# **GENERAL APTITUDE**

Q. No. 1 – 5 Carry One Mark Each

1.	The p	e passengers were angry		the airline staff about the delay.				
	(A)	towards	(B)	on	(C)	with	(D)	about
Answ	ver:	(C)						
2.	The 1	nissing number in	the giv	en sequence 343, 1	.331, _	, 4913 is		
	(A)	4096	(B)	3375	(C)	2744	(D)	2197
Ansv	ver:	( <b>D</b> )						
3.		spapers are a const many of them.	tant sou	rce of delight and 1	recreati	on for me. The	t	rouble is that I read
	(A)	only, too	(B)	only, quite	(C)	even, too	(D)	even, quite
Answ	ver:	(A)						
4.			-	X to mow the law			vn in fe	our hours. How long (in
	(A)	60	(B)	80	(C)	120	(D)	90
Answ	ver:	( <b>B</b> )						
5.	I am	not sure if the bus	that ha	s been booked will	be able	e to all th	e stude	ents.
	(A)	deteriorate	(B)	sit	(C)	accommodate	(D)	fill
Ansv	ver:	( <b>C</b> )						

# Q. No. 6 - 10 Carry Two Marks Each

6.	Give	Given two sets $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $Y = \{2, 3, 4\}$ , we construct a set Z of all possible fractions where the									
	num	erators belong	g to set X and	the denomin	ators belong	to set Y. The	e product of e	elements having mini	mum		
	and	and maximum values in the set Z is									
	(A)	1/12	(B)	3/8	(C)	1/8	(D)	1/6			
Ans	wer:	<b>(B</b> )									
7.	Cons	sider five peop	ple-Mita, Gar	ıga, Rekha, I	akshmi and.	Sana. Ganga	is taller than	both Rekha and Lak	shmi.		
	Laks	akshmi is taller than Sana. Mita is taller than Ganga.									
	Which of the following conclusions are TRUE?				JE?						
	1.	Lakshmi is taller than Rekha			2.	Rekha is shorter than Mita					
	3.	Rekha is taller than Sana			4.	Sana is shorter than Ganga					
	(A)	3 only	(B)	1 only	(C)	2 and 4	(D)	1 and 3			
Ans	wer:	( <b>C</b> )									
8.	How	many integer	rs are there be	etween 100 a	nd 1000 all c	f whose digi	ts are even?				
	(A)	60	(B)	100	(C)	90	(D)	80			
Ans	wer:	<b>(B</b> )									
9.	An a	An award-winning study by a group researchers suggests that men are as prone to buying on impulse as									
	wom	men but women feel more guilty about shopping.									
	Whie	ch one of the f	following sta	tements can	be inferred fr	om the given	text?				
	(A)	Many men a	and women in	ndulge in buy	ying on impu	lse					
	(B)	All men and	l women indu	ulge in buyin	g on impulse						
	(C)	Few men and women indulge in buying on impulse									

(D) Some men and women indulge in buying on impulse

# Answer: (D)

10. The ratio of the number of boys and girls who participated in an examination is 4:3. The total percentage of candidates who passed the examination is 80 and the percentage of girls who passed is 90. The percentage of boys who passed is \_\_\_\_\_.
(A) 90.00 (B) 80.50 (C) 55.50 (D) 72.50
Answer: (D)

## **ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

### Q. No. 1 -25 Carry One Mark Each

- 1. Given,  $V_{gs}$  is the gate-source voltage,  $V_{ds}$  is the drain source voltage, and  $V_{th}$  is the threshold voltage of an enhancement type NMOS transistor, the conditions for transistor to be biased in saturation are

#### Answer: (D)

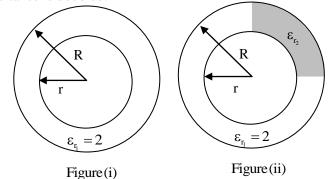
- 2. The mean-square of a zero-mean random process is  $\frac{kT}{C}$ , where k is Boltzmann's constant, T is the absolute temperature, and C is a capacitance. The standard deviation of the random process is
  - (A)  $\frac{\sqrt{kT}}{C}$  (B)  $\frac{kT}{C}$  (C)  $\frac{C}{kT}$  (D)  $\sqrt{\frac{kT}{C}}$

Answer: (D)

- **3.** The parameter of an equivalent circuit of a three-phase induction motor affected by reducing the rms value of the supply voltage at the rate frequency is
  - (A) magnetizing reactance (B) rotor leakage reactance
  - (C) rotor resistance (D) stator resistance

#### Answer: (A)

4. A co-axial cylindrical capacitor show in figure (i) has dielectric with relative permittivity  $\varepsilon_{r_1} = 2$ . When one-fourth portion of the dielectric is replaced with another dielectric of relative permittivity  $\varepsilon_{r_2}$ , as shown in figure (ii), the capacitance is doubled.



