				
1.	d	2.	a	3.	c	4.	a	5.	b
6.	b	7.	d	8.	a	9.	d	10	c
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 71				
4.	<i>Reserve Capacity = Plant capacity – Maximum demand</i> <i>Reserve Capacity = 22000 – 20000</i> <i>Reserve Capacity = 2000KW</i>								

Generation, Transmission and Distribution					Q. CODE - TS 72				
1.	c	2.	c	3.	d	4.	c	5.	c
6.	a	7.	c	8.	d	9.	b	10.	c
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 72				
9.	$P.S.M = \frac{\text{Fault Current}}{\text{Pickup current}} = \frac{30}{7.5} = 4$								

Generation, Transmission and Distribution					Q. CODE - TS 73				
1.	a	2.	a	3.	d	4.	d	5.	d
6.	b	7.	a	8.	d	9.	c	10	a
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 73				
5.	$\begin{aligned} \text{Zero sequence component} &= \frac{1}{3} X [\text{Maximum demand}] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} X [15] \\ &= 5A \end{aligned}$								

Generation, Transmission and Distribution					Q. CODE - TS 74				
1.	b	2.	d	13.	c	14.	d	15.	b
16.	c	17.	c	18.	a	19.	b	20.	a
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 74				
10.	$SIL = \frac{(KV)^2}{Z_s} = \frac{(400)^2}{400} = 400MW$								

Generation, Transmission and Distribution					Q. CODE - TS 75				
1.	b	2.	d	3.	c	4.	a	5.	d
6.	d	7.	a	8.	a	9.	b	10	c

Generation, Transmission and Distribution					Q. CODE - TS 76				
1.	a	2.	c	3.	d	4.	c	5.	d
6.	a	7.	a	8.	d	9.	a	10.	a

Generation, Transmission and Distribution					Q. CODE - TS 77				
1.	b	2.	b	3.	b	4.	c	5.	d
6.	b	7.	b	8.	a	9.	d	10	a

Generation, Transmission and Distribution					Q. CODE - TS 78				
11.	c	12.	d	13.	a	14.	b	15.	d
16.	c	17.	d	18.	c	19.	a	20.	d

Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 78				
8.	Maximum value of Restriking voltage, $V = 2 X E_{Peak}$ $V = 2 X \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} X \sqrt{2}$ $= 2 X 11.56 X 1.414$ $= 32.7KV$								

Generation, Transmission and Distribution					Q. CODE - TS 79				
1.	d	2.	c	3.	d	4.	b	5.	c
6.	d	7.	c	8.	d	9.	c	10	d

Generation, Transmission and Distribution					Q. CODE - TS 80				
1.	b	2.	b	3.	b	4.	a	5.	a
6.	a	7.	a	8.	d	9.	d	10	c

## ESTIMATION AND COSTING - ANSWER KEY

Estimation and Costing					Q. CODE - TS 81				
1.	b	2.	a	3.	a	4.	b	5.	a
6.	d	7.	c	8.	a	9.	c	10.	c

Estimation and Costing					Q. CODE - TS 82				
1.	a	2.	a	3.	d	4.	a	5.	d
6.	d	7.	a	8.	b	9.	b	10.	a

Estimation and Costing					Q. CODE - TS 83				
1.	d	2.	a	3.	a	4.	c	5.	b
6.	d	7.	b	8.	d	9.	c	10.	a

Estimation and Costing					Q. CODE - TS 84				
1.	d	2.	c	3.	d	4.	c	5.	b
6.	d	7.	c	8.	c	9.	a	10.	b

Estimation and Costing					Q. CODE - TS 85				
1.	d	2.	b	3.	b	4.	a	5.	d
6.	a	7.	b	8.	d	9.	b	10.	b

Estimation and Costing					Q. CODE - TS 86				
1.	d	2.	a	3.	c	4.	a	5.	b
6.	d	7.	b	8.	c	9.	c	10.	b

Estimation and Costing					Q. CODE - TS 87				
1.	a	2.	d	3.	b	4.	b	5.	a
6.	d	7.	a	8.	c	9.	b	10.	a

