



Department of Computer Engineering

22215 EEC MCQ (Elements of Electrical Engineering)

2nd Sem all subject MCQs: [click here](#)

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Unit 1 Magnetic circuits

- The unit of magnetic flux is
 - AT
 - Weber**
 - Tesla
 - A/m
- The number of lines per unit area is a measure of
 - Magnetic flux density**
 - Magnetic field strength
 - Mmf
 - Reluctance
- The unit of magnetic flux density is
 - AT/m
 - Weber
 - Tesla**
 - Coulomb
- The electrical equivalent of reluctance is?
 - Resistance**
 - Inductance
 - Capacitance
 - Conductance
- B/H curve shows the relationship between?
 - Magnetic field strength and magnetic flux
 - Magnetic field strength and magnetic flux density**
 - Current and magnetic flux density
 - Voltage and magnetic flux density
- Direction of induced emf is determined by _____
 - Fleming's left hand rule
 - Fleming's right hand rule**
 - Faraday's law
 - Right hand thumb rule
- Magnetomotive force is equal to _____
 - current * number of turns**
 - current / number of turns
 - current / number of turns per unit length
 - current * number of turns per unit length
- The formula for induced emf if magnetic field, length and velocity of conductor all are mutually perpendicular is _____
 - $emf = B^2l$

- b) $\text{emf} = Bil$
- c) **$\text{emf} = Blv$**
- d) $\text{emf} = B^2v$

9. The law that the induced e.m.f. and current always oppose the cause producing them is due to
- a) **Lenzs Law**
 - b) Faradays first law
 - c) Faradays second law
 - d) Flemings right hand rule
10. **As per Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction, an e.m.f. is induced in a conductor whenever it**
- a) remains stationary w.r.t magnetic field
 - b) **moves w.r.t. magnetic field**
 - c) all the above
11. **Which of the following circuit elements will oppose the change in circuit current?**
- a) Capacitance
 - b) **Inductance**
 - c) Resistance
 - d) All of the above
12. Principle of dynamically induced emf is used in a
- a) Choke
 - b) Transformer
 - c) **Generator**
 - d) Thermo-couple
13. The direction of dynamically induced emf in a conductor can be determined by
- a) Fleming's left-hand rule.
 - b) **Fleming's right-hand rule.**
 - c) Helix rule.
 - d) Corkscrew rule
14. Principle of statically induced emf is used in
- a) **Transformer**
 - b) Motor
 - c) Generator
 - d) Battery
15. Magnitude of statically induced emf depends on the
- a) Coil resistance
 - b) Flux magnitude
 - c) **Rate of change of flux**
 - d) None of these

16. Property of a material which opposes the production of magnetic flux in it is called
- a) mmf
 - b) reluctance**
 - c) permeance
 - d) Permittivity
17. Unit of mmf is
- a) AT**
 - b) Weber/ampere
 - c) Henry
 - d) AT/m
18. Conductance is analogous to
- a) Reluctance
 - b) M.m.f
 - c) Permeance**
 - d) Inductance
19. mmf of the magnetic circuit is analogous to
- a) Current
 - b) Emf**
 - c) Resistance
 - d) Power
20. Unit of reluctance of magnetic circuit is
- a) AT/m
 - b) Webers/m
 - c) H/m.
 - d) AT/weber**
21. In Flemings right hand rule the thumb always represents direction of
- a) Motion of conductor**
 - b) Field
 - c) Induced voltage
 - d) None of the above
22. In Flemings right hand rule the middle finger of hand represents direction of
- a) Motion of conductor
 - b) Field
 - c) Induced voltage**
 - d) None of the above
23. The emf induced in the a coil due to changing current in the neighbouring cil is called
- a) Self induced emf
 - b) Mutually induced emf**

- c) Mutual inductance
- d) Self inductance

24. Unit of magnetic flux density is

- a) Wb/m^2
- b) Tesla
- c) Wb
- d) **Both a and b**

25. the unit of magnetic intensity is

- a) Weber
- b) **Ampere Turns/meter**
- c) Henry
- d) Ampere-turn/weber

26. In series magnetic circuit, the flow of _____ is constant in each magnetic path.

- a) Current
- b) voltage
- c) **magnetic flux**
- d) reluctance

27. The unit of permeance is

- a) **$\text{WbA}^{-1}\text{T}^{-1}$**
- b) ATWb^{-1}
- c) WbAT^{-1}
- d) AWbT^{-1}