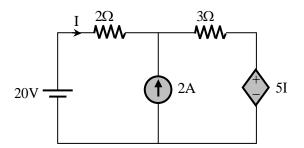
The value of  $\epsilon_{r_2}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: (10)

5. The output voltage of a single-phase full bridge voltage source inverter is controlled by unipolar PWM with one pulse per half cycle. For the fundamental rms component of output voltage to be 75% of DC voltage, the required pulse width in degree (round off up to one decimal place) is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

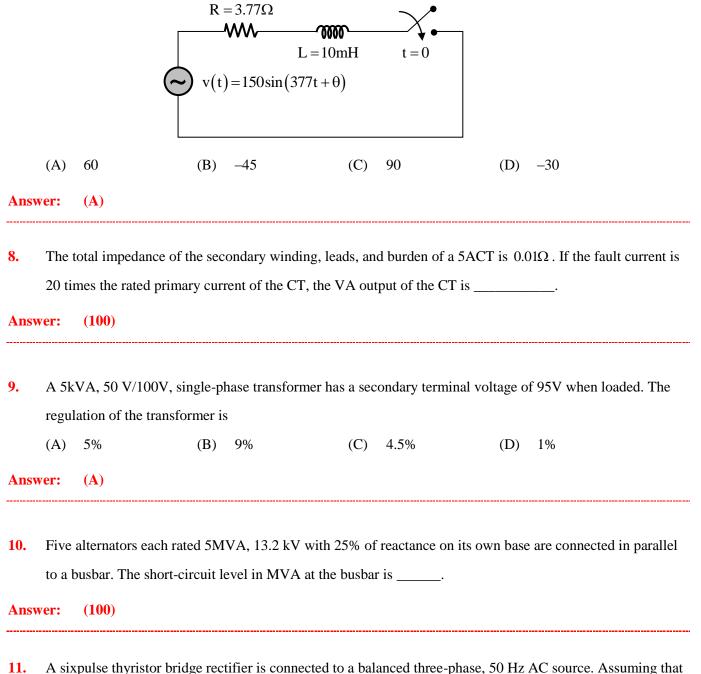
Answer: (112.8)

6. The current I flowing in the circuit shown below in amperes (round off to one decimal place) is \_\_\_\_\_\_.



**Answer:** (1.4)

7. In this circuit show below, the switch closed at t = 0. The value of  $\theta$  in degrees which will give the maximum value of DC offset of the current at the time of switching is



- the DC output current of the rectifier is constant, the lowest harmonic component in the AC input current is
  - (A) 100 Hz (B) 150 Hz (C) 250 Hz (D) 300 Hz

Answer: (C)

12. The characteristic equation of a linear time-invariant (LTI) system is given by

$$\Delta(s) = s^4 + 3s^3 + 3s^2 + s + k = 0$$

The system BIBO stable if

(A) k > 3 (B)  $0 < k < \frac{8}{9}$  (C)  $0 < k < \frac{12}{9}$  (D) k > 6Answer: (B)

**13.** A system transfer function is  $H(s) = \frac{a_1s^2 + b_1s + c_1}{a_2s^2 + b_2s + c_2}$ . If  $a_1 = b_1 = 0$ , and all other coefficients are positive,

the transfer function represents a

(A)	low pass filter	(B)	high pass filter
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(C) band pass filter (D) notch filter

Answer: (A)

**14.** The symbols, a and T, represent quantities, and u(t) is the unit step function. Which one of the following impulse responses is NOT the output of a causal linear time-invariant system?