Estimation and Costing					Q. CODE - TS 88				
1.	a	2.	c	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b
6.	d	7.	b	8.	a	9.	d	10.	d

Estimation and Costing					Q. CODE - TS 89				
1.	a	2.	b	3.	c	4.	a	5.	d

6.	d	7.	c	8.	d	9.	d	10	c
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Estimation and Costing					Q. CODE - TS 90				
1.	c	2.	d	3.	c	4.	b	5.	d
6.	a	7.	c	8.	b	9.	c	10.	d

## UTILIZATION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY - ANSWER KEY

Utilization of Electrical Energy					Q. CODE - TS 91				
1.	a	2.	d	3.	a	4.	b	5.	a
6.	c	7.	b	8.	d	9.	b	10	d

Utilization of Electrical Energy					Q. CODE - TS 92				
1.	a	2.	a	3.	b	4.	c	5.	c
6.	a	7.	d	8.	a	9.	b	10.	a

Utilization of Electrical Energy					Q. CODE - TS 93				
1.	a	2.	b	3.	c	4.	d	5.	a
6.	b	7.	c	8.	c	9.	c	10	c

Utilization of Electrical Energy					Q. CODE - TS 94				
1.	a	2.	a	3.	c	4.	b	5.	d
6.	c	7.	d	8.	c	9.	d	10.	d

Utilization of Electrical Energy					Q. CODE - TS 95				
1.	c	2.	a	3.	d	4.	d	5.	c
6.	c	7.	c	8.	d	9.	c	10	b

Utilization of Electrical Energy					Q. CODE - TS 96				
1.	d	2.	d	3.	b	4.	c	5.	d
6.	c	7.	d	8.	d	9.	b	10.	d

Utilization of Electrical Energy					Q. CODE - TS 97				
1.	b	2.	d	3.	c	4.	d	5.	c
6.	a	7.	a	8.	a	9.	b	10	b

Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 97				
6.	$Area, A = \pi d^2 / 4 = 44.18m^2$ and $E = 800 lux$ Flux reaching the surface = $800 \times 44.18 = 35,344 lm$ Total flux per lamp = $35,344 / 0.4 = 88,360 lm$ Lamp wattage = $88360 / 20 = 4420 watt$								
9.	Total flux = $4 \times 3.14 \times 50$ = $628 lumans$								
10.	$Illumination = candle Power / Square of distance$ $Candle Power = 6 \times (5)^2 = 150$								

Utilization of Electrical Energy					Q. CODE - TS 98				
1.	b	2.	b	3.	a	4.	d	5.	c
6.	c	7.	d	8.	d	9.	d	10.	d
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 98				
4.	$Flux, \phi = 4\pi L = 4 \times 3.14 \times 3.53 \times 10^{27}$ $\phi = 4.43 \times 10^{28} lm$								

Utilization of Electrical Energy					Q. CODE - TS 99				
1.	c	2.	a	3.	b	4.	a	5.	c
6.	c	7.	b	8.	a	9.	c	10.	a
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 99				
2.	$Maximum\ illumination, = (C.P/h^2) = (600/10^2) = 6\ lux.$								

Utilization of Electrical Energy					Q. CODE - TS 100				
1.	d	2.	c	3.	d	4.	b	5.	c
6.	a	7.	c	8.	c	9.	c	10.	d
Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 100				
2.	$Lumen\ per\ watt = \left( \frac{Output\ of\ lamp\ in\ lumens}{Wattage\ of\ lamp} \right)$ $= (1200/240 \times 0.2) = 25$								

# BASIC ELECTRONICS - ANSWER KEY

Basic Electronics					Q. CODE - TS 101				
1.	b	2.	b	3.	a	4.	b	5.	d
6.	a	7.	d	8.	d	9.	c	10	c

Basic Electronics					Q. CODE - TS 102				
1.	b	2.	c	3.	d	4.	b	5.	c
6.	c	7.	b	8.	b	9.	d	10.	d

Basic Electronics					Q. CODE - TS 103				
1.	d	2.	c	3.	c	4.	c	5.	b
6.	d	7.	a	8.	b	9.	c	10	a

