

UPPSC-AE 2021

UTTAR PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Combined State Engineering
Services Examination

Assistant Engineer

Electrical Engineering

Previous Years Solved Papers

Objective Papers

General Hindi

General Studies

Practice Questions



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UPPSC-AE 2021 : Electrical Engineering Previous Solved Papers

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First Edition: 2020

Second Edition: 2021

Preface

UPPSC Assistant Engineer Examination has been always preferred by Engineers due to job stability and opportunity to work in home state. UPPSC Combined State Engineering Services examination is conducted time to time but not every year. MADE EASY team has made deep study of previous exam papers and observed that a good percentage of questions are of repetitive in nature, therefore previous year's papers are advisable to solve before a candidate takes the exam. This book is also useful for MP State Engineering Services, UPSC Engineering Services and other Competitive exams for Engineering graduates.



B. Singh (Ex. IES)

The current edition of this book contains complete solutions to all questions with accuracy. I have true desire to serve student community by providing good source of study and quality guidance. I hope this book will be proved an important tool to succeed in UPPSC and other competitive exams. Any suggestions from the readers for improvement of this book are most welcome.

With Best Wishes

B. Singh

CMD, MADE EASY

UPPSC : Exam Pattern

Combined State Engineering Services Examination 2019 Assistant Engineer examination

Paper I : Objective Maximum Time : 2½ Hours • Maximum Marks : 375 Each question carries 3 marks. There is a penalty of –1 mark for every wrong attempted answer	
General Hindi	25 Questions
Technical Paper I	100 Questions
Total	125 Questions (375 Marks)

Paper II : Objective Maximum Time : 2½ Hours • Maximum Marks : 375 Each question carries 3 marks. There is a penalty of –1 mark for every wrong attempted answer	
General Studies	25 Questions
Technical Paper II	100 Questions
Total	125 Questions (375 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission Combined State Engineering Services Examination

Assistant Engineer

Electrical Engineering

Paper-I

Networks and Systems :

Steady-state and Transient-state Analysis of systems, Thevenin's- Norton's-, Superposition- and Maximum Power Transfer theorems, Driving point transfer functions, Two-port networks, Laplace and Fourier transforms and their applications in network analysis, Z-transforms for discrete systems, R-L, R-C & L-C network synthesis.

E.M. Theory :

Analysis of electrostatic and magnetostatic fields, Laplace, Poisson and Maxwell equations, Solution of boundary value problems, electromagnetic wave propagation, Ground and space waves, Propagation between Earth Station and Satellites.

Control Systems :

Mathematical modelling of dynamic linear continuous systems, Block diagrams and signal flow graphs, time-response specifications, steady-state error, Routh-Hurwitz criterion, Nyquist techniques, Root Loci, Bode Plots, Polar Plot and stability analysis, Lag-, Lead-, Lag-Lead compensation, state-space modelling, state transition matrix, controllability and observability.

Elements of Electronics :

Basics of semiconductor diodes, BJT, FET and their characteristics, different types of transistors and FET amplifiers equivalent circuits and frequency response, feedback oscillators, Colpitts oscillator and Hartley Oscillator, Operational amplifiers-characteristics and applications.

Power System Analysis and Design :

Line parameters and calculations, Performance of transmission lines, Mechanical design of overhead lines and insulators, Corona radio interference parameters of single- and three-core cables, Bus admittance matrix, Load flow equations and methods of solutions, Fast-decoupled load flow, Balance- and unbalanced-faults analysis, Power system stability, Power system transients and travelling waves, EHV transmission, HVDC transmission, Concepts of FACTS, Voltage control and economic operation, Concepts of distributed generation, solar and wind power, smart grid concepts.

Elements of Electrical Machines :

General concepts of e.m.f., m.m.f. and torque in rotating machines, DC machines: motor and generator characteristics, equivalent circuits, commutation and armature reaction, starting and speed controls of motors; Synchronous machines: performance, regulation, parallel operation of generators, motor starting, characteristics and applications, Transformers: phasor-diagram and equivalent circuit, efficiency and voltage regulation, auto-transformers, 3-phase transformers.

Measurement :

Basic methods of measurement, Precision and standards, error analysis, Bridges and Potentiometers; moving coil, moving iron, dynamometer and induction type instruments, measurement of voltage, current, power, energy, and power factor, instrument transformers, digital voltmeters and multimeters, phase-, time- and frequency-measurement, Q-meters oscilloscopes, Basics of sensors and data acquisition system, instrumentation systems for pressure and temperature measurements.

Paper-II

Power Electronics and Drives :

Semiconductor, power, diodes, transistors, thyristors, triacs, GTOs, MOSFETs and IGBTs static characteristics and principles of operation, triggering circuits single phase and three-phase controlled rectifiers-fully controlled and half controlled, smoothing and filters regulated power supplies, DC-DC choppers and inverters, speed control circuits for DC and AC drives, Basics of electric drives: types, quadrant operation, reversing and braking of electric motors, estimation of power ratings, traction motors.

Digital Electronics :

Boolean algebra, logic gates, combinational and sequential logic circuits, multiplexers, multivibrators, sample and hold circuits, A/D and D/A converters, basics of filter circuits and applications, active filters, semiconductor memories.

Microwaves and Communication Systems : Electromagnetic wave in guided media, wave guide components, resonators, microwave tubes, microwave generators and amplifiers.

Analog Communication Basic :

Modulation and demodulation, noise and bandwidth, transmitters and receivers, signal to noise ratio, digital communication basics, sampling, quantizing, coding frequency- and time-domain multiplexing, sound and vision broadcast, antennas, transmission lines at audio and ultra-high frequencies.