(A)	$e^{+at}u(t)$	(B)	$e^{-a(t+T)}u(t)$
(C)	$1 + e^{-at}u(t)$	(D)	$e^{-a(t-T)}u(t)$

Answer: (C)

**15.** If  $f = 2x^3 + 3y^2 + 4z$ , the value of line integral  $\int_C \operatorname{grad} f dr$  evaluated over contour C formed by the

segments  $\rightarrow$  (2,6,2)  $\rightarrow$  (2,6,-1)  $\rightarrow$  (-3,-3,2)  $\rightarrow$  (2,-3,2) is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** (139)

16. A three-phase synchronous motor draws 200 A from the line at unity power factor at rated load. Considering the same line voltage and load, the line current at a power factor of 0.5 leading is
(A) 100A
(B) 300A
(C) 400A
(D) 200A

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: (C)

**17.** The inverse Laplace transform of

$$H(s) = \frac{s+3}{s^2+2s+1} \text{ for } t \ge 0 \text{ is}$$
  
(A)  $3te^{-t} + e^{-t}$  (B)  $3e^{-t}$  (C)  $4te^{-t} + e^{-t}$  (D)  $2te^{-t} + e^{-t}$ 

Answer: (D)

**18.** The open loop transfer function of a unity feedback system is given by

$$G(s) = \frac{\pi e^{-0.25s}}{s},$$

In G(s) plane, the Nyquist plot of G(s) passes through the negative real axis at the point.

(A) (-1.5, j0) (B) (-0.5, j0) (C) (-0.75, j0) (D) (-1.25, j0)

Answer: (B)

19.	The partial differential equation		$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial t^2} - \mathbf{C}^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial y^2} \right) =$	= 0; where $C \neq 0$ is known as		
	(A)	Wave equation	(B)	Poisson's equation		
	(C)	Laplace equation	(D)	Heat equation		
Ansv	ver:	(A)				

**20.** M is a  $2 \times 2$  matrix with eigen values 4 and 9. The eigen values of  $M^2$  are

(A) 16 and 81 (B) 2 and 3 (C) -2 and -3 (D) 4 and 9

Answer: (A)

21. The Y<sub>bus</sub> matrix of a two-bus power system having two identical parallel lines connected between them in pu is given as

$$\mathbf{Y}_{\text{bus}} = \begin{bmatrix} -j8 & j20\\ j20 & -j8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

\_.

The magnitude of the series reactance of each line in pu (round off up to one decimal) place) is

#### **Answer:** (0.1)

22. The rank of the matrix, 
$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: (3)

23. The output response of a system is denoted as y(t), and its Laplace transform is given by

$$\mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{s}) = \frac{10}{\mathbf{s}\left(\mathbf{s}^2 + \mathbf{s} + 100\sqrt{2}\right)}.$$

The steady state value of y(t) is

(A) 
$$\frac{1}{10\sqrt{2}}$$
 (B)  $10\sqrt{2}$  (C)  $\frac{1}{100\sqrt{2}}$  (D)  $100\sqrt{2}$ 

Answer: (A)

A current controlled current source (CCCS) has an input impedance of  $10\Omega$  and output impedance of 10024. kΩ. When this CCCS is used in a negative feedback closed loop with a loop gain of 9, the closed loop output impedance is

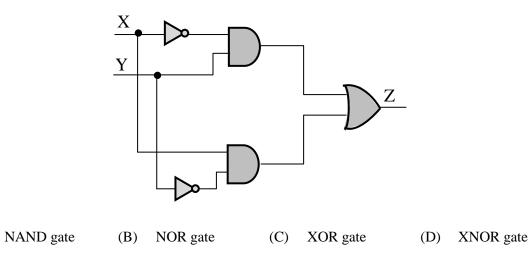
(A)	$100 \mathrm{k}\Omega$	(B)	100 Ω	(C)	10Ω	(D)	1000 kΩ
Answer:	( <b>D</b> )						

Which one of the following functions is analytic in the region  $|z| \le 1$ ? 25.

(A)	$\frac{z^2 - 1}{z + j0.5}$	$(B)  \frac{z^2 - 1}{z + 2}$	(C) $\frac{z^2 - 1}{z - 0.5}$	(D) $\frac{z^2-1}{z}$
Answer:	<b>(B</b> )			

## Q. No. 26 - 55 Carry Two Marks Each

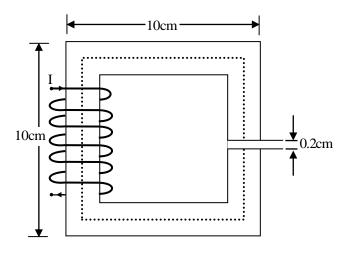
**26.** In the circuit shown below, X and Y are digital inputs, and Z is a digital output. The equivalent circuit is a



**(C) Answer:** 

(A)

27. The magnetic circuit shown below has uniform cross-sectional area and air gap of 0.2 cm. The mean path length of the core is 40 cm. Assume that leakage and fringing fluxes are negligible.