Basic Electronics					Q. CODE - TS 104				
1.	b	2.	b	3.	a	4.	c	5.	b
6.	d	7.	d	8.	a	9.	c	10.	c

Basic Electronics					Q. CODE - TS 105				
1.	c	2.	b	3.	b	4.	d	5.	b
6.	a	7.	b	8.	b	9.	d	10	a

Basic Electronics					Q. CODE - TS 106				
1.	b	2.	a	3.	c	4.	d	5.	b
6.	a	7.	c	8.	c	9.	a	10.	a

Basic Electronics					Q. CODE - TS 107				
1.	c	2.	d	3.	a	4.	c	5.	a
6.	b	7.	a	8.	a	9.	b	10	d

Detailed Solution					Q. CODE - TS 107				
6.	$I_E = 25mA, I_C = 20mA$ $\alpha = I_C / I_E = 20 / 25 = 0.8$								

Basic Electronics					Q. CODE - TS 108				
1.	a	2.	a	3.	d	4.	d	5.	c
6.	d	7.	a	8.	b	9.	b	10.	c

Basic Electronics					Q. CODE - TS 109				
1.	c	2.	b	3.	a	4.	d	5.	d
6.	b	7.	c	8.	d	9.	c	10.	d

Basic Electronics					Q. CODE - TS 110				
1.	c	2.	c	3.	c	4.	c	5.	c
6.	a	7.	a	8.	a	9.	b	10.	a

## GENERAL AWARENESS - ANSWER KEY

General Awareness					Q. CODE - TS 111				
1.	a	2.	a	3.	b	4.	b	5.	b
6.	a	7.	c	8.	b	9.	b	10.	d

General Awareness					Q. CODE - TS 112				
1.	c	2.	b	3.	c	4.	b	5.	c
6.	d	7.	c	8.	c	9.	b	10.	a

General Awareness					Q. CODE - TS 113				
1.	a	2.	d	3.	b	4.	a	5.	a
6.	a	7.	c	8.	d	9.	c	10.	d

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE & REASONING – ANSWER KEY

General Intelligence and Reasoning					Q. CODE - TS 114				
1.	c	2.	d	3.	b	4.	a	5.	b
6.	d	7.	c	8.	c	9.	a	10.	d

General Intelligence and Reasoning					Q. CODE - TS 115				
1.	a	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b
6.	b	7.	d	8.	b	9.	d	10.	c

General Intelligence and Reasoning					Q. CODE - TS 116				
1.	c	2.	b	3.	b	4.	a	5.	c
6.	c	7.	d	8.	c	9.	a	10.	d

# FULL LENGTH TEST PAPER - ANSWER KEY

Full Length Practice Set					Q. CODE - TS 117				
<b>Part - A (General Intelligence and Reasoning)</b>									
1.	a	2.	d	3.	c	4.	b	5.	d
6.	d	7.	c	8.	c	9.	d	10.	c
11.	d	12.	d	13.	d	14.	c	15.	b
16.	c	17.	d	18.	a	19.	a	20.	b
21.	d	22.	b	23.	a	24.	c	25.	c
26.	c	27.	c	28.	c	29.	b	30.	d
31.	b	32.	c	33.	a	34.	c	35.	a
36.	b	37.	a	38.	c	39.	c	40.	b
41.	a	42.	a	43.	d	44.	c	45.	b
46.	b	47.	d	48.	c	49.	a	50.	b
<b>Part - B (General Awareness)</b>									
51.	d	52.	b	53.	c	54.	a	55.	b
56.	c	57.	c	58.	c	59.	c	60.	d
61.	a	62.	c	63.	c	64.	a	65.	b
66.	c	67.	c	68.	c	69.	c	70.	b