28. Either the coil or magnet moves in

- a) self induced emf
- b) mutually induced emf
- c) **dynamically induced emf**
- d) statically induced emf

29. In statically induced emf the direction of induced emf is found by using

- a) Lenz's law
- b) **Flemings Right Hand Rule**
- c) Flemings Left Hand Rule
- d) Right hand Gripping rule

30. Voltage in electrical circuit is resemble to _____ in magnetic circuit

- a) Flux
- b) Reluctance

- c) **MMF**
- d) Magnetic Flux Density

31. Conductivity in electrical circuit is resemble to _____ in magnetic circuit

- a) Flux
- b) Resistivity
- c) **Permeability**
- d) Magnetic Flux Density

32. Reluctance is indicated by the letter

- a) R
- b) I
- c) S
- d) B

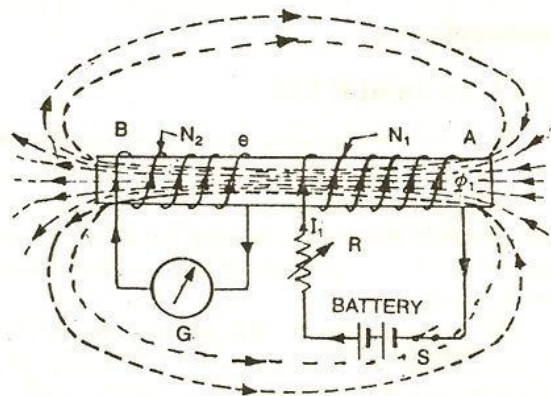
33. Magnetic Field Strength is indicated by the letter

- a) R
- b) F
- c) H
- d) B

34. Induced EMF is given by $e = \text{_____} d\phi/dt$

- a) **N**
- b) F
- c) H
- d) B

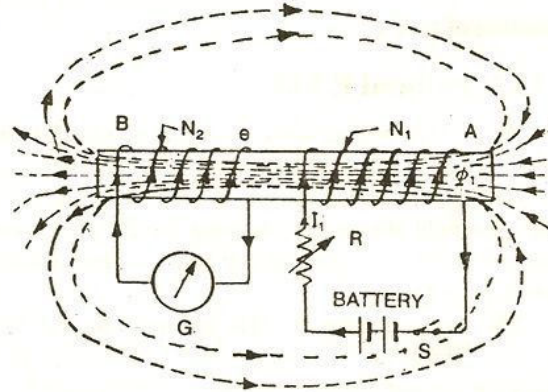
35. In below figure emf induced in coil A is called as



- a) **dynamically induced emf**

- b) **self induced emf**
- c) mutually induced emf
- d) none of the above

36. In below figure. emf induced in coil B is called as



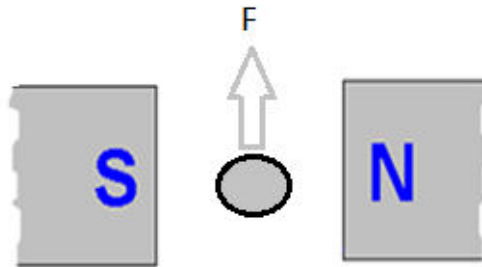
- a) dynamically induced emf
 - b) self induced emf
 - c) **mutually induced emf**
 - d) none of the above
37. Property of the choke coil is measured in
- a) **inductance**
 - b) resistance
 - c) capacitance
 - d) reluctance
38. The unit of inductance is
- a) **Henry**
 - b) Ohm
 - c) Farad
 - d) Weber
39. If the coil is moved along the lines of force in a magnetic field system, the induced emf is
- a) self induced emf
 - b) dynamically induced emf
 - c) **zero**
 - d) maximum
40. Inductance of the coil is the property of the coil which opposes to
- a) the flow of current through it
 - b) the flow of flux through core
 - c) **the change in the value of current flowing through it**
41. Ohms law for magnetic circuit is
- a) **MMF = ΦS**