When the core relative permeability is assumed to be infinite, the magnetic flux density computed in the air gap is 1tesla. With same Ampere-turns, if the core relative permeability is assumed to be 1000 (linear), the flux density in tesla (round off to three decimal places) calculated in the air gap is\_\_\_\_\_.

### Answer: (0.834)

**28.** A delta-connected, 3.7 kW, 400 V(line), three-phase, 4-pole, 50-Hz squirrel-cage induction motor has the following equivalent circuit parameter per phase referred to the stator:

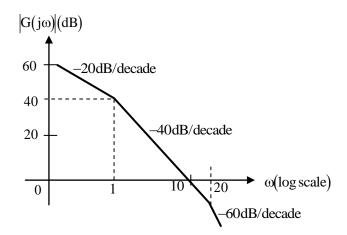
 $R_1 = 5.39\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 5.72\Omega$ ,  $X_1 = X_2 = 8.22\Omega$ . Neglect shunt branch in the equivalent circuit. The starting line current in amperes (round off to two decimal places) when it is connected to a 100V (line), 10 Hz, three-phase AC source is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: (14.94)

**29.** If A = 2xi + 3yj + 4zk and  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ , then div(uA) at (1, 1, 1) is\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: (45)

**30.** The asymptotic Bode magnitude plot of a minimum phase transfer function G(s) is shown below.



Consider the following two statements.

**Statement I:** Transfer function G(s) has three poles and one zero.

**Statement II:** At very high frequency  $(\omega \rightarrow \infty)$ , the phase angle  $\angle G(j\omega) = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

Which one of the following option is correct?

- (A) Statement I is false and statement II is true.
- (B) Both the statements are true.
- (C) Both the statements are false.
- (D) Statement I is true and statement II is false.

Answer: (A)

31. The transfer function of a phase lead compensator is given by  $D(s) = \frac{3\left(s + \frac{1}{aT}\right)}{\left(s + \frac{1}{T}\right)}$ . The frequency

(in rad/sec), at which  $\angle D(j\omega)$  is maximum, is

(A) 
$$\sqrt{3T^2}$$
 (B)  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{T^2}}$  (C)  $\sqrt{3T}$  (D $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3T^2}}$ 

Answer: (D)

32. The voltage across and the current through a load are expressed as follows

$$v(t) = -170 \sin\left(377t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) V$$
$$i(t) = 8\cos\left(377t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) A$$

The average power in watts (round off to one decimal place) consumed by the load is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: (588.89)

A DC-DC buck converter operates in continuous conduction mode. It has 48 V input voltage, and it feed a resistive load of 24 Ω. The switching frequency of the converter is 250 Hz. If switch-on duration is 1 ms, the load power is
 (A) 12W

(A)	12W	(B) 6W	(C)  48W	(D) 24W
swer:	( <b>D</b> )			

34. A single-phase fully-controlled thyristor converter is used to obtain an average voltage of 180V with 10 A constant current to feed a DC load. It is fed form single-phase AC supply of 230V, 50 Hz. Neglect the source impedance. The power factor (round off to two decimal places) of AC mains is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** (0.78)

