



CBT 2

Computer Based Test - Stage 2

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंजीनियरिंग

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

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ISBN: 978-93-93531-05-6

First Edition : 2022

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Price: ₹600.00

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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 a 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		
	General Awareness	15		120 Min.
	Physics and Chemistry	15		
CBT – 2	Basics of Computer and Applications	10	150	
	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 corporated 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. Electronic Components & Materials

Conductors, Semi conductor& Insulators; Magnetic materials; Jointing & Cleaning materials for U/G copper cable & OFC; Cells and Batteries (chargeable and non chargeable); Relays, Switches, MCB & Connectors.

2. Electronic Devices and circuits

PN Junction diodes, thyristor; Diode and triode circuits; Junction Transistors; Amplifiers; Oscillator; Multivibrator, counters; Rectifiers; Inverter and UPS.

3. Digital Electronics

Number System & Binary codes; Boolean Algebra & Logic gates; Combinational & Sequential logic circuits; A/D & D/A converter, counters; Memories

4. Linear Integrated Circuit

Introduction to operational Amplifier; Linear applications; Non Linear applications; Voltage regulators; Timers; Phase lock loop.

5. Microprocessor and Microcontroller

Introduction to microprocessor, 8085 microprocessor working; Assembly Language programming; Peripherals & other microprocessors; Microcontrollers.

6. Electronic Measurements

Measuring systems; Basic principles of measurement; Range Extension methods; Cathode ray oscilloscope, LCD, LED panel; Transducers

7. Communication Engineering

Introduction to communication; Modulation techniques; Multiplexing Techniques; Wave Propagation, Transmission line characteristics, OFC; Fundamentals of Public Address systems, Electronic exchange, Radar, Cellular and Satellite Communication.

8. Data communication and Network

Introduction to data communication; Hardware and interface; Introduction to Networks and Networking devices; Local Area Network and Wide area network; Internet working.

9. Computer Programming

Programming concepts; Fundamentals of 'C' and C ++; Operators in 'C' and C ++; Control Statements; Functions, Array String & Pointers, File Structure; Data Structure and DBMS

10 Basic Electrical Engineering

DC Circuits; AC fundamentals; Magnetic, Thermal and Chemical effects of Electric current; Earthing - Installation, Maintenance, Testing,



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Network Theory

RRB Previous Year Questions

RRB: JUNIOR ENGINEER

- 1. Ohm's Law applies
 - (a) Conductors only
 - (b) Super conductor only
 - (c) Conductor and semiconductor only
 - (d) semiconductor only

[RRB JE: 26.08.2015]

- 2. An ideal current source has -
 - (a) large value of voltage
 - (b) large value of current
 - (c) infinite internal resistance
 - (d) zero internal resistance

[RRB JE: 29.08.2015]

- 3. The number of atoms in a face centered cubic unit cell is
 - (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

[RRB JE: 16.09.2015]

- 4. An ideal source should have
 - (a) high value of emf
 - (b) low value of emf
 - (c) zero source resistance
 - (d) must have infinite source resistance

[RRB JE: 28.08.2015]

- 5. Metals are good conductor of heat because:
 - (a) Their atoms collide frequently
 - (b) Their atoms are relatively far apart
 - (c) They contain free electron
 - (d) They have high density

[RRB JE: 25.09.2015]

- . ओह्रम का नियम लागू होता है :
 - (a) केवल चालकों पर
 - (b) केवल अतिचालकों पर
 - (c) चालकों एवं अर्द्धचालकों पर
 - (d) केवल अर्द्धचालकों पर

[RRB JE: 26.08.2015]

- . एक आदर्श धारा स्त्रोत है
 - (a) वोल्टता का अधिक मान
 - (b) धारा का अधिक मान
 - (c) अन्नत आन्तरिक प्रतिरोध
 - (d) शून्य आन्तरिक प्रतिरोध

[RRB JE: 29.08.2015]

- एक फलक केन्द्रित घन इकाई जालक में परमाणुओं की संख्या होती है ?
 - (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

[RRB JE : 16.09.2015] एक आदर्श स्त्रोत के पास —

- The service se
- (a) ई.एम.एफ का उच्च मान होना चाहिए
- (b) ई.एम.एफ का निम्न मान होना चाहिए
- (c) शून्य स्त्रोत प्रतिरोध होना चाहिए
- (d) अनंत स्त्रोत प्रतिरोध होना चाहिए

[RRB JE: 28.08.2015]

- 5. धातु ऊष्मा के अच्छे सुचालक होते है क्योंकि
 - (a) उनके परमाणु तेजी से टकराव करते है
 - (b) उनके परमाणु एक दूसरे से दूर होते हैं
 - (c) वे मुक्त इलेक्ट्रॉन रखते है
 - (d) वे उच्च घनत्व वाले होते हैं

[RRB JE: 25.09.2015]