- b) $EMF = I R$
- c) $\Phi = MMF * S$
- d) $S = MMF * \phi$

42. Self inductance of the coil is given by

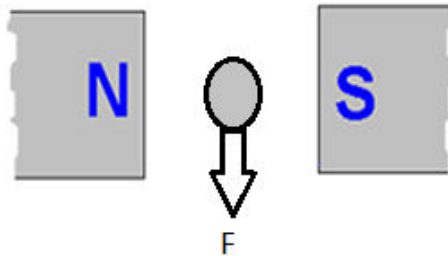
- a) $L = NI / \Phi$
- b) $L = N\phi / I$
- c) $L = N\phi / \text{length of magnetic circuit}$
- d) none of the above

43. What is the direction of current in the conductor for below case



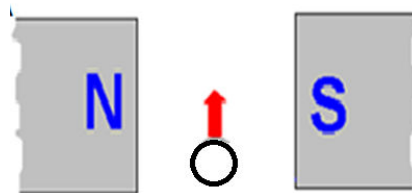
- a) Inside the conductor
- b) **outside the conductor**
- c) downward
- d) upward

44. What is the direction of current in the conductor for below case



- a) Inside the conductor
- b) **outside the conductor**
- c) downward
- d) upward

45. What is the direction of current in the conductor for below case



- a) **Inside the conductor**
- b) outside the conductor
- c) downward
- d) upward

46. what is the current direction in **the forward turns** of the coil in below figure when magnet is moved towards the coil



- a) **Downward**
- b) Upward
- c) None of the above

47. what is the current direction in **the forward turns** of the coil in below figure when magnet is moved towards the coil



- a) Downward
- b) **Upward**
- c) None of the above

48. In statically induced emf type. emf is induced in the coil by

- a) **varying current flowing through the coil**
- b) keeping current flowing through the coil constant
- c) keeping flux linking with the coil constant
- d) varying number of turns of the coil

49. According to Faradays second law, magnitude of induced emf in the coil is proportional to rate of change of

- a) NI
- b) NL
- c) **$N\Phi$**
- d) N/Φ

50. In series magnetic circuit the path of magnetic circuit may have magnetic paths of different _____ but carry same _____.

- a) magnetic flux, dimensions
- b) dimensions, magnetic flux
- c) materials, magnetic flux
- d) **both b) and c)**

51. Relative permeability of air is

- a) $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$
- b) zero
- c) **one**
- d) both a) and b)

52. Relative permeability of non-magnetic material is

- a) $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$
- b) zero
- c) **one**
- d) both a) and b)

53. A solenoid is wound with a coil of 100 turns. The coil length is of 50 cm and carrying a current of 2A. Determine the magnetic strength of a coil

- a) 250 AT/m
- b) **400AT/m**
- c) 25 AT/m
- d) 40 AT/m

54. For an iron ring with 200 turns having diameter of 15 cm and 10 cm^2 cross sectional area if flux density 1 wb/m^2 and permeability of 500. Find reluctance

- a) 0.75 AT/Wb
- b) **0.075 AT/Wb**
- c) 75 AT/Wb
- d) 7.5 AT/Wb

55. For an iron ring with 200 turns having diameter of 15 cm and 10 cm² cross sectional area if flux density 1 wb/m² and permeability of 500. Find flux

- a) 10⁻¹ Wb
- b) **1 μWb**
- c) 10 Wb
- d) 10 μWb

The following data relate to an electromagnet

- Total flux = 8×10^{-4} Wb
- Cross sectional area of the core = 200 mm²
- Number of turns = 100
- Magnitude of current = 2 A
- Length of the magnetic circuit = 400 mm

56. Flux density in the coil is

- a) 40 wb/m²
- b) **4 wb/m²**
- c) 4000 wb/m²
- d) 400 wb /m²

57. Magnetomotive force is

- a) **200 AT**
- b) 2000 AT
- c) 20 AT
- d) 2 AT

58. Magnetic field strength

- a) **500 AT/ m**
- b) 50 AT/m
- c) 5 AT/ m
- d) 0.5 AT /m

Unit 02 A.C.Fundamentals

1. **For a frequency of 200 Hz, the time period will be**

- a) 0.05 s
- b) 0.005 s
- c) 0.0005 s
- d) 0.5 s

Answer – b) 0.005 s

2. **Form Factor is the ratio of**

- a) Average value/r.m.s. value
- b) Average value/peak value
- c) r.m.s. value/average value
- d) r.m.s. value/peak value

Answer – c) r.m.s. value/average value

3. **The peak value of a sine wave is 200 V. Its average value is**

- a) 127.4 V
- b) 141.4 V
- c) 282.8 V
- d) 200 V

Answer- a) 127.4 V

4. **In a capacitive circuit, the current _____ the voltage?**

- a) Leads
- b) Lags
- c) Is greater than
- d) Is less than

Answer – a) Leads

5. **In an A.C. circuit power is dissipated in**

- a) Resistance only
- b) Inductance only

- c) Capacitance only
- d) None of the above

Answer – a) Resistance only

6. In ac circuit the product of voltage and current is known as

- a) Inductive Power.
- b) Real power.
- c) Resistive power.
- d) Apparent power.

