

**Electrical
Engineering**

**BILINGUAL
MASTER GUIDE**

CBT 2

Computer Based Test - Stage 2

इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरिंग

RRB-JE

Previous Year Questions Paper With Solutions

TECHNICAL

**Complete in-Depth Solutions of All Question | Topic-wise Bifurcation of Questions
Also Useful for State-AE/JE, PSUs and PSCs Exams**



Published by



Corporate Office: # 100-102, Ram Nagar, Bambala Puliya, Toll Tax,
Tonk Road, Pratap Nagar, Jaipur (Rajasthan)-302033
E-Mail : engineers.academy.india@gmail.com
Website : www.engineersacademy.org
Helpline Number : +91 8094441777

All Rights Reserved :

This book or part there of cannot be translated or reproduced in any form (except for review or criticism) without the written permission from the Publishers.

ISBN : 978-93-93531-04-9

First Edition : 2022

Without prior written permission of publisher and author, no person/publisher/institute should use full part of the text/design/question/material of the book. If any body/publisher/institute is found in default legal action will be taken accordingly.

Price : ₹600.00

Although every effort has been made to avoid mistakes and omissions, there may be possibility some mistakes been left inadvertently. This book is released with the understanding that neither author nor publisher will be responsible in any manner for mistakes/permissions in the book. Dispute, if any, shall be subject to Jaipur (Rajasthan) Jurisdiction only.

Visit www.eapublications.org for buying books online.

Preface

Railway Recruitment Board-Junior Engineer has always been preferred by Engineers due to job stability. Indian Railways is one of the biggest Government employers in India. With the exam being just a few months away, it is time for the candidates planning to appear for the exam to pull up their socks and start their RRB-JE preparation.

The RRB-JE exam is conducted in two stages as shown in table given below.

RRB Exam	Subjects	Total Ques.	Total Marks	Duration
CBT – 1	Quantitative Aptitude	30	100	90 Min.
	General Intelligence & Reasoning	25		
	General Awareness	15		
	General Science	30		
CBT – 2	General Awareness	15	150	120 Min.
	Physics and Chemistry	15		
	Basics of Computer and Applications	10		
	Basics of Environment and Pollution control	10		
	Technical Abilities	100		

We hope this book will be proved an important tool to succeed in RRB-JE and Sr. Section Engineer Exams.

It is earnestly hoped that with the extensive additions and revisions, the present edition will facilitate the students not only in preparing themselves for competitive examinations but also in preparing for their regular examinations and prove more useful to the students than the earlier editions.

Even though, enough readings were given for correcting the error and printing mistakes, due to human tendency there could be some minor typos in the book. If any such typos found, they will be highly appreciated and in incorporated in the next edition. Also, please provide your valuable suggestions at :engineers.academy.india@gmail.com

All the Best!



Engineers Academy Editorial Board

SYLLABUS

1. Basic concepts

Concepts of resistance, inductance, capacitance, and various factors affecting them. Concepts of current, voltage, power, energy and their units.

2. Circuit law

Kirchhoff's law, Simple Circuit solution using network theorems.

3. Magnetic Circuit:

Concepts of flux, mmf, reluctance, Different kinds of magnetic materials, Magnetic calculations for conductors of different configuration e.g. straight, circular, solenoidal, etc. Electromagnetic induction, self and mutual induction.

4. AC Fundamentals:

Instantaneous, peak, R.M.S. and average values of alternating waves, Representation of sinusoidal wave form, simple series and parallel AC Circuits consisting of R.L. and C, Resonance, Tank Circuit. Poly Phase system – star and delta connection, 3 phase power, DC and sinusoidal response of R-L and R-C circuit.

5. Measurement and measuring instruments:

Measurement of power (1 phase and 3 phase, both active and re-active) and energy, 2 wattmeter method of 3 phase power measurement. Measurement of frequency and phase angle. Ammeter and voltmeter (both moving coil and moving iron type), extension of range wattmeter, Multimeters, Megger, Energy meter AC Bridges. Use of CRO, Signal Generator, CT, PT and their uses. Earth Fault detection.