Induction and special Machines :

Three-phase induction motors rotating magnetic field, torque-slip characteristics, Equivalent circuit and determination of its parameters, starters, speed control, Induction generators, Single phase induction motors; theory and phasor diagrams, characteristics, starting and applications, repulsion motor, series motor: e.m.f. equation and phasor diagram and performance, servomotors, stepper motors, reluctance motors, brushless DC motors (BLDC).

Power System Protection and Switch Gear :

Methods of Arc Extinction, Restriking voltages and recovery voltage, testing of circuit breakers, Protective relays, protective schemes for power system equipment, surges in transmission lines and protection.

Numerical Methods :

Solution of non-linear algebraic equations, single and multisteps methods for solution of differential equations.

Electrical Engineering Materials :

Crystal structure and defects, conducting, insulating and magnetic materials, super-conductors.

Elements of Microprocessors :

Data representation and representation of integer and floating point-numbers. Organization and programming of a microprocessor, ROM and RAM memories CPU of a microcomputer, interfacing memory and I/O devices, Programmable peripheral and communication interface. Application of microprocessors.

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UPPSC-AE

Combined State Engineering
Services Examination

Section-A

Electrical Engineering



Objective Solved Papers

UPPSC-AE Paper-I : 2013

Electrical Engineering

Q.1 A control system is defined by

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{6dx}{dt} + 5x = 12(1 - e^{-2t})$$

The response of system at $t \rightarrow \infty$ is

- (a) $x = 6$ (b) $x = 2$
(c) $x = 2.4$ (d) $x = -2$

Q.2 The closed loop transfer function of a control

system is given by $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1+s}$. For input

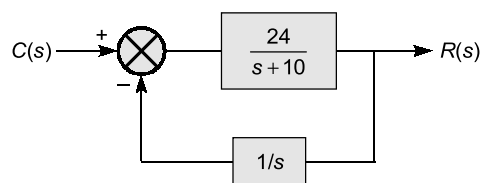
$r(t) = \sin t$, the steady value of $C(t)$ is equal to

- (a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t$ (b) 1
(c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t$ (d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\left(t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

Q.3 The steady state error due to a step input for type 1 system is

- (a) Infinite (b) Negative
(c) Negligible (d) Zero

Q.4 The roots of a closed-loop characteristic equation for the system shown are:



- (a) -4, -10 (b) -4, -6
(c) -4, +6 (d) -4, +10

Q.5 The type of the system having transform function

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s^3 + 2s^2 + 3s} \text{ is}$$

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

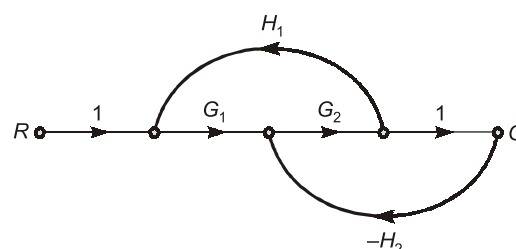
Q.6 The impulse response of the system

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{8}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

is

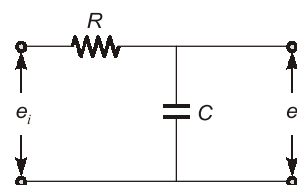
- (a) $C(t) = 2 - e^{-2t} + e^{-4t}$
(b) $C(t) = 1 + 2e^{-2t} - 4e^{-4t}$
(c) $C(t) = 1 - 2e^{-2t} + e^{-4t}$
(d) $C(t) = 2 + e^{-2t} - 4e^{-4t}$

Q.7 The overall transfer function for the signal flow graph shown is



- (a) $\frac{G_1 G_2}{(1 - G_1 G_2 H_1 + G_2 H_2)}$
(b) $\frac{G_1 G_2}{(1 + G_1 G_2 H_1 + G_2 H_2)}$
(c) $\frac{G_1 G_2}{(1 - G_1 G_2 H_1 - G_2 H_2)}$
(d) $\frac{G_1 G_2}{(1 + G_1 G_2 H_2 + G_2 H_1)}$

Q.8 The transfer function for the network shown is



- (a) $\frac{1}{(RCs + 1)}$ (b) $(RCs + 1)$
(c) $\frac{1}{\left(\frac{R}{C}s + 1\right)}$ (d) $\left(\frac{R}{C}s + 1\right)$

Q.9 The value of function $f(s) = \frac{2}{s^2 + 3}$ at $t = 0$ is

- (a) 3 (b) 2
(c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) zero

Q.10 The initial slope of the Bode plot gives an indication of

- (a) Nature of the system time response
- (b) System stability
- (c) Marginally stable
- (d) Unstable

Q.11 The value of 'k' at which the root locus crosses the imaginary axis, makes the system

- (a) Stable
- (b) Underdamped
- (c) Marginally stable
- (d) Unstable

Q.12 For the following characteristic equation, the centroid of the root locus plot is $s^3 + 2s + ks + k = 0$

- (a) 0.5
- (b) -0.5
- (c) -1
- (d) 1

Q.13 The transfer function of a system is $G(s) = \frac{s+6}{ks^2+s+6}$. If the damping ratio is unity, the value of k is

- (a) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{12}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{24}$
- (d) $\frac{1}{36}$

Q.14 The state transition matrix e^{AT} for a given matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ is}$$

- (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & e^{-t} \\ e^{-t} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- (b) $\begin{bmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^t \end{bmatrix}$
- (c) $\begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$
- (d) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & e^t \\ e^t & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Q.15 Transfer function of a control system is

$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{2}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

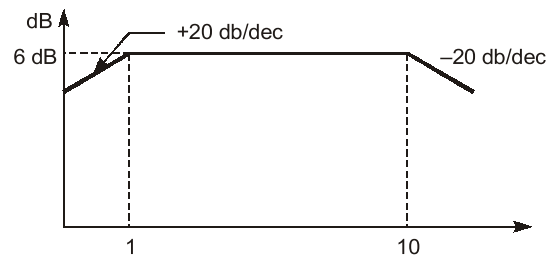
the system is,

- (a) controllable and observable
- (b) controllable but not observable
- (c) observable but not controllable
- (d) neither controllable nor observable

