GENERAL

aptitude test for electrical engineers questions and answers in

Published: September 19, 2026 | Index ID: #-

Mastering the Aptitude Test for Electrical Engineers: Questions, Answers, and Proven Strategies

Electrical engineering is a field that demands a blend of analytical thinking, problem solving skills, and a deep understanding of physics and mathematics. Whether you're preparing for a competitive recruitment drive, a graduate entrance exam, or an internal promotion, most organizations employ an **aptitude test for electrical engineers questions and answers in**a structured format to assess candidates' readiness. This guide offers an in depth look at what these tests entail, common question types, sample problems with step by step solutions, and practical tips to help you score high.

Why Aptitude Tests Matter for Electrical Engineers

In the fast evolving world of power systems, renewable energy, and embedded electronics, hiring managers need to quickly gauge whether a candidate can tackle complex technical challenges. Aptitude tests provide:

- Objective Assessment: Reduces bias by focusing on measurable skills.
- Skill Validation: Confirms that a candidate possesses the analytical and technical prowess required for the role.
- Benchmarking: Allows companies to compare candidates on a level playing field.
- Predictive Accuracy: Strong correlation between test performance and on the job success.

Because of these benefits, a well prepared candidate can stand out from a large pool of applicants.

Understanding the Structure of an Aptitude Test for Electrical Engineers

While formats vary by organization, most aptitude tests for electrical engineers follow a consistent blueprint:

1. Numerical Reasoning – Fast calculations, unit conversions, and data interpretation.
2. Logical Reasoning – Pattern recognition, deduction, and sequence problems.
3. Mechanical Reasoning – Basic mechanics, material properties, and mechanical design concepts.
4. Technical Knowledge – Circuit analysis, electromagnetics, control systems, and power electronics.
5. Verbal Reasoning – Comprehension of technical texts, argument evaluation, and concise communication.

Typically, the test lasts between 90 and 120 minutes and contains 50–70 questions. A balanced mix ensures that the exam evaluates both general analytical aptitude and domain specific expertise.

Common Question Types and Sample Problems

Numerical Reasoning

Numerical reasoning tests assess your ability to perform quick calculations and interpret data. They often involve percentages, ratios, and basic algebra.

Sample Question 1:A power transformer has a primary voltage of 11 kV and a secondary voltage of 415 V. If the

transformer’s efficiency is 95 /%, what is the apparent power rating (in kVA) on the primary side?

Answer: The apparent power on the secondary side is equal to the real power divided by efficiency. However, since we’re only given voltages and efficiency, we can determine the turns ratio first: 11 kV / 415 V "H 26.5. Apparent power is the same on both sides (ignoring losses). So if we assume a 10 kVA rating on the secondary, the primary rating would also be 10 /kVA. With 95 /% efficiency, the real power delivered is 9.5 /kW, but the apparent rating remains 10 kVA. The question asks for the apparent power on the primary side, which is 10 kVA. (If a different rating were given, use the same logic.)

Sample Question 2:A 120 kW motor operates at 400 V. What is the current drawn by the motor if the power factor is 0.9?

Answer: Apparent power S = P / PF = 120 kW / 0.9 "H 133.33 kVA. Current I = S / (" 3 × V) = 133,333 VA / (1.732 × 400 /V) "H 192 /A.

Logical Reasoning

Logical reasoning problems evaluate pattern recognition, sequencing, and deduction skills. They are often presented as series, puzzles, or diagrammatic questions.

Sample Question 1: In a sequence, the pattern is: 2, 5, 10, 17, 26, ?. What is the next number?

Answer: The differences between consecutive terms are 3, 5, 7, 9, 11. These are odd numbers increasing by 2. The next difference is 13, so 26 + 13 = 39.

Sample Question 2:A set of four points A, B, C, and D are arranged such that AB = BC = CD and angle ABC = 90°. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The shape is a rectangle.
- B. The shape is a rhombus.
- C. The shape is a kite.
- D. The shape is a square.

Answer: With AB = BC = CD and one right angle, the shape is a right angled isosceles triangle, not any of the options. The correct answer is none of the above. However, if we consider points forming a quadrilateral, the only shape with three equal sides and one right angle is a right angled triangle, so the test would likely expect “None of the above.”

Mechanical Reasoning

These questions test basic principles of mechanics, materials, and simple machines. They are common in engineering aptitude tests because they reflect real world problem solving.

Sample Question 1:A 500 kg load is suspended from a steel cable with a safety factor of 5. What is the maximum allowable tension in the cable?

Answer: Weight W = mg = 500 /kg × 9.81 /m/s² "H 4,905 /N. With a safety factor of 5, allowable tension T_allow = 4,905 /N × 5 "H 24,525 /N.

Sample Question 2:A gear train has three gears with teeth counts 20, 40, and 60. What is the overall gear ratio from the first to the third gear?

Answer: Gear ratio between gear 1 and gear 2 = 40/20 = 2:1. Between gear 2 and gear 3 = 60/40 = 1.5:1. Overall ratio = 2 × 1.5 = 3:1.

Technical Knowledge

These questions are directly related to electrical engineering concepts. They test your grasp of fundamentals such as circuit analysis, electromagnetics, power electronics, and control systems.

Sample Question 1: In a series RLC circuit, the resonant frequency f € is given by f € = 1 / (2< !¢„Ä2’’à If L = 10 mH and C = 100 /µF, what is f €?

Answer: f € = 1 / (2< !¢ƒ ã ô, r ã ôb’’ Ò ò ƒ#À" (1 × 10 { v)) = 1 / (2< r ã ’ $, S’ã R ô‡¢à

Sample Question 2:A DC motor has a back EMF constant K ‘ = 0.05 V/(rad/s) and a torque constant K œ = 0.05 N·m/A. If the motor runs at 3000 /rpm, what is the back EMF?

Answer: Convert rpm to rad/s: 3000 rpm × (2< rad / 60 s) "H 314.16 rad/s. Back EMF E = K ‘ × <• = 0.05 V/(rad/s) × 314.16 /rad/s "H 15.71 /V.

Verbal Reasoning

Verbal reasoning tests evaluate comprehension, critical analysis, and concise communication—skills essential for drafting reports, reading technical literature, and collaborating with multidisciplinary teams.

Sample Question 1: Read the following statement: “The integration of photovoltaic cells into building facades can reduce heating costs but may increase initial capital expenditure.” Which of the following best summarizes the statement?

- A. Photovoltaic cells are always cost effective.
- B. There is a trade off between upfront costs and long term savings.
- C. Building facades cannot host photovoltaic cells.
- D. Heating costs are irrelevant in this context.

Answer: B. There is a trade off between upfront costs and long term savings.

Sample Question 2: Identify the main argument in the paragraph: “While renewable energy sources are essential for reducing carbon emissions, their intermittent nature poses challenges for grid stability.”

Answer: The main argument is that renewable energy’s intermittency challenges grid stability, despite its importance in reducing emissions.

Step by Step Solutions to Common Problems

Below is a deeper dive into a few representative problems that frequently appear in aptitude tests for electrical engineers. The step by step solutions illustrate the logical approach you should adopt during the exam.

Problem 1 – Power Distribution Efficiency

Question:A 33 kV transmission line delivers power to a substation. The line has a resistance of 0.02 :• per km, and the distance is 150 /km. If the line carries 200 /MW of power, what is the total power loss in the line?

Solution:

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