6. Electrical Machines:

- (a) D.C. Machine Construction, Basic Principles of D.C. motors and generators, their characteristics, speed control and starting of D.C. Motors. Method of braking motor, Losses and efficiency of D.C. Machines.
- (b) 1 phase and 3 phase transformers – Construction, Principles of operation, equivalent circuit, voltage regulation, O.C. and S.C. Tests, Losses and efficiency. Effect of voltage, frequency and wave form on losses. Parallel operation of 1 phase / 3 phase transformers. Auto transformers.
- (c) 3 phase induction motors, rotating magnetic field, principle of operation, equivalent circuit, torque-speed characteristics, starting and speed control of 3 phase induction motors. Methods of braking, effect of voltage and frequency variation on torque speed characteristics, Fractional Kilowatt Motors and Single Phase Induction Motors: Characteristics and applications.

7. Synchronous Machines

Generation of 3-phase e.m.f. armature reaction, voltage regulation, parallel operation of two alternators, synchronizing, control of active and reactive power. Starting and applications of synchronous motors.

8. Generation, Transmission and Distribution

Different types of power stations, Load factor, diversity factor, demand factor, cost of generation, inter-connection of power stations. Power factor improvement, various types of tariffs, types of faults, short circuit current for symmetrical faults.

Switchgears and Protection: Rating of circuit breakers, Principles of arc extinction by oil and air, H.R.C. Fuses, Protection against earth leakage / over current, etc. Buchholz relay, Merz-Price system of protection of generators & transformers, protection of feeders and bus bars. Lightning arresters, various transmission and distribution system, comparison of conductor materials, efficiency of different system. Cable – Different type of cables, cable rating and derating factor.

9. Estimation and costing

Estimation of lighting scheme, electric installation of machines and relevant IE rules. Earthing practices and IE Rules.

10. Utilization of Electrical Energy

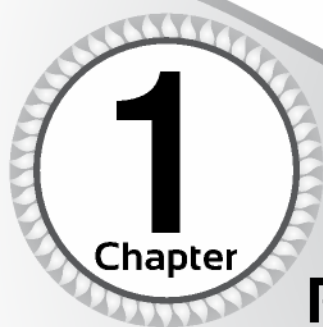
Illumination, Electric heating, Electric welding, Electroplating, Electric drives and motors.

11. Basic Electronics

Working of various electronic devices e.g. P N Junction diodes, Transistors (NPN and PNP type), BJT and JFET. Simple circuits using these devices.

CONTENTS

S.No.	TOPIC	Page No.
1.	Basic Electronics	01 – 32
2.	Circuit Theory	33 – 61
3.	Electrical Machine	62 – 101
4.	Measurement	102 – 131
5.	Digital Electronics	132 – 144
6.	Power System	145 – 160
7.	Power Electronics	161 – 167



Chapter

Basic Electronics

RRB Previous Year Questions

RRB : JUNIOR ENGINEER

1. Main element of a filter circuit that reduces the A.C. component in the output is
(a) resistor (b) inductor
(c) transformer (d) capacitor
[RRB JE 2014]
2. Which is NOT correct for oscillators.
(a) Signals may be sine wave
(b) Signals may be square wave
(c) Signals may be Half Sine wave
(d) Signals broadcast by radio transmitters are example of oscillator signals
[RRB JE 2014]
3. Theoretically, a bridge rectifier has a maximum efficiency of
(a) 84% (b) 48.2%
(c) 82.2% (d) 81.2%
[RRB JE 2014]
4. A frequency tuning electronic circuit would consist of
(a) an inductor and a capacitor
(b) an inductor and a resistor
(c) two inductors
(d) two capacitors
[RRB JE 2014]
5. For stabilizing the gain of an amplifier
(a) Positive feedback is used
(b) no feedback is used
(c) negative feedback is used
(d) input voltage is varied
[RRB JE 2014]
1. फिल्टर परिपथ का मुख्य तत्व जो आउटपुट के A.C. घटक को कम करता है, वह है
(a) प्रतिरोध (b) प्रेरकत्व
(c) ट्रांसफॉर्मर (d) संधारित्र
[RRB JE 2014]
2. जो दोलित्र के लिए सही नहीं है ?
(a) संकेत ज्या तरंग हो सकते हैं
(b) संकेत वर्गाकार तरंग हो सकते हैं
(c) संकेत अर्द्ध ज्या तरंग हो सकते हैं
(d) रेडियो ट्रांसमीटर द्वारा प्रसारित संकेत दोलित्र संकेत उदाहरण है
[RRB JE 2014]
3. सैद्धांतिक रूप से, एक सेतु दिष्टकारी की दक्षता
(a) 84% (b) 48.2%
(c) 82.2% (d) 81.2%
[RRB JE 2014]
4. एक आवृत्ति ट्यूनिंग इलेक्ट्रॉनिक परिपथ से मिलकर बनता है –
(a) एक प्रेरकत्व और एक संधारित्र
(b) एक प्रेरकत्व और एक प्रतिरोध
(c) दो प्रेरकत्व
(d) दो संधारित्र
[RRB JE 2014]
5. एक प्रवर्धक की लब्धि को स्थायी करने के लिए
(a) धनात्मक फिडबैक का उपयोग किया जाता है
(b) कोई फिडबैक उपयोग नहीं किया जाता
(c) ऋणात्मक फिडबैक का उपयोग किया जाता है
(d) इनपुट वोल्टेज को परिवर्तित किया जाता है
[RRB JE 2014]