Q.16 The output of a linear system for a unit step input is given by $t^2 \cdot e^{-t}$. The transfer function of the system will be

- (a) $\frac{s}{s(s+1)^3}$
- (b) $\frac{2}{s(s+1)^2}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{s^2(s+1)}$
- (d) $\frac{2s}{s(s+1)^2}$

Q.17 The transfer function of the system whose Bode plot is shown, will be



- (a) $\frac{10s}{(s+1)(s+10)}$
- (b) $\frac{20s}{(s+1)(s+10)}$
- (c) $\frac{10}{(s+1)^2(s+10)}$
- (d) $\frac{20}{(s+1)(s+10)^2}$

Q.18 The transfer function has its zero in the right half of the s-plane. The function

- (a) Is positive real
- (b) Will give stable impulse response
- (c) Is in minimum phase
- (d) Is in non-minimum phase

Q.19 The maximum phase shift that can be provided by a lead compensator with transfer function

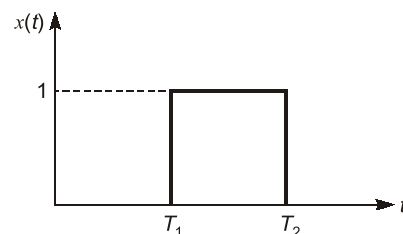
$$G(s) = \frac{1+6s}{1+2s}$$

- (a) 15°
- (b) 45°
- (c) 30°
- (d) 60°

Q.20 State space analysis is applicable even if the initial conditions are

- (a) zero
- (b) non zero
- (c) equal
- (d) not equal

Q.21 The Laplace transform of the figure shown, is



Answers UPPSC-AE Paper-I : 2013							
1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (d)	8. (a)
9. (d)	10. (d)	11. (c)	12. (b)	13. (b)	14. (b)	15. (a)	16. (d)
17. (b)	18. (d)	19. (c)	20. (b)	21. (d)	22. (a)	23. (c)	24. (d)
25. (b)	26. (d)	27. (b)	28. (d)	29. (b)	30. (c)	31. (a)	32. (c)
33. (d)	34. (d)	35. (d)	36. (a)	37. (c)	38. (c)	39. (d)	40. (a)
41. (a)	42. (b)	43. (a)	44. (b)	45. (b)	46. (b)	47. (d)	48. (b)
49. (c)	50. (a)	51. (b)	52. (d)	53. (c)	54. (a)	55. (b)	56. (a)
57. (b)	58. (*)	59. (a)	60. (c)	61. (d)	62. (d)	63. (a)	64. (d)
65. (b)	66. (d)	67. (b)	68. (b)	69. (b)	70. (a)	71. (b)	72. (a)
73. (b)	74. (c)	75. (d)	76. (d)	77. (b)	78. (c)	79. (a)	80. (b)
81. (b)	82. (c)	83. (b)	84. (b)	85. (c)	86. (d)	87. (a)	88. (d)
89. (a)	90. (b)	91. (d)	92. (c)	93. (c)	94. (a)	95. (b)	96. (*)
97. (b)	98. (a)	99. (b)	100. (d)	101. (c)	102. (d)	103. (a)	104. (d)
105. (c)	106. (a)	107. (b)	108. (c)	109. (a)	110. (d)	111. (a)	112. (d)
113. (c)	114. (d)	115. (b)	116. (b)	117. (c)	118. (a)	119. (a)	120. (c)
121. (b)	122. (c)	123. (d)	124. (d)	125. (a)	126. (a)	127. (b)	128. (c)
129. (b)	130. (d)	131. (c)	132. (b)	133. (d)	134. (c)	135. (a)	136. (d)
137. (d)	138. (d)	139. (a)	140. (c)	141. (d)	142. (d)	143. (b)	144. (a)
145. (a)	146. (a)	147. (c)	148. (a)	149. (d)	150. (d)	151. (c)	152. (d)
153. (b)	154. (a)	155. (d)	156. (c)	157. (b)	158. (a)	159. (c)	160. (a)
161. (b)	162. (a)	163. (b)	164. (b)	165. (b)	166. (d)	167. (c)	168. (d)
169. (c)	170. (b)	171. (a)	172. (c)	173. (a)	174. (c)	175. (b)	176. (c)
177. (c)	178. (a)	179. (d)	180. (b)				



Explanations

1. (c)

Given system

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{6dx}{dt} + 5x = 12(1 - e^{-2t})$$

$$s^2x(s) + 6sx(s) + 5x(s) = 12\left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+2}\right)$$

$$x(s)(s^2 + 6s + 5) = 12\left(\frac{s+2-s}{s(s+2)}\right)$$

$$x(s) = \frac{24}{s(s+2)(s^2 + 6s + 5)}$$

The response of the system at $t \rightarrow \infty$ is

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sx(s) &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \times \frac{24}{s(s+2)(s^2 + 6s + 5)} \\ &= 2.4\end{aligned}$$

2. (d)

$$F(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1+s} = \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$$

$$|F(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}}$$

$$\angle(F(j\omega)) = -\tan^{-1} \omega$$

Given, $[\sin t]$ = input, $\therefore \omega = 1$

$$|F(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\angle F(j\omega) = -45^\circ$$

Output is therefore $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(t - 45^\circ)$ **3. (d)**

There will be no steady-state error of step input.

4. (b)

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\frac{24}{s+10}}{1 + \frac{24}{s(s+10)}}$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{24s}{s^2 + 10s + 24}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Characteristics equation } s^2 + 10s + 24 &= 0 \\ s^2 + 4s + 6s + 24 &= 0 \\ s &= -4, -6\end{aligned}$$

5. (a)

Given,

$$\begin{aligned}G(s)H(s) &= \frac{K}{s^3 + 2s^2 + 3s} \\ &= \frac{K}{s(s^2 + 2s + 3)}\end{aligned}$$

Hence type of the system is 1.