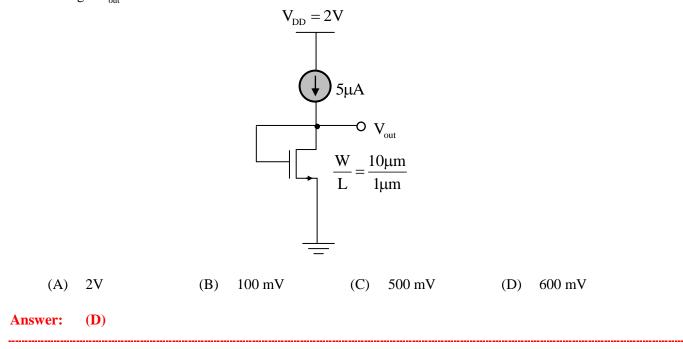
Ans

- 35. The closed loop line integral  $\oint_{|z|=5} \frac{z^3 + z^2 + 8}{z + 2} dz$  evaluated counter-clockwise, is (A)  $+4j\pi$  (B)  $-4j\pi$  (C)  $+8j\pi$  (D)  $-8j\pi$ Answer: (C)
- 36. A fully-controlled three-phase bridge converter is working from a 415V, 50 Hz, AC supply, It is supplying constant current of 100 A at 400 V to a DC load. Assume large inductive smoothing and neglect overlap. The rms value of the AC line current in amperes (round off tow two decimal places) is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** (81.64)

**37.** The enhancement type MOSFET in the circuit below operates according to the square law.

 $\mu_n C_{ox} = 100 \,\mu A/V^2$ , the threshold voltage  $(V_T)$  is 500 mV. Ignore channel length modulation. The output voltage  $V_{out}$  is

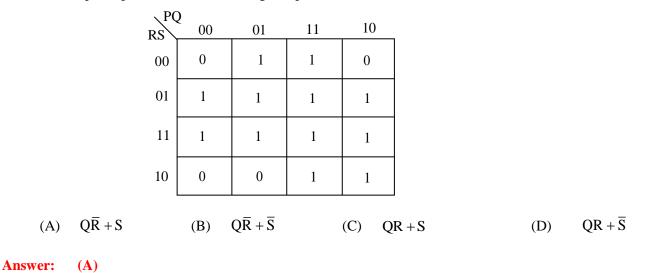


**38.** In a 132 kV system, the series inductance up to the point of circuit breaker location is 50 mH. The shunt capacitance at the circuit breaker terminal is 0.05  $\mu$ F. The critical value of resistance in ohms required to be connected across the circuit breaker contacts which will give no transient oscillation is\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** (500)

39. The probability of a resistor being defective is 0.02. There are 50 such resistors in a circuit.The probability of two or more defective resistors in the circuit (round off to two decimal places) is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: (0.26)



**40.** The output expression for the Karnaugh map shown below is

**41.** A periodic function f(t), with a period of  $2\pi$ , is represented as its Fourier series,

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nt.$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} A \sin t, & 0 \le t \le \pi \\ 0, & \pi < t < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

The Fourier series coefficients  $a_1$  and  $b_1$  of f(t) are

(A) 
$$a_1 = \frac{A}{\pi}; b_1 = 0$$
 (B)  $a_1 = \frac{A}{2}; b_1 = 0$ 

(C) 
$$a_1 = 0; b_1 = \frac{A}{\pi}$$
 (D)  $a_1 = 0; b_1 = \frac{A}{2}$ 

Answer: (D)

42. A  $0.1\mu$ F capacitor charged to 100V is discharged through a  $1 k\Omega$  resistor. The time in ms (round off to two decimal places) required for the voltage across the capacitor to drop to 1V is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: (0.46)

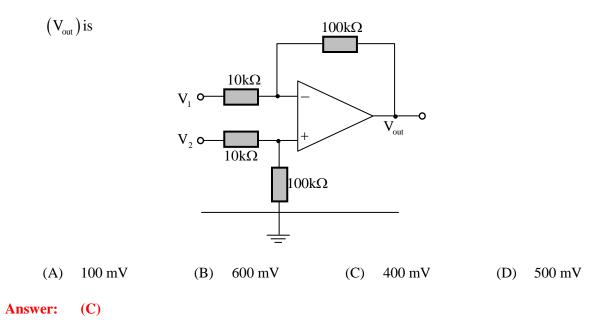
43. A moving coil instrument having a resistance of 10Ω, gives a full-scale deflection when the current is 10 mA. What should be the value of the series resistance, so that it can be used as a voltmeter for measuring potential difference up to 100 V?