6. Which of the following Amplifiers produces the least distortion ?

(a) Class A (b) Class B
(c) Class AB (d) Class C

[RRB JE 2014]

7. By which of the following, the intrinsic semiconductor Silicon should be doped in order to obtain p-type semi-conductor?

(a) Boron (b) Phosphorous
(c) Gallium (d) None of these

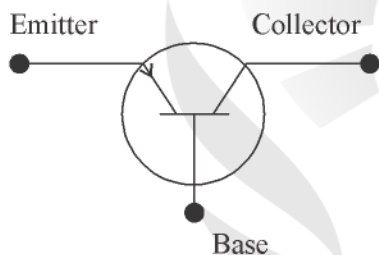
[RRB JE 2014]

8. Flow of electrons in circuit constitutes

(a) Magnetic charge
(b) an e.m.f
(c) an electric current
(d) an electric charge

[RRB JE 2014]

9. Figure shown below represents a



(a) a power diode (b) Zener Diode
(c) NPN Transistor (d) PNP Transistor

[RRB JE 2014]

10. An element whose atoms have three valance electrons, the example of such element is

(a) Silicon (b) Copper
(c) Germanium (d) Aluminium

[RRB JE 2014]

11. A tunnel diode is

(a) High-resistivity P-N junction diode
(b) A slow switching device
(c) An amplifying device
(d) A very heavily doped P-N junction diode

[RRB JE 2014]

6. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा प्रवर्धक सबसे कम विकृति पैदा करता है

(a) श्रेणी A (b) श्रेणी B
(c) श्रेणी AB (d) श्रेणी C

[RRB JE 2014]

7. शुद्ध अर्ध-चालक सिलिकॉन को P-प्रकार अर्ध-चालक प्राप्त करने के लिए मादित किया जाता है ?

(a) बोरॉन (b) फॉस्फोरस
(c) गैलियम (d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

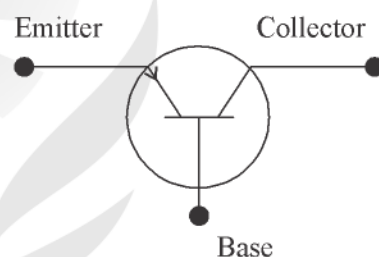
[RRB JE 2014]

8. परिपथ में इलेक्ट्रॉनों के प्रवाह से निर्मित होता है

(a) चुंबकिय आवेश
(b) ई एम. एफ
(c) विद्युत धारा
(d) विद्युत आवेश

[RRB JE 2014]

9. नीचे दिखाया गया चित्र है -



(a) एक शक्ति डायोड (b) जेनर डायोड
(c) NPN ट्रांजिस्टर (d) PNP ट्रांजिस्टर

[RRB JE 2014]

10. एक तत्व जिसमें तीन संयोजी इलेक्ट्रॉन होते हैं, ऐसे तत्व का उदाहरण है

(a) सिलिकॉन (b) तांबा
(c) जर्मेनियम (d) एल्यूमिनियम

[RRB JE 2014]

11. एक सुरंग डायोड है

(a) उच्च प्रतिरोधकता P-N जंक्शन डायोड
(b) एक धीमा स्विचिंग उपकरण
(c) एक प्रवर्धक उपकरण
(d) एक बहुत भारी मादित P-N जंक्शन डायोड।

[RRB JE 2014]