6. (c)

Given impulse response of the system

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} &= \frac{8}{s(s+2)(s+4)} \\ &= \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{(s+2)} + \frac{C}{(s+4)} \\ &= \frac{A(s+2)(s+4) + Bs(s+4) + Cs(s+2)}{s(s+2)(s+4)} \\ &= \frac{A(s^2 + 4s + 2s + 8) + B(s^2 + 4s) + C(s^2 + 2s)}{s(s+2)(s+4)}\end{aligned}$$

$$A + B + C = 0$$

$$6A + 4B + 2C = 0$$

$$8A = 8$$

$$A = 1$$

$$B + C = -1$$

$$4B + 2C = -6$$

$$2B + 2C = -2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} - \quad - \quad + \\ \hline 2B = -4 \\ B = -2 \end{array}$$

$$A + B + C = 0$$

$$1 - 2 + C = 0$$

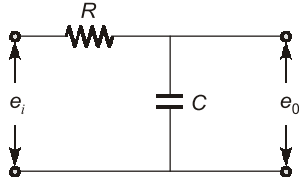
$$C = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{(s+2)} + \frac{1}{(s+4)} \\ &= u(t) - 2e^{-2t} u(t) + e^{-4t} u(t) \\ &= (1 - 2e^{-2t} + e^{-4t})u(t)\end{aligned}$$

7. (d)

Over all transfer function

$$= \frac{G_1 G_2}{1 + G_1 G_2 H_1 + G_2 H_1}$$

8. (a)

$$\frac{e_o}{e_i} = \frac{\frac{1}{CS}}{R + \frac{1}{CS}} = \frac{1}{RCS}$$

9. (d)The value of $f(s) = \frac{2}{s^2 + 3}$ at $t = 0$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \left(\frac{2}{s^2 + 3} \right) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2s}{s^2 + 3} = 0$$

10. (d)

The initial slope at the Bode plot gives type of the system.

11. (c)The value of k at which the root locus crosses the imaginary axis, make the system marginally stable.**12. (b)**Given characteristics $s^3 + 2s^2 + ks + k = 0$ equation

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{k(s+1)}{s^3 + 2s^2}$$

Number of poles = 3

Number of zeros = 1

$$\sigma = -\frac{2+1}{2} = -0.5$$

13. (b)

Given, $G(s) = \frac{s+6}{ks^2 + s+6}$

Damping ratio = 1

Characteristics equation

$$= ks^2 + s + 6 + s + 6$$

$$= ks^2 + 2s + 12$$

$$= s^2 + \frac{2}{k}s + \frac{12}{k}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{12}{k}}$$

$$2\xi\omega_n = \frac{2}{k}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{12}$$

15. (a)

Given transfer function,

$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{2}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} U$$

$$y = [0 \ 0 \ 2] [x]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [0 \ 0 \ 2]$$

for controllability: $[B \ AB \ A^2B]$

$$C_T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & -6 & 102 \end{bmatrix} = \text{det } C_T$$

Hence, controllable.

 $|C_T| \neq 0$ controllable

For observability: $\begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

 $|O| \neq 0$ Hence, observable

यू.पी.पी.एस.सी.

संयुक्त राज्य अभियांत्रिकी सेवा परीक्षा

Section-B

Electrical Engineering



सामान्य हिन्दी

- Q.1** 'एक तो करेला दूजे नीम चढ़ा' का सही अर्थ निर्देशित कीजिए।
(a) करेला खाये तो नीम पर न चढ़े।
(b) नीम पर चढ़ा करेला कढ़वा होता है।
(c) करेला और नीम दोनों कड़वे होते हैं।
(d) किसी दुर्जन के साहचर्य से दुष्ट व्यक्ति की दुष्टता में और अधिक वृद्धि।
- Q.2** 'गंगा गये गंगादास, जमुना गये जमुनादास' का अर्थ है।
(a) संगम में विधिपूर्वक स्नान करना।
(b) गंगा और यमुना का परम भक्त होना।
(c) अवसरवादी होना।
(d) धार्मिक व्यक्ति होना।
- Q.3** शुद्ध वर्तनी वाला शब्द।
(a) सन्यासी (b) संयासी
(c) सनयासी (d) संन्यासी
- Q.4** शुद्ध शब्द है
(a) उपरोक्त (b) उपरियुक्त
(c) उपर्युक्त (d) उपरिवक्त
- Q.5** निम्नलिखित में कौन सा शब्द पुल्लिङ्ग नहीं है?
(a) घी (b) पानी
(c) मनमानी (d) दानी
- Q.6** उर्दू को 'दूसरी राजभाषा' के रूप में मान्यता है
(a) पश्चिम बंगाल में (b) तमिलनाडू में
(c) उत्तर-प्रदेश में (d) महाराष्ट्र में
- Q.7** 'एक अनार सौ बीमार'
(a) मुहावरा है। (b) कहावत है।
(c) सूक्ति है। (d) कोई नहीं।
- Q.8** समान अर्थ वाला युग्म शब्द है।
(a) कथा-कत्था (b) कड़ाही-कढ़ाई
(c) बेला-बेला (d) नीरज-अम्बुज
- Q.9** अंग्रेजी इन्ट्रो (Intro) शब्द का प्रयोग किस क्षेत्र में किया जाता है?
(a) समाचार लेखन हेतु।
(b) सचिवालय में प्रवेश हेतु।
(c) क्रिकेट टीम में सम्मिलित होने हेतु।
(d) राजकीय सेवा में नियुक्ति हेतु।
- Q.10** 'इन दोनों कमरों एक दीवार है।' रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द कौन सा है?
(a) मैं (b) के अन्दर
(c) के बीच में (d) के बीच
- Q.11** 'मेरी कन्या का विवाह होने जा रहा है।' वाक्य में रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द है।
(a) सौभाग्यवती (b) सुहागन
(c) सौभाग्याकांक्षिणी (d) सौभाग्योत्सुक
- Q.12** निम्नलिखित शब्द समूहों में भिन्न अर्थ देने वाला शब्द है
(a) पवन (b) मारुत
(c) अनल (d) समीर
- Q.13** 'संयोग' शब्द का उपयुक्त विलोम है
(a) अयोग (b) वियोग
(c) प्रयोग (d) दूयोग
- Q.14** 'पत्थर' का तत्सम शब्द है
(a) प्रस्तर (b) पाहन
(c) चट्टान (d) कंक्रीट
- Q.15** निम्नलिखित शब्दों में अव्यय बताइए।
(a) आया (b) किन्तु
(c) नहीं (d) वह