71.	c	72.	c	73.	b	74.	d	75.	d
76.	b	77.	a	78.	d	79.	b	80.	a
81.	c	82.	d	83.	b	84.	c	85.	b
86.	b	87.	c	88.	d	89.	d	90.	b
91.	d	92.	c	93.	a	94.	b	95.	b
96.	d	97.	c	98.	d	99.	c	100.	c
<b>Part – C (Electrical Engineering)</b>									
101.	a	102.	b	103.	a	104.	a	105.	d
106.	b	107.	c	108.	a	109.	a	110.	a
111.	d	112.	a	113.	b	114.	c	115.	c
116.	d	117.	d	118.	d	119.	d	120.	b
121.	a	122.	d	123.	c	124.	b	125.	b
126.	a	127.	b	128.	b	129.	a	130.	c
131.	a	132.	b	133.	d	134.	c	135.	d
136.	d	137.	c	138.	b	139.	a	140.	c
141.	a	142.	b	143.	a	144.	b	145.	a
146.	c	147.	d	148.	a	149.	b	150.	d
151.	c	152.	c	153.	d	154.	c	155.	c
156.	b	157.	b	158.	c	159.	c	160.	b
161.	a	162.	b	163.	c	164.	d	165.	d

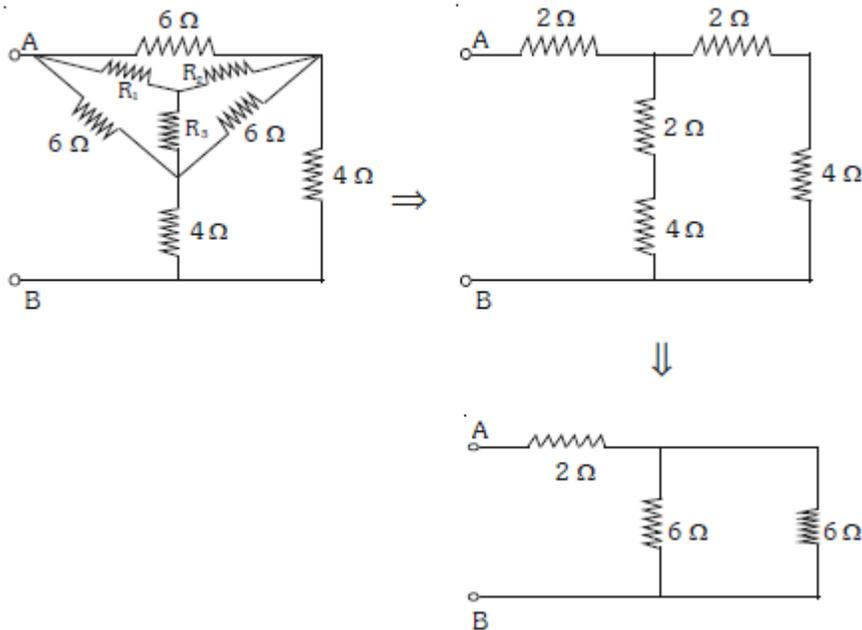
166.	c	167.	d	168.	b	169.	b	170.	b
171.	a	172.	b	173.	b	174.	b	175.	d
176.	d	177.	b	178.	c	179.	d	180.	b
181.	a	182.	a	183.	d	184.	c	185.	a
186.	c	187.	a	188.	d	189.	c	190.	d
191.	c	192.	a	193.	d	194.	b	195.	c
196.	d	197.	b	198.	a	199.	d	200.	c

### Full Length Practice Set - 1 Detailed Solution

7.	$18:5 :: 12:?$ $\frac{18}{3} - 1 = 5$ and $\frac{12}{3} - 1 = 3$
8.	$5:21 :: 7:?$ $(5 \times 5) - 4 = 21$ and $(7 \times 7) - 6 = 43$
9.	$3:27 :: 4:?$ $3^3 = 27$ and $4^3 = 64$
13.	Option a, b and c backward motion. Option d alone forward motion.
15.	Option a, b and d are from vowels and option c is not from vowels.
17.	Option a, b and c are prime number and Option d is not prime number
18.	Option b, c and d natural numbers.
26.	4, 6, 9, 12 and 14 are composite number. But 7 is prime number