91. Which of the following is not a type of filter
 (a) low pass (b) high pass
 (c) bandpass (d) frequency pass
[RRB JE 16.09.2015]
92. The point at which load line intersects I_b (sat) (saturation value of base current) is called-
 (a) Cut off point (b) Quiescent point
 (c) Breakdown point (d) Saturation point
[RRB CBT-2 30.08.2019]
93. Which of the following diodes is a signal diode?
 (a) OA79 (b) BY127
 (c) 1N4007 (d) DR25
[RRB CBT-2 : 01-09-2019]
94. Silicon solar cell has an open circuit voltage NOT equivalent to-
 (a) 1 V (b) 1.3 V
 (c) 0.45 V (d) All of the options
[RRB CBT-2 : 01-09-2019]
95. _____ oscillator has the best frequency stability and accuracy.
 (a) Tickler feedback
 (b) Hartley
 (c) Crystal controlled
 (d) Colpitts
[RRB CBT-2 : 01-09-2019]
91. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा फिल्टर का प्रकार नहीं है?
 (a) निम्न पास (b) उच्च पास
 (c) बैंड पास (d) आवृत्ति पास
[RRB JE 16.09.2015]
92. वह बिंदु जिस पर भार लाइन I_b (सैट) (आधार धारा का संतृप्ति मान) को काटती है, उसे कहा जाता है।
 (a) कट ऑफ बिंदु (b) अचल बिंदु
 (c) भंजन बिंदु (d) संतृप्ति बिंदु
[RRB CBT-2 30.08.2019]
93. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा डायोड संकेत डायोड है?
 (a) OA79 (b) BY127
 (c) 1N4007 (d) DR25
[RRB CBT-2 : 01-09-2019]
94. सिलिकॉन सौर सेल में एक खुला परिपथ वोल्टेज के समतुल्य होता है -
 (a) 1 V (b) 1.3 V
 (c) 0.45 V (d) ये सभी
[RRB CBT-2 : 01-09-2019]
95. _____ दोलित्र की सबसे अच्छी आवृत्ति स्थिरता और सटीकता है -
 (a) टिकलर फीडबैक
 (b) हार्टले
 (c) क्रिस्टल नियंत्रक
 (d) कोलपिट्स
[RRB CBT-2 : 01-09-2019]

ENGINEERS ACADEMY

○○○

Detailed Solution of Basic Electronics

SCAN ME



RRB : SENIOR SECTION ENGINEER

1. In a transistor radio, a frequency tuner circuit that was conventionally used, would consist of-
- An inductor and a variable capacitor in parallel
 - A bridge rectifier diode feeding the base of a transistor through variable resistance
 - A multiple coil variate
 - A potentiometer with variable resistance

[RRB SSE 2014]

2. "Common Base" configuration refers to the configuration of a -
- Rectifier
 - Transistor
 - Diode
 - Inverter

[RRB SSE 2014]

3. Based on the choice of the 'Q' point on the current voltage characteristics of the transistor, the amplifiers are classified as :
- Class I, II, III and IV
 - Class A, B, C and AB
 - Class A, B, C and D
 - Class IA, IB, IIA and IIB

[RRB SSE 2014]

4. Match the following :

1	Rectifier	a.	Power electronics, Motor speed control, battery charging, Phase control
2	Transistor	b.	Rectifiers, Wave Clipper circuits
3	SCR	c.	Amplifiers, Switches

- 1-a, 2-c, 3-b
- 1-b, 2-a, 3-c
- 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
- 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

[RRB SSE 2014]

5. To obtain the P-type semiconductor :
- A pentavalent Impurity is added
 - A trivalent Impurity is added
 - Both are added
 - None of these

[RRB SSE 2014]

1. एक ट्रांजिस्टर रेडियो में, एक आवृत्ति ट्यूनर परिपथ जिसका पारंपरिक रूप से उपयोग किया जाता था
- AN एक प्ररेकत्व और समानांतर में एक चर संधारित्र
 - एक सेतु दिष्टकारी डायोड होता है जो एक ट्रांजिस्टर के आधार को चर प्रतिरोध के माध्यम से फिड करता है।
 - एक बहु विविधता कुंडली
 - एक पोटेंशियोमीटर चर प्रतिरोध के साथ

[RRB SSE 2014]

2. "उभयनिष्ठ आधार विन्यास" के विन्यास को संदर्भित करता है।
- दिष्टकारी
 - ट्रांजिस्टर
 - डायोड
 - इन्वर्टर

[RRB SSE 2014]

3. ट्रांजिस्टर की धारा वोल्टेज अभिलाक्षणिकों पर 'Q' बिन्दु के चयन के आधार पर, प्रवर्धकों का वर्गीकृत किया गया है :
- श्रेणी I, II, III और IV
 - श्रेणी A, B, C और AB
 - श्रेणी A, B, C और D
 - श्रेणी IA, IB, IIA और IIB