Q.16 जागति का विलोम है

- (a) प्रगति (b) कान्ति
(c) शान्ति (d) सुषुप्ति

Q.17 शुद्ध शब्द है

- (a) प्रौद्योगिकी (b) प्रौद्योगीकी
(c) प्रौद्योगीकि (d) प्रोद्योगिकी

Q.18 शुद्ध वाक्य है

- (a) प्रज्ञाचक्षु को हरा रंग पसन्द है।
(b) प्रज्ञाचक्षु ने लाल कमल वाला जलाशय देखा।
(c) प्रज्ञाचक्षु ने चुपचाप सुना।
(d) प्रज्ञाचक्षु ने दर्पण देखा।

Q.19 'नाच न जाने आँगन टेढ़ा' का अर्थ है

- (a) नाच न जानना।
(b) आँगन में दोष होना।
(c) आँगन टेढ़े होने से नाच न आना।
(d) अपनी आयोग्यता छिपाने के लिए साधन को दोष देना।

Q.20 'रंगा सियार' का अर्थ है

- (a) धूर्त आदमी। (b) औसत सियारों से अलग।
(c) सुन्दर सियार। (d) अन्धा सियार।

Q.21 'हिमकर' का विलोम है

- (a) शशिकर (b) शीतकर
(c) सुखद (d) दिनकर

Q.22 भोजपुरी किस जिले में नहीं बोली जाती है?

- (a) वाराणसी (b) आजमगढ़
(c) इटावा (d) गोरखपुर

Q.23 निम्नलिखित में एक वर्गीय व्यंजन नहीं है

- (a) च (b) क
(c) त (d) ह

Q.24 हिन्दी की वह बोली जो देश के बाहर भी बोली जाती है

- (a) खड़ी बोली (b) भोजपुरी
(c) छत्तीसगढ़ी (d) बुन्देलखण्डी

Q.25 खड़ी बोली के कवि हैं

- (a) तुलसीदास
(b) सूरदास
(c) अयोध्यासिंह उपाध्याय 'हरिऔध'
(d) देव

Q.26 'आई' प्रत्यय किस शब्द में नहीं है?

- (a) विदाई (b) खाई
(c) ढिठाई (d) चिकनाई

Q.27 'उसके गले में बेड़ी पड़ी थी' वाक्य अशुद्ध है क्योंकि

- (a) क्रिया अशुद्ध है।
(b) काल दोष है।
(c) 'बेड़ी' गले में नहीं पड़ती।
(d) वचन दोष है।

Q.28 'सीमा, जाओ बाहर खेलो' कैसा वाक्य है?

- (a) इच्छाबोधक (b) आज्ञावाचक
(c) संकेतार्थक (d) निषेधात्मक

Q.29 जो कठिनाई से समझ में आये

- (a) दुर्बोध (b) दुष्कर
(c) कठिन (d) उलझनयुक्त

Q.30 कौन सा शब्द 'सु' उपसर्ग से नहीं बना है?

- (a) सुकर्म (b) सुगम
(c) सुअर (d) सुमन

Q.31 निम्नलिखित वाक्य में रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति हेतु सही विकल्प को चिहनांकित कीजिए

हमें गरीबों दया करनी चाहिए।

- (a) के ऊपर (b) से
(c) के लिए (d) पर

Q.32 'सदैव रहने वाला' अर्थ को प्रकट करता है

- (a) सामयिक (b) समसायिक
(c) शाश्वत (d) पुरातन

Q.33 गौतमबुद्ध के प्रवचन किस भाषा में है?

- (a) संस्कृत (b) प्रकृत
(c) पालि (d) हिन्दी

Q.34 विनयपत्रिका की भाषा है

- (a) अवधी (b) ब्रजभाषा
(c) खड़ी बोली (d) भोजपुरी

Q.35 इनमें से कौन भाषा वैज्ञानिक नहीं है?

- (a) जार्ज प्रिंसर्सन (b) डॉ. हरदेव बाहरी
(c) सुभद्राकुमारी चौहान (d) डॉ. भोलानाथ तिवारी

Q.97 शुद्ध वाक्य निर्देशित कीजिए।

- (a) यह रुमाल अच्छी है।
- (b) पटना में दही बहुत खट्टी है।
- (c) कई हाथियाँ जा रही है।
- (d) उसका मकान अच्छा है।

Q.98 वह शब्दयुग्म जिसमें पुनरुक्ति दोष नहीं है

- (a) काला कोयला (b) गर्म आग
- (c) ठण्डी बर्फ (d) गर्म हवा

Q.99 'गड़े मुर्दे उखाड़ना' का सही अर्थ है

- (a) मुर्दों का व्यापार करना
- (b) कब्र खोदना
- (c) पुरानी विस्मृत बातों की चर्चा करना
- (d) पुरातात्विक उत्खनन कार्य