2	RRB Junior Engineer Ne	work Theory	ENGINEERS ACADEMY
6.	Electric heater utilizes effect of	current. 6.	विद्युत हीटर में धारा के प्रभाव का उपयोग करते
	(a) Chemical		हैं।
	(b) Heating		(a) रासायनिक प्रभाव का
	(c) Mechanical		(b) तापीय प्रभाव का
	(d) field		(c) यांत्रिक प्रभाव का
	[RRB JE : 16.09.2015, 29.0	3.2014]	(d) क्षेत्रीय प्रभाव का
7.	When a material becomes superconduction	-	[RRB JE: 16.09.2015, 29.03.2014]
	resistivity becomes	7.	जब कोई पदार्थ अतिचालक हो जाता है, तब उसकी
	1. Very low		प्रतिरोधकता हो जाती है
	2. Zero		1. बहुत कम
	3. about 10% of the normal value		2. शून्य
	4. about 20% of the normal value		3. सामान्य मान का लगभग 10%
	(a) 1 (b) 2		4. सामान्य मान का लगभग 20%
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
	[RRB JE : 28.0	08.2015]	[RRB JE : 28.08.2015]
8.	The resistance of a conductor does not	depend 8.	सुचालक का प्रतिरोध निम्न में से किस पर निर्भर
	on which of the following		नहीं करता
	(a) Shape of the cross-section		(a) अनुप्रस्थ काट की आकृति पर
	(b) temperature		(b) तापमान
	(c) substance		(c) पदार्थ
	(d) length		(d) लम्बाई
	[RRB JE : 18.0		[RRB JE : 18.08.2015]
9.	The temperature at which the wire is has a safety fuse is directly proportional to	2.	सुरक्षा पयूज में जिस तापमान पर तार तप्त होती
	(a) Square of electric current		है वह किसके अनुक्रमानुपाती होता है ?
	•		(a) विद्युत प्रवाह के वर्ग के
	(b) fourth power of electric current(c) cube of electric current		(b) विद्युत प्रवाह के चौथे घात (पावर) के
	(d) none of these		(c) विद्युत प्रवाह के घन के
		. 2014]	(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
10	[RRB JE	1.1	[RRB JE : 2014]
10.	An electric current in a metal wire is ca the flow of	used by 10.	एक धातु की तार में विद्युत धाराके प्रवाह के कारण होती है —
	(a) Proton electron		(a) प्रोटोन
	(b) electron		(a) प्राटान (b) इलेक्ट्रान
	(c) ion		(c) आयन
	(d) None of these		(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
	[RRB JE	: 20141	[RRB JE : 2014]
	[[KKD 5E : 2014]

ENGINEERS ACADEMY

Network Theory

RRB Sr. Section Engineer

13

- 72. Calculate the power in a line having a resistance of 4 Ohms when 8 A direct-current is flowing in the line.
 - (a) 231 Watts
- (b) 239 Watts
- (c) 241 Watts
- (d) 256 Watts

[RRB JE: 01.09.2019]

- 73. The most commonly used electrical conductor is-
 - (a) Lead
- (b) Copper
- (c) Brass
- (d) Tin

[RRB JE: 01.09.2019]

- **74.** In ideal case, the charging current for 200 Ah battery would be-
 - (a) 15 A
- (b) 20 A
- (c) 12 A
- (d) 10 A

[RRB JE: 01.09.2019]

- 75. Two ampere hour (Ah) is equal to how many Coulombs?
 - (a) 2 C
- (b) 8400 C
- (c) 7200 C
- (d) 2400 C

[RRB JE: 01.09.2019]

- 76. Which of the given units are NOT derived Units?
 - (a) Kilogram
- (b) Watt
- (c) Pascal
- (d) Newton

[RRB JE: 01.09.2019]

- 72. जब 8A दिष्ट धारा लाइन में प्रवाहित हो रही हो तो 4 ओम के प्रतिरोध वाली लाइन में शक्ति की गणना करे।
 - (a) 231 Watts
- (b) 239 Watts
- (c) 241 Watts
- (d) 256 Watts

[RRB JE: 01.09.2019]

- 73. विद्युतीय चालक में सामान्यतः उपयोग किया जाता है।
 - (a) सीसा
- (b) तांबा
- (c) पीतल
- (d) टिन

[RRB JE: 01.09.2019]

- 74. एक आदर्श स्थिति में 200 Ah बैट्री के लिएह प्रवाहित चार्जिंग धारा का मान होगा ?
 - (a) 15 A
- (b) 20 A
- (c) 12 A
- (d) 10 A

[RRB JE: 01.09.2019]

- 75. दो एम्पियर घंटे (Ah) कितने कूलॉम के बराबर होते हैं।
 - (a) 2 C
- (b) 8400 C
- (c) 7200 C
- (d) 2400 C

[RRB JE: 01.09.2019]

- 76. दी गई इकाइयों में से कौन सी इकाईयाँ व्युत्क्रम नहीं है।
 - (a) Kilogram
- (b) Watt
- (c) Pascal
- (d) Newton

[RRB JE: 01.09.2019]