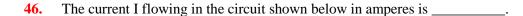
(A)	9990 Ω	(B)	990 Ω	(C)	99Ω	(D)	9Ω
Answer:	(A)						

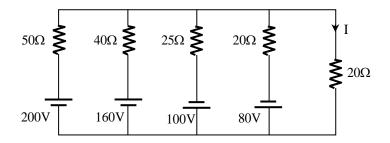
44. A three-phase 50 Hz, 400 kV transmission line is 300 km long. The line inductance is 1 mH/km per phase, and the capacitance is 0.01  $\mu$ F/km per phase. The line is under open circuit condition at the receiving end and energized with 400 kV at the sending end, the receiving end line voltage in kV (round off to two decimal places) will be\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: (418.59)

45. In the circuit below, the operational amplifier is ideal. If  $V_1 = 10 \text{ mV}$  and  $V_2 = 50 \text{ mV}$ , the output voltage







### Answer: (0)

47. A 220V DC shunt motor takes 3A at no-load. It draws 25A when running at full-load at 1500 rpm. The armature and shunt resistances are  $0.5\Omega$  and 220  $\Omega$ , respectively. The no-load speed in rpm (round off to two decimal places) is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: (1579.32)

48. In a DC-DC boost converter, the duty ratio is controlled to regulate the output voltage at 48V. The input DC voltage is 24V. The output power is 120W. The switching frequency is 50kHz. Assume ideal components and a very large output filter capacitor. The converter operates at the boundary between continuous and discontinuous conduction modes. The value of the boost inductor (in μH) is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: (24)

**49.** The line currents of a three-phase four wire system are square waves with amplitude of 100A. These three currents are phase shifted by 120° with respect to each other. The rms value of neutral current is

(A) 100A (B) 0A (C) 300A (D) 
$$\frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}$$
 A

Answer: (A)

**50.** A single-phase transformer of rating 25kVA, supplies a 12kW load at power factor of 0.6 lagging. The additional load at unity power factor in kW (round off to two decimal places) that may be added before this transformer exceeds its rated kVA is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

## **Answer:** (7.2)

**51.** Consider a state-variable model of a system

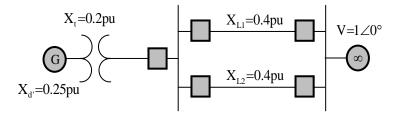
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{x}}_1 \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\alpha & -2\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1$$
$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

where *y* is the output, and *r* is the input. The damping ratio  $\xi$  and the undamped natural frequency  $\omega_n$  (rad/sec) of the system are given by

(A) 
$$\xi = \sqrt{\alpha}; \omega_n = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\alpha}}$$
  
(B)  $\xi = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\beta}; \omega_n = \sqrt{\beta}$   
(C)  $\xi = \sqrt{\beta}; \omega_n = \sqrt{\alpha}$   
(D)  $\xi = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\alpha}}; \omega_n = \sqrt{\alpha}$ 

Answer: (D)

52. In the single machine infinite bus system shown below, the generator is delivering the real power of 0.8 pu at 0.8 power factor lagging to the infinite bus.



The power angle of the generator in degrees (round off to one decimal place) is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** (20.5)

**53.** A 30kV, 50Hz, 50MVA generator has the positive, negative, and zero sequence reactances of 0.25pu, 0.15pu, and 0.05pu, respectively. The neutral of the generator is grounded with a reactance so that the fault current for a bolted LG fault and that of a bolted three-phase fault at the generator terminal are equal. The value of grounding reactance in ohms (round off to one decimal place) is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** (1.8)

54. A 220V (line) three-phase, Y-connected, synchronous motor has a synchronous impedance of  $(0.25 + j2.5)\Omega/$  phase. The motor draws the rated current of 10A at 0.8 pf leading. The rms value of line-to line internal voltage in volts (round off to two decimal places) is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: (245.35)

- 55. Consider a 2 × 2 matrix  $M = [v_1 \ v_2]$ , where  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  are the column vectors. Suppose
  - $\mathbf{M}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \mathbf{u}_2^{\mathrm{T}} \end{bmatrix} \text{ where } \mathbf{u}_1^{\mathrm{T}} \text{ and } \mathbf{u}_2^{\mathrm{T}} \text{ are the row vectors. Consider the following statements:}$

**Statement 1:**  $\mathbf{u}_1^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{v}_1 = 1$  and  $\mathbf{u}_2^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{v}_2 = 1$ 

**Statement 2:**  $\mathbf{u}_1^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{v}_2 = 0$  and  $\mathbf{u}_2^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{v}_1 = 0$ 

Which of the following options is CORRECT ?

- (A) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false
- (B) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false
- (C) Both the statements are false
- (D) Both the statements are true

Answer: (D)

## \*\*\* END OF THE PAPTER \*\*\*