Q.100 'पानी फेर देना' का तात्पर्य है

- (a) किसी के ऊपर पानी डाल देना
- (b) पानी की धार से चारों ओर घेरा बनाना
- (c) किया-कराया नष्ट कर देना
- (d) पानी के इर्द-गिर्द घूमना



उत्तरमाला | सामान्य हिन्दी (वर्ष 2004)

- | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 16. (d) | 31. (d) | 46. (b) | 61. (a) | 76. (a) | 91. (b) |
| 2. (c) | 17. (a) | 32. (c) | 47. (d) | 62. (a) | 77. (b) | 92. (d) |
| 3. (d) | 18. (a) | 33. (c) | 48. (a) | 63. (c) | 78. (d) | 93. (c) |
| 4. (c) | 19. (d) | 34. (b) | 49. (a) | 64. (a) | 79. (a) | 94. (a) |
| 5. (c) | 20. (a) | 35. (c) | 50. (d) | 65. (b) | 80. (c) | 95. (b) |
| 6. (c) | 21. (d) | 36. (c) | 51. (b) | 66. (d) | 81. (d) | 96. (c) |
| 7. (b) | 22. (c) | 37. (d) | 52. (c) | 67. (d) | 82. (d) | 97. (d) |
| 8. (d) | 23. (*) | 38. (b) | 53. (b) | 68. (d) | 83. (b) | 98. (d) |
| 9. (a) | 24. (b) | 39. (b) | 54. (a) | 69. (c) | 84. (d) | 99. (c) |
| 10. (c) | 25. (c) | 40. (a) | 55. (a) | 70. (c) | 85. (c) | 100. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 26. (b) | 41. (d) | 56. (d) | 71. (d) | 86. (c) | |
| 12. (c) | 27. (a) | 42. (d) | 57. (a) | 72. (d) | 87. (d) | |
| 13. (b) | 28. (b) | 43. (b) | 58. (b) | 73. (d) | 88. (d) | |
| 14. (a) | 29. (a) | 44. (d) | 59. (d) | 74. (a) | 89. (d) | |
| 15. (b) | 30. (c) | 45. (c) | 60. (b) | 75. (c) | 90. (d) | |



व्याख्या | सामान्य हिन्दी (वर्ष 2004)

1. (d) 'एक तो करेला दूजे नीम चढ़ा' का अर्थ है— किसी दुर्जन के साहचर्य से दुष्ट व्यक्ति की दुष्टता में और अधिक वृद्धि।
अतः विकल्प (d) सही है।
2. (c) 'गंगा गये गंगा दास, जमुना गये जमुना दास' का अर्थ है।
अवसरवादी होना।
अतः विकल्प (c) सही है।
3. (d) शुद्ध शब्द: संन्यासी
अतः विकल्प (d) सही है।
4. (c) शुद्ध शब्द: उपर्युक्त
अतः विकल्प (c) सही है।
5. (c) शब्द 'मनमानी' पुल्लिङ्ग नहीं है।
अतः विकल्प (c) सही है।
6. (c) उर्दू को उत्तर-प्रदेश में दूसरी राजभाषा के रूप में मान्यता है।
अतः विकल्प (c) सही है।
7. (b) 'एक अनार सौ बीमार' एक कहावत है।
अतः विकल्प (b) सही है।
8. (d) नीरज और अम्बुज 'कमल' के पर्यायवाची हैं।
अतः विकल्प (d) सही है।
10. (c) 'इन दोनों कमरों के बीच में एक दीवार है।'
अतः विकल्प (c) सही है।
11. (c) मेरी सौभाग्याकांक्षिणी कन्या का विवाह होने जा रहा है।
अतः विकल्प (c) सही है।
12. (c) पवन, मारुत, समीर शब्द 'वायु' के पर्यायवाची हैं जबकि अनल का अर्थ है 'अग्नि'।
अतः विकल्प (c) सही है।
13. (b) 'संयोग' शब्द का विलामे है— 'वियोग'
अतः विकल्प (b) सही है।
14. (a) 'पत्थर' का तत्सम शब्द है— 'प्रस्तर'
अतः विकल्प (c) सही है।
16. (d) 'जागति' का विलोम है— 'सुषुप्ति'
अतः विकल्प (d) सही है।
17. (a) शुद्ध शब्द: प्रौद्योगिकी
अतः विकल्प (a) सही है।
19. (d) 'नाच न जाने आँगन टेढ़ा' का अर्थ है— अपनी अयोग्यता छिपाने के लिए साधन को दोष देना।
अतः विकल्प (d) सही है।
20. (a) रंगा सियार का अर्थ है— 'धूर्त आदमी'
अतः विकल्प (a) सही है।
21. (d) हिमकर (चन्द्रमा) का विलोम है दिनकर (सूर्य)।
अतः विकल्प (d) सही है।
22. (c) इटावा ब्रज भावा का क्षेत्र है। अतः भोजपुरी इटावा जिले में नहीं बोली जाती है।
23. (*) 'च' वर्ग च, छ, ज, झ, ञ
'क' वर्ग क, ख, ग, घ, ङ
'त' वर्ग त, थ, द, ध, न
ऊष्म श, ष, स, ह
24. (b) भोजपुरी बोली का प्रसार भारत के बाहर सूरीनाम, फिजी, मारिशस, गयाना, त्रिनिडाड में है। इस दृष्टि से भोजपुरी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व की बोली है।
अतः विकल्प (b) सही है।
25. (c) अयोध्या सिंह 'हरिऔध' खड़ी बोली के कवि है।
अतः विकल्प (c) सही है।
26. (b) 'आई' प्रत्यय 'खाई' शब्द में नहीं लगा है।
अतः विकल्प (b) सही है।
28. (b) 'सीमा, जाओ बाहर खेलो' एक आज्ञावाचक वाक्य है।
अतः विकल्प (b) सही है।
29. (a) जो कठिनाई से समझ में आये— 'दुर्बोध'
अतः विकल्प (a) सही है।
30. (c)