Answer – d) Apparent power.

7. In an inductive circuit, the current _____ the voltage?

- a) Leads
- b) Lags
- c) Is greater than
- d) Is less than

Answer – b) Lags

8. In a pure resistive circuit

- a) Current lags behind the voltage by 90°
- b) Current leads the voltage by 90°
- c) Current can lead or lag the voltage by 90°
- d) Current is in phase with the voltage

Answer – d) Current is in phase with the voltage

9. Power factor of the following circuit will be zero

- a) Purely resistive circuit
- b) Purely inductive circuit
- c) Purely capacitive circuit
- d) both b) and c)

Answer: d) both b) and c)

10. Time required to complete one cycle is called as _____
Frequency
angular velocity
Peak value
Time period
11. As the time period increases frequency _____
Increases
Decreases
remains constant
none of the above
12. What is the time period of 50Hz signal
1 sec
0.02 sec
4 sec
8 sec
13. Amplitude is also called as ___
Peak – peak value
Maximum value
Time period
Frequency
14. Unit HERTZ(Hz) resembles to _____
cycles / second
seconds/cycle
Number of cycles in 1 minute
Seconds
15. Amplitude of voltage waveform having $V_{p,p} = 4V$ is _____
0.25V
4V
2V
8V
16. The type of signal for AC supply is _____ wave
Sinusoidal
Triangular
Sawtooth
square
17. In the equation $V_m \sin(\omega t)$, ω represents
Time period
Frequency
Angular velocity

Maximum value

18. For a signal having 2 msec time period, how many cycles will be generated in 1 sec.

80

500

50

40

19. Time period and frequency are always varying in _____
direct proportion

same

inverse proportion

none of the above

20. The maximum value of a voltage signal represented as $V = 4\text{SIN}(314t)$ is ___

2V

8V

0.25 V

4V

$$V = V_m \sin(\omega t)$$

21. **Ohm is unit of all of the following except**

a) Inductive reactance

b) Capacitive reactance

c) Resistance

d) Capacitance

22. **In an A.C. circuit power is dissipated in**

a) Resistance only

b) Inductance only

c) Capacitance only

d) None of the above

23. The peak factor is the ratio of

a) Average value to rms value

b) Rms value to average value

c) Peak value to rms value

d) Peak value to average value

24. **Power factor of the following circuit will be unity**

a) Inductive

b) Capacitive

c) Resistive

d) Both (A) and (B)

25. **Power Factor (Cos θ) = _____ ?**

- a) $kW/Kva = W/VA = \text{ACTIVE POWER/APPARENT POWER}$
- b) R/Z
- c) The Cosine of angle between Current and voltage
- d) **All of the above**

26. **Form Factor for a sinusoidal waveform is :**

- a) 1.21
- b) 0.5
- c) **1.11**
- d) 0

27. **Peak Factor for a sinusoidal waveform is:**

- a) 1.3
- b) 1.02
- c) **1.41**
- d) 0.5

28. **In an ac circuit, the ratio of KW / KVA represents = ACTIVE POWER/ APPARAENT POWER**

- a) **Power factor.**
- b) Load factor.
- c) Form factor.
- d) Peak factor.