ENGINEERS ACADEMY

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Detailed Solution of Circuit Theory
SCAN ME



RRB: SENIOR SECTION ENGINEER

- 1. A fuse wire should have
 - (a) Low specific resistance and high melting point
 - (b) Low specific resistance and low melting point
 - (c) High specific resistance and high melting point
 - (d) High specific resistance and low melting point

[RRB SSE: 03.09.2015]

- 2. To increase the voltage output, several cells are connected in :
 - (a) parallel
 - (b) series-parallel
 - (c) resonance
 - (d) series

[RRB SSE: 03.09.2015]

- 3. The element of electric heater is made of:
 - (a) Copper
- (b) Steel
- (c) Carbon
- (d) Nichrome

[RRB SSE : 02.09.2015]

- If two conductors carry current in the same direction
 - (a) Conductors attract each other
 - (b) Conductors are in resonance
 - (c) Conductors repulsion each other
 - (d) Voltage between conductors increases

[RRB SSE: 21.12.2014]

- A material is said to have become superconductor when
 - (a) its resistance becomes negative
 - (b) its resistance becomes very small
 - (c) its resistance becomes very high
 - (d) its resistance becomes zero

[RRB SSE - 21.12.2014]

- 1. एक फ्यूज तार में होता है।
 - (a) निम्न विशिष्ट प्रतिरोध और उच्च गलनांक बिंद्
 - (b) निम्न विशिष्ट प्रतिरोध और निम्न गलनांक बिंद्
 - (c) उच्च विशिष्ट प्रतिरोध और उच्च गलनांक बिंद्
 - (d) उच्च विशिष्ट प्रतिरोध और निम्न गलनांक बिंद्

[RRB SSE: 03.09.2015]

- 2. किसी सेलों के संयोजन में आउटपुट वोल्टता में वृद्धि होती है, तब संयोजन किस प्रकार का होगा—
 - (a) समानांतर
 - (b) श्रेणी समानांतर में
 - (c) अनुनाद में
 - (d) श्रेणी में

[RRB SSE: 03.09.2015]

- 3. विद्युत हीटर का एलीमेंट बना होता है ?
 - (a) तांबा
- (b) स्टील
- (c) कार्बन
- (d) नाईक्रोम

[RRB SSE: 02.09.2015]

- 4. यदि दो चालक समान दिशा में धारा ले जाने पर
 - (a) चालक एक दूसरे को आकर्षित करेंगे
 - (b) चालकों में अनुनाद होगा
 - (c) चालक एक दूसरे को प्रतिकर्षित करेंगे
 - (d) दोनों चालकों के बीच वोल्टता बढेगी

[RRB SSE: 21.12.2014]

- 5. एक पदार्थ में क्या होने पर अति चालक पदार्थ होता है ?
 - (a) प्रतिरोध का मान ऋणात्मक होता है।
 - (b) प्रतिरोध का मान बहुत कम होता है।
 - (c) प्रतिरोध का मान बहुत अधिक होता है।
 - (d) प्रतिरोध का मान शून्य होगा।

[RRB SSE - 21.12.2014]

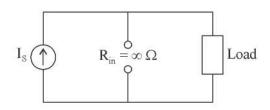
RRB: JE

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS



1. Ans. (a)

2. Ans. (c)



For the ideal current source, the current is completely independent of voltage source and has infinite internal resistance.

3. Ans. (d)

The total a number of atoms in a face centered cube (FCC) IS 14. It has 8 atoms on its corners and 6 atoms on its faces.

The number of atoms in the unit cell of FCC is 4.

$$\Rightarrow 4 \times \frac{1}{4} + 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 + 3$$
$$= 4$$

4. Ans. (c)

5. Ans. (a)

6. Ans. (b)

7. Ans. (b)

8. Ans. (a)

9. Ans. (a)

10. Ans. (b)

11. Ans. (c)

12. Ans. (c)

$$I=2A\ T=3\ \mu sec=3\times 10^{-6}\ sec$$

$$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

No of electron =?

q = ne

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \qquad n = \frac{q}{e} = \frac{6 \times 10^{-6}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad = \frac{6}{1.6} \times 10^{-6} \times 10^{19}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \qquad n = 3.75 \times 10^{13}$$

13. Ans. (a)

Length (I) = 100 m

Cross-section area (a)

=
$$0.1 \text{ mm}^2$$

= $1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$

$$R = \frac{\rho l}{a}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \frac{50 \times 10^{-8} \times 100}{1 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$R = 50 \times 10^{-8} \times 10^{7} \times 100$$

$$\mathbf{R} = 5 \times 100$$

$$R = 500 \Omega$$

14. Ans. (b)

Formula power loss

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{\mathbf{V}^2}{\mathbf{R}}$$

$$V^2 = I^2 R^2$$

$$P \; = \; \frac{I^2 R^2}{R} \; = \; I^2 R$$

$$P = I^2R$$

15. Ans. (a)

16. Ans. (a)

17. Ans. (b)





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