उपसर्ग	+	मूल शब्द	=	शब्द
सु	+	कर्म	=	सुकर्म
सु	+	गम	=	सुगम
सु	+	मन	=	सुमन

अतः शब्द 'सुअर' में 'सु' उपसर्ग नहीं है।

UPPSC-AE

Combined State Engineering
Services Examination

Section-C

Electrical Engineering



General Studies
(Topicwise)

2007(I)

- Q.1** It is believed that deposits of cholesterol in the body are responsible for:
(a) tooth decay (b) liver disorders
(c) heart disorders (d) cancer
- Q.2** Which one of the following chemicals is used to preserve food material?
(a) Caustic soda (b) Sodium benzoate
(c) Sodium chloride (d) Sulphuric acid
- Q.3** Which one of the following diseases is not caused by virus?
(a) polio (b) small pox
(c) tuberculosis (d) AIDS
- Q.4** The depth of oceans is usually measured in:
(a) feet (b) fathoms
(c) metres (d) nautical miles
- Q.5** 'Jarvik-7' is:
(a) electronic leg (b) pace maker
(c) artificial heart (d) artificial eye
- Q.6** Which one of the following statements is not correct?
(a) Iron sinks in water
(b) Iron floats in mercury
(c) Mercury floats in water
(d) Wood floats in water
- Q.7** Ozone absorbs solar radiation in the range of
(a) 240 to 280 μm (b) 280 to 320 μm
(c) 320 to 400 μm (d) 400 to 700 μm
- Q.8** Which one of the following Vitamins helps in the process of blood clotting?
(a) Vitamin C (b) Vitamin D
(c) Vitamin E (d) Vitamin K
- Q.9** Which one of the following forms an irreversible complex with haemoglobin of the blood?
(a) Carbon-dioxide
(b) Pure Nitrogen gas
(c) Carbon monoxide
(d) Mixture of Carbon-dioxide and Helium
- Q.10** Which one of the following expresses error in computer data?
(a) chip (b) byte
(c) bug (d) bit
- Q.11** India won the legal battle against the USA in the patenting of the medicinal plant of:
(a) Neem (b) Haldi
(c) Tulsi (d) Pudina
- Q.12** Which one of the following is responsible for the colour of the skin?
(a) Enzymes (b) Epidermis
(c) Hormones (d) Melanin
- Q.13** Energy required for the process of food manufacture in green plants comes from:
(a) oxygen (b) carbon dioxide
(c) glucose (d) sunlight
- Q.14** Which one of the following statements is not true?
(a) Apple was introduced in India from outside
(b) Apple is rich in roughage
(c) Apple has high content of calcium
(d) Apple has high content of iron
- Q.15** The vaccine for polio was first prepared by:
(a) Paul Ehrlich (b) Joseph Lister
(c) Louis Pasteur (d) Jonas Salk

2007(II)

- Q.16** Cyanide poisoning causes immediate death as it directly affects
(a) perspiration
(b) cellular respiration

- (c) blood circulation
- (d) digestion

Q.17 The Apollo Mission of NASA could map only 25% of the total Moon surface. India's Chandrayan-I mapped what percentage of Moon surface?

- (a) 75% (b) 80%
- (c) 90% (d) 95%

Q.18 Waves transmit from one place to another

- (a) Mass (b) Amplitude
- (c) Wavelength (d) Energy

Q.19 Lanolin - a type of wax used for making ointments is obtained from

- (a) Palm tree (b) Rubber tree
- (c) Wool (d) Bees

Q.20 Kinetic energy of a body is

- (a) a vector quantity
- (b) a scalar quantity
- (c) proportional to its weight
- (d) proportional to its momentum

Q.21 Absolute zero may be regarded as that temperature at which

- (a) water freezes
- (b) all gases become liquid
- (c) molecular motion in a gas would cease
- (d) all substances are solid

Q.22 Metals are good conductors of heat because

- (a) their atoms collide infrequently
- (b) their atoms are relatively far apart
- (c) they contain free electron
- (d) they have reflecting surfaces

Q.23 Permanent magnets are made from

- (a) Diamagnetic substances
- (b) Ferromagnetic substances
- (c) Paramagnetic substances
- (d) Dielectric substances

Q.24 Match the Indian Scientists with the disciplines they are associated with. Find your answer from the given code:

Scientists

- A. R.C. Bose
- B. Satyendra Nath Bose

C. Dr. Shambhu Nath

D. Dr. Nil Ratan Dhar

Disciplines

- 1. Chemistry
- 2. Experimental Pathology
- 3. Physics
- 4. Mathematics

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	2	1	4	3

Q.25 Fish can survive inside a frozen lake because

- (a) fish are cold blooded animals
- (b) fish can breathe when embedded in ice
- (c) fish move to the bottom of the lake where water is at 4°C
- (d) fish move to the top of the lake where water is at 4°C

Q.26 The shortest wavelength is for

- (a) γ -rays (b) X-rays
- (c) ultra-violet rays (d) microwaves

Q.27 The flying of birds is a proof of Newton's

- (a) third law of motion
- (b) second law of motion
- (c) first law of motion
- (d) both second and third law of motion

Q.28 In a Doctor's stethoscope, the sound is intensified because of

- (a) reflection of sound
- (b) resonance of sound
- (c) constructive interference
- (d) principle of superimposition of waves

Q.29 Which of the following waves/rays are used in sonography?