29. **The unit of inductance is**

- a) Ohm.
- b) Mho.
- c) Farad.
- d) **Henry**

30. **In ac circuit the product of voltage and current is known as**

- a) Power.
- b) Real power.
- c) Resistive power.
- d) **Apparent power.**

31. **The relationship between the frequency of ac wave and the time period is given by**

- a) $f = T$
- b) $2T = f$
- c) **$T = 1/f$**
- d) $2T/f/2$

32. Average value is always

- a) more than maximum value
- b) MORE than RMS value
- c) less than maximum value

33. Ideally for minimum losses, the value of power factor should be

- a) zero
- b) lagging
- c) **unity**
- d) leading

34. Phase angle for purely inductive circuit is

- a) 0°
- b) 90°
- c) 180°
- d) 360°

35. Phase angle for purely resistive circuit is

- a) 90°
- b) 180°
- c) 360°
- d) 0°

36. In impedance triangle, $\cos\Phi$ is

- a) X_L/Z
- b) **R/Z**
- c) R/X_L
- d) X_L/R

37. Power factor in RL series circuit is

- a) **lagging**
- b) leading
- c) zero
- d) unity

38. Power factor in RC series circuit is

- a) lagging
- b) **leading**
- c) zero
- d) unity

39. for any circuit, Phase angle is the angle between

- a) total applied voltage and circuit impedance
- b) circuit current and total impedance
- c) **total applied Voltage and circuit current**

40. As phase angle decreases, power factor $\text{COS}\Phi = 1, \Phi = 0$
 $\Phi = 90, \text{COS}\Phi = 0$

- a) **increases**
- b) remains constant
- c) either increase or decrease
- d) decreases

41. Frequency is the

- a) time per cycle
- b) time for one cycle
- c) **no of cycles per second**
- d) no of cycles

42. Single phase Active power is given by

- a) VI
- b) VI COS Φ
- c) VI SIN Φ
- d) None of the above

43. Active power in purely capacitive circuit is

- a) VI
- b) **ZERO**
- c) UNITY
- d) VI SIN Φ

44. In purely capacitive circuit

- a) voltage leads the current by 90°
- b) current leads the voltage by 90°
- c) current lags the voltage by 90°

45. Volt- Ampere is the unit of

- a) active power
- b) reactive power
- c) **apparent power**

46. Total power supplied by the source to a circuit is

- a) Active power
- b) **Apparent power**
- c) Reactive power

47. The value of peak factor is

- a) 1.11
- b) 0.707
- c) 0.637
- d) **1.414**

48. Power factor of purely resistive circuit

- a) zero
- b) unity**
- c) 0.707
- d) 0.637

49. Single phase Reactive power is given by

- a) VI
- b) VI COS Φ
- c) VI SIN Φ**
- d) None of the above

50. The unit of active power is

- a) VAR
- b) VA
- c) WATT**
- d) Volt

51. The unit of reactive power is

- a) VAR**
- b) VA
- c) WATT
- d) Volt

52. The unit of apparent power is

- a) VAR
- b) VA**
- c) WATT
- d) Volt

53. The relation between RMS value and maximum value is

- a) RMS value = 0.637 X Max value
- b) Max value = 0.637 X RMS value
- c) RMS value = 0.707 X Max value**
- d) Max value = 0.707 X RMS value

54. The relation between Average value and maximum value is

- a) Average value = 0.637 X Max value**
- b) Max value = 0.637 X Average value
- c) Average value = 0.707 X Max value
- d) Max value = 0.707 X Average value

55. if the AC current leads the AC voltage means

- a) Current starts before voltage**
- b) Current starts after voltage
- c) voltage starts before current

- d) none of the above
56. if the AC current lags the AC voltage means
- a) Current starts before voltage
 - b) Current starts after voltage**
 - c) voltage starts after current
 - d) none of the above
57. Two alternating quantities are said to be in phase when the phase difference between them is
- a) 0°**
 - b) 90°
 - c) 180°
 - d) 360°
58. Two alternating quantities are said to be OUT OF PHASE when the phase difference between them is
- a) 0°
 - b) 90°
 - c) 180°**
 - d) 360°
59. Leading alternating quantity is the one which starts
- a) before the reference**
 - b) after the reference
 - c) in phase with reference
 - d) out of phase with reference
60. Lagging alternating quantity is the one which starts
- a) before the reference
 - b) after the reference**
 - c) in phase with reference
 - d) out of phase with reference