[RRB SSE 2014]

4. निम्नलिखित को मिलाएं

1	Rectifier	a.	Power electronics, Motor speed control, battery charging, Phase control
2	Transistor	b.	Rectifiers, Wave Clipper circuits
3	SCR	c.	Amplifiers, Switches

- 1-a, 2-c, 3-b
- 1-b, 2-a, 3-c
- 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
- 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

[RRB SSE 2014]

5. P-प्रकार अर्द्धचालक प्राप्त करने के लिए
- पंचसंयोजी अशुद्धि जोड़ते
 - त्रिसंयोजी अशुद्धि जोड़ते हैं।
 - दोनों को जोड़ते हैं।
 - इनमें से कोई नहीं।

[RRB SSE 2014]

6. Which Junction Transistor is preferred for high input and low output impedances ?

(a) Common Collector
(b) Common Base
(c) Common Emitter
(d) Any one of these

[RRB SSE 2014]

7. For a PN Junction, when the N-side is more positive than the P-side; the diode is said to be
- (a) Forward biased and a large current exists
(b) Forward Biased and a small current exists
(c) Reverse Biased and a large current exists
(d) Reverse Biased and a small current exists

[RRB SSE 2014]

8. The MOSFET switch in its on-state may be considered equivalent to :

(a) Resistor (b) Capacitor
(c) Inductor (d) Battery

[RRB SSE 2014]

9. Zener Diode is a :

(a) Reverse biased diode
(b) Forward biased diode
(c) Variable voltage source
(d) Constant current source

[RRB SSE 2014]

10. A material is said to have become superconductor when

(a) its resistance becomes negative
(b) its resistance becomes very small
(c) its resistance decreases
(d) its resistance becomes zero

[RRB SSE 2014]

11. FET is a device which has

(a) high input impedance and is current controlled
(b) low input impedance and is voltage controlled
(c) high input impedance and is voltage controlled
(d) low input impedance and is current controlled

[RRB SSE 2014]

6. उच्च इनपुट और निम्न आउटपुट प्रतिबाधा के लिए कौनसे जंक्शन ट्रांजिस्टर को वरियता दी जाती है?

(a) उभयनिष्ट संग्राहक
(b) उभयनिष्ट आधार
(c) उभयनिष्ट उत्सर्जक
(d) इनमें से कोई एक

[RRB SSE 2014]

7. एक PN जंक्शन के लिए, जब N-सिरा P-सिरा की तुलना में अधिक धनात्मक होता है, तब डायोड को कहा जाता है –

(a) अग्र अभिनति और एक उच्च धारा वाला
(b) अग्र अभिनति और एक निम्न धारा वाला
(c) पश्च अभिनति और एक उच्च धारा वाला
(d) पश्च अभिनति और एक निम्न धारा वाला

[RRB SSE 2014]

8. MOSFET स्विच को उसके चालू-अवस्था के समतुल्य माना जा सकता है।

(a) प्रतिरोध (b) संधारित्र
(c) प्रेरकत्व (d) बैटरी

[RRB SSE 2014]

9. एक जेनर डायोड होता है –

(a) पश्च अभिनति डायोड
(b) अग्र अभिनति डायोड
(c) चर विभव स्रोत
(d) अचर धारा स्रोत

[RRB SSE 2014]

10. एक पदार्थ को अतिचालक कहा जाता है जब

(a) इसका प्रतिरोध ऋणात्मक होता है
(b) इसका प्रतिरोध बहुत कम हो जाता है।
(c) इसका प्रतिरोध कम होता जाता है
(d) इसका प्रतिरोध शून्य हो जाता है

[RRB SSE 2014]

11. FET एक उपकरण है जिसमें

(a) उच्च इनपुट प्रतिबाधा और धारा नियंत्रित है।
(b) निम्न इनपुट प्रतिबाधा और वोल्टेज नियंत्रित है।
(c) उच्च इनपुट प्रतिबाधा और वोल्टेज नियंत्रित है।
(d) निम्न इनपुट प्रतिबाधा और धारा नियंत्रित है।

[RRB SSE 2014]



SCAN
QR CODE



To Download
Nimbus Learning App



To Online Free Classes
Nimbus Learning Youtube Channel



Online Test Series



Electrical Telegram Channel