- (a) micro-waves (b) infrared rays
- (c) ultrasonic waves (d) sound waves

Q.30 Teflon is a/an

- (a) insecticide (b) polymer
- (c) drug (d) dye

Q.31 The metal present in Haemoglobin is

- (a) Magnesium (b) Copper
- (c) Zinc (d) Iron

Answers | General Science

1. (a)	18. (d)	35. (c)	52. (b)	69. (b)	86. (c)
2. (b)	19. (c)	36. (b)	53. (c)	70. (c)	87. (b)
3. (c)	20. (d)	37. (b)	54. (d)	71. (a)	88. (d)
4. (b)	21. (c)	38. (d)	55. (d)	72. (b)	89. (a)
5. (c)	22. (c)	39. (b)	56. (a)	73. (b)	90. (b)
6. (c)	23. (b)	40. (d)	57. (a)	74. (c)	91. (d)
7. (a)	24. (a)	41. (d)	58. (d)	75. (c)	92. (a)
8. (d)	25. (c)	42. (b)	59. (b)	76. (c)	93. (c)
9. (c)	26. (a)	43. (a)	60. (c)	77. (d)	94. (b)
10. (c)	27. (a)	44. (a)	61. (d)	78. (c)	95. (d)
11. (a)	28. (a)	45. (a)	62. (b)	79. (d)	96. (c)
12. (d)	29. (c)	46. (b)	63. (a)	80. (d)	97. (b)
13. (d)	30. (b)	47. (a)	64. (b)	81. (b)	98. (c)
14. (b)	31. (d)	48. (d)	65. (b)	82. (a)	
15. (d)	32. (c)	49. (a)	66. (c)	83. (b)	
16. (b)	33. (b)	50. (b)	67. (d)	84. (b)	
17. (d)	34. (d)	51. (b)	68. (b)	85. (a)	

Explanations | General Science**1. (c)**

Cholesterol is a type of Fat (lipid) made by our body. It is essential for good health and is found in every cell in our body however, having a high level of certain type of Cholesterol in our blood (hyper cholesteralaemia) can increase. Possibility of cardiovascular disease, such as heart disease and stroke. High Cholesterol fatty deposit (knows plaques) to built up inside our blood vessels. In time, the blood vessels supplying our heart may become so narrow they can't deliver oxygen to our heart. Muscle, particularly when we are exerting ourself. This can cause chest pain. If a fatty plaque breaks off it may cause a blood clot that can block blood flow to our heart (heart attack) or if the same process occurs in your brain it may cause a stroke.

2. (b)

Sodium benzoate and other benzoates are the principle organic chemicals used as food preservatives. The use of benzoates in certain products in prescribed quantity (usually not exceeding 0.1 percent) is permitted in most countries. Sometimes, sodium chloride is also used as food preservative as preservation of meat, fishes, pickles etc.

3. (c)

Tuberculosis, commonly known as TB, is a bacterial infection that can spread through the lymph nodes and blood stream to any organ in our body. It is most after found in the lungs. Most people who are exposed to TB never develop symptoms because the bacteria can live in an inactive form in the body. But if the immune

system weakens, such as in people with HIV or elderly adults. TB bacteria can become active in their active state, it can cause death of tissue in the organs they infect. Active TB disease can be fatal if left untreated.

4. (b)

The depth of oceans is measured in fathom. One fathom is equals to 6 feet or 1.8288 meters, is a unit of length in the old imperial and U.S. Customary systems used especially for measuring the depth of water.

5. (c)

The Jarvik 7 is a artificial heart probably best known as artificial heart device. It was designed by Dr. Jarvik, to function like the Natural heart.

6. (c)

Mercury has higher density than Iron, so Iron floats in mercury.

8. (d)

Vitamin K is a necessary component of the body's ability to clot blood, without its function, a small cut could result in uncontrolled bleeding. In addition, vitamin K has an important role in the formation of bone. Higher level of Vitamin K means more calcium in the bone, increased bone density, and less risk of fracture.

9. (c)

Carbon monoxide makes carboxy-haemo-globin when reactions with haemoglobin. The process is irreversible.

12. (d)

Melanin is a pigment found in skin of human responsible for colour. In African race of people it is very high where as in European race people it is absent or very less in quantity, the high quantity of melanin protected the skin from rays so decrease the threat of skin cancer. Where as European people or white people are susceptible to skin cancer because they have very less melanin in skin.

13. (d)

Energy required for the process of food manufacturing in green plants (in Photosynthesis) comes from sunlight. Plants in presence of water, chlorophyll and sunlight make food and the process is called photosynthesis.

14. (b)

Apple was introduced in India from middle east countries.

15. (d)

- Two polio vaccines are used throughout the world to combat poliomyelitis (or Polio). The first was developed by Jonas Salk and first tested in 1952. It consists of an injected dose of inactivated (dead) polio virus.
- Another, oral (or Modern) Polio vaccine was developed by Albert Sabin using attenuated polio virus. Human trials of Sabin's vaccine began in 1957.

16. (b)

The cyanide ion (CN^-) halts cellular respiration by inhibiting an enzyme in the mitochondria called cytochrome C oxidase.

Cyanide poisoning is a form of histotoxic hypoxia because the cells of organism are unable to use oxygen, primarily through the inhibition of cytochrome C oxidase.

Acute hydrogen cyanide poisoning can result from inhalation of fumes from burning polymer products that use nitrites in their production, such as wool, silk, polyurethanes or vinyl.

17. (d)

Chandrayaan-1 was the India's lunar mission launched on 22nd October 2008 from PSLV-C11 by ISRO. It was operated by NASA.

Chandrayaan-1 operated for 312 days as opposed to the intended two years but mission achieved 95 percent of its planned objectives including mapping over 95 % of the lunar surface with the M^3 instrument (Moon Mineralogy Mapper). M^3 is an imaging spectrometer that has provided the first-high resolution spatial and spectral map of the entire lunar surface, revealing the minerals of which it is made.