4. Transformer

1. The rating of transformer may be expressed in _____.
 - kW
 - kVAR
 - **kVA**
 - Horse power.
2. What will happen if the primary of a transformer is connected to D.C supply?
 - Transformer will operate with low efficiency
 - Transformer will operate with high efficiency
 - No effect
 - **Transformer may start to smoke and burn**
3. A Step Up transformer _____.
 - **Step Up the level of Voltage**
 - **Step down the level of current**
 - Step up level the power
 - Step up the level of Frequency
 - 1 and 2 only
4. An Auto-transformer (which has only one winding) may be used as a _____?
 - Step-Up Transformer
 - Step-Down Transformer
 - **Both Step-Up and Step-Down transformer**
 - None of the above
5. In an Auto Transformer, The Primary and Secondary are _____ Coupled.
 - Only Magnetically
 - Only Electrically
 - **Magnetically as well as Electrically**
 - None of the above
6. DC power is never applied to transformer
 - **True**
 - False
7. step-up transformer increases
 - **voltage.**
 - current.
 - power.
 - frequency
8. Transformer cores are built up from laminations rather than from solid metal so that
 - Oil penetrates the core more easily.
 - **Eddy current loss is reduced.**

- Less lamination is required for the windings.
- Turn ratio is higher than voltage ratio

9. Transformer core is laminated to

- Reduce the copper losses.
- Reduce the core losses.
- **Reduce the eddy current losses.**
- None of these.

10. Transformation ratio of single phase transformer is given by

- V_1/V_2
- V_2/V_1
- N_1/N_2
- None of the above

Answer – b) V_2/V_1

11. What is the need for laminating the core of a transformer?

- To reduce the resistance in the winding
- To reduce the eddy currents
- To reduce the hysteresis
- None of the above

Answer: (b) To reduce the eddy currents

12. The oil used in the small transformer provides

- cooling only.
- insulation only.
- insulation and cooling both .**
- lubrication only.

13. A transformer operates as a

- Constant current source
- Constant voltage source
- Variable voltage source**
- None of the above

14. Which of the following is not a part of transformer installation ?

- A. Conservator
- B. Breather
- C. Buchholz relay
- D. Exciter.

15. The chemical used in breather is

- A. asbestos fibre
- B. silica sand
- C. sodium chloride
- D. silica gel.

16. The EMF equation of transformer is given by

- a) $4.44f B_m A N_1$
- b) $4.44f \phi_m N_1$
- c) Both a) and b)
- d) none of the above

Answer – c) Both a) and b)

17. Transformer works on the principle of

- a) mutual induction
- b) Fleming's right hand rule
- c) self induction
- d) Fleming's left hand rule

18. voltage ratio is given by

- a) E_2/E_1
- b) V_2/V_1
- c) V_1/V_2
- d) N_1/N_2

19. Auto transformer is also called as

- a) core type transformer
- b) two winding transformer
- c) one winding transformer

20. In core type transformer-----type of winding is used.

- a) H V
- b) Sandwich
- c) Concentric
- d) L V

21. Winding surrounds the core in

- a) core type transformer
- b) shell type transformer
- c) autotransformer
- d) berry type transformer

22. The EMF equation of transformer is

- a) $4.44 f N_1$
- b) $4.44 f \Phi_m N_1$
- c) $4.44 B_m A N_1$
- d) $4.44 f B_m N_1$

23. State the correct statement

1. Transformer has constant power at both primary and secondary side
2. Transformer has constant current at both primary and secondary side
3. Transformer has constant voltage at both primary and secondary side

- a) Choice 1
- b) Choice 2
- c) Choice 3
- d) none of the above

24. In shell type transformer-----type of winding is used.

- a) Concentric
- b) H V
- c) L V
- d) Sandwich

25. Less copper losses takes place in

- berry type transformer
- autotransformer
- core type transformer
- shell type transformer

26. Power transformer are

- shell type transformer
- core type transformer
- none of the above
- autotransformer

27. Transformation ratio is given by

V_1 / V_2

N_1 / N_2
 E_2 / E_1
 I_2 / I_1

28. current ratio is given by

N_2 / N_1
 I_1 / I_2
 I_2 / I_1
 E_2 / E_1

29. Transformer works on

DC supply
AC supply
AC or DC supply
both AC and DC supply

30. Core surrounds the winding in

berry type transformer
core type transformer
autotransformer
shell type transformer

1. 746 watt is equal to
1 horse power

1 Kw

1 joule

1 MW
2. The starting winding of a single-phase induction motor is placed in
Rotor.
Stator.
Armature.
Field.
3. Name the winding used in single phase induction motor
 - a. Stator winding (Main winding)
 - b. Starting winding (Auxiliary winding)
4. Centrifugal Switch is connected in
 - a. Series with starting winding
 - b. Parallel with main winding
 - c. Series with main winding
5. Centrifugal switch is provided for disconnecting the auxiliary winding in a _____
Capacitor- start motor.
Capacitor run motor.
Variable Reluctance stepper motor.
Permanat Capacitor run motor
6. What is the purpose of centrifugal switch?
To disconnect starting winding when rotor achieves the speed of 75 to 80 % of synchronous speed
7. The starting torque of a 1-phase induction motor is
High.
Moderate.
Low.
Zero.
8. FHP motors are also called as
Three phase Induction Motor

Single phase Induction Motor

DC shunt motor

DC Series motor

9. In a capacitor start single-phase induction motor, the capacitor is connected

in series with main winding.

in series with auxiliary winding.

in series with both the windings.

in parallel with auxiliary winding.

10. A ceiling fan uses
split-phase motor.

capacitor start and capacitor run motor.

universal motor.

capacitor start motor.

11. Centrifugal switch is provided for disconnecting the auxiliary winding in a _____
Capacitor- start motor.

Capacitor run motor.

Reluctance motor.

Shaded pole motor.

Answer – a) Capacitor - start motor

12. **In** shaded pole motor direction of rotation of flux is

from unshaded to shaded portion of pole

none of these

from shaded to unshaded portion of pole

Either of above one

13. Select the correct statement

1 phase I.M. have zero starting torque

1 phase I.M. have non zero running torque

1 phase I.M. have high starting torque

1 phase I.M. have zero running torque

- Choice d
- Choice b
- Choice a
- Choice c

14. What are different types of stepper motor

15. Universal motor can run on
ac only
either ac or dc
dc only
none of these

16. Which one is the universal motor among below motors

17. HORSE POWER = WATT

18. Which motor is preferred for PRINTERS

- Shaded pole motor
- Stepper motor
- universal motor
- resistance split phase induction motor

20. Why single phase induction motor is not self starting?

21. Why single phase induction motor is called as induction motor?

22. Do we give supply to rotor bars?

23. What is the use of capacitor in 1 phase induction motor (1 point)

- none of these
- for high starting and running torque
- for improving the power factor of machine
- for controlling the starting current

24. FHP motor are having a rating less than or equal to (in watt) (1 point)

25. Parts of single phase induction motor are (1 point)

- squirrel cage rotor**
- auxillary winding
- stator winding**
- none of these
- pole**

26. Which motor gives better performance during starting and running condition (1 point)

- split phase motor
- capacitor start induction run motor
- shaded pole motor
- permanant capacitor motor

12. Which motor is preferred for SEWEING MACHINE (1 point)

- universal motor
- resistance split phase induction motor
- capacitor start induction run motor
- Shaded pole motor

13. Construction of universal motor is same as construction of (1 point)

- split phase motor
- DC Series motor

1 phase induction motor
DC shunt motor

14. FHP motors are also called as (1 point)

Three phase Induction Motor
Single phase Induction Motor
DC shunt motor
DC Series motor

15. Which motor is preferred for MIXER GRINDERS (1 point)

Shaded pole motor
Stepper motor
resistance split phase induction motor
universal motor

1. Protective Devices and Switchgear

1. The primary function of fuse is to

- a) Open the circuit
- b) Protect the appliance
- c) Protect the line
- d) Prevent excessive currents from flow through the circuit

Answer – d) Prevent excessive currents from flow through the circuit

2. ELCB stands for

- a) Electrical leakage circuit breaker
- b) Earth leakage circuit breaker
- c) Earth leakage current breaker
- d) Electrical line circuit breaker

Answer – b) Earth leakage circuit breaker

3. Expansion of MCCB is

- a) Moulded case circuit breaker
- b) Main case circuit braker
- c) Main control circuit breaker
- d) Main current circuit breaker

Answer – a) Moulded case circuit breaker

4. ____ is used to make and break the electric circuit

- a) Switch
- b) Lamp
- c) Earthing
- d) Fuse

Answer – a) Switch

5. Generally grounding is provided for

- a) Only for the safety of the equipment
- b) Only for the safety of the operating personnel
- c) Both a) and b)
- d) None of the above

Answer – c) Both a) and b)

6. Moisture content in the soil _____ the earth soil resistance

- a) Increases
- b) Decreases
- c) Does not effects
- d) None of the above

Answer – b) Decreases

7. ELCB are specially used to disconnect the supply