31.	Portal → It is a type of door. Other options are windows.
40.	$63 \times 24 + 8 \div 4 + 2 - 3 = ?$ $63 - 24 \div 8 + 4 \div 2 \times 3 = ?$ $63 - 3 + 2 \times 3 = 66$
110.	$D = 100 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ and $\tau = 100 \mu\text{s}$ . The diffusion length, $L = \sqrt{D \cdot \tau}$ $L = \sqrt{100 \times 100 \times 10^{-6}} = 0.1 \text{ cm}$ .
114.	$V = 220, R_a = 1 \Omega, I_a = 20 \text{ A}$ Running as motor: $E = V - I_a R_a$ $E = 220 - (20)(1) = 200 \text{ V}$ Running as generator: $E = V + I_a R_a$ $E = 220 + (20)(1) = 240 \text{ V}$ Difference = $240 - 200 = 40 \text{ V}$
115.	Copper loss = $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times 2400 = 600 \text{ W}$
116.	$x = \sqrt{\frac{P_i}{P_c}} = \sqrt{\frac{400}{600}} = 0.817$ Load at which maximum efficiency, = "x" X Full load KVA = "0.817" X 50 = 40.83 KVA
121.	$X_{PU} = X_{Actual} / Z_b$ $Z_b = (KV_b)^2 / MVA_b = (10)^2 / 100 = 1 \Omega$ $X_{PU} = X_{Actual} / Z_b = \frac{6}{1} = 6 \text{ PU}$

130.	$Z_{23} = Z_{32} = 1/Y_{23} = 1/-(j20) = j0.2$
138.	<p><i>Diversity factor = Sum of individual maximum demand / Maximum demand</i></p> $= (2000 + 800 + 200 + 400) / 2500$ $= (3400) / 2500$ $= 1.36$
143.	$G = \frac{\Delta R/R}{\Delta l/l}$ $\Delta R/R = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ $\Delta R = 120 \times 2 \times 10^{-5} = 2.4 \times 10^{-3} \Omega$
155.	<p>Temperature rise = <math>50 - 30 = 30^{\circ}C</math>  Resistance increases 0.393% at every degree.  Therefore, <math>30 \times 0.393 = 11.79\%</math>. This represents an increase of <math>0.1179 \times 40</math> ohm in resistance or 4.716 ohm. Therefore, <math>50^{\circ}C \Rightarrow 40 + 4.716 = 44.716 \Omega</math></p>
158.	<p>The given circuit is open circuited, therefore no current flows through the resistor. No voltage drops across the resistor. Therefore, <math>V = 8V</math>.</p>
160.	<p>Replacing the current source and its <math>2 \Omega</math> parallel resistance with an equivalent voltage source in series with a <math>2 \Omega</math> resistance.</p> $I = \frac{4 - 2}{2 + 2} = 0.5A$ $V_{th} = V_{ab} = 2 \times 0.5 + (-4) = -3V$



162.

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{AB} &= 2 + \left( \frac{6 \times 6}{6 + 6} \right) \\
 &= 2 + \left( \frac{36}{12} \right) \\
 &= 5\Omega
 \end{aligned}$$

163.

An ideal voltage source should provide constant voltage drop irrespective of the value of current flowing through it. As the internal resistance in case of ideal voltage source is zero.

164.

$1\mu F, 1\mu F$  and  $2\mu F$  are connected in parallel,

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_T &= C_1 + C_2 + C_3 \\
 &= 1 + 1 + 2 \\
 &= 4\mu F
 \end{aligned}$$

165.

Apply KVL,  $V_B = V_A + 3 - (3 \times 1) - (3 \times 6)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_A - V_B &= 3 - (3 \times 1) - (3 \times 6) \\
 V_A - V_B &= 18V
 \end{aligned}$$

171.

Coil span =  $(16 - 1) = 15$  slots  $\rightarrow$  Which falls short by three slots

$$\alpha = \frac{180^\circ \times 3}{18} = 30^\circ$$

Pitch factor for fundamental:

$$K_p = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{30^\circ}{2} = 0.966$$

Pitch factor for 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonics:

$$K_p = \cos \alpha/2 = 3X30/2 = 0.707$$

$$Q = CV$$

$$r = 1/4\pi\epsilon_0$$

187.  $V = Q/4\pi\epsilon_0 r = Q/4\pi\epsilon_0 \times 4\pi\epsilon_0 = Q \text{ volts}$

$$Q = CV = CQ$$

Therefore  $C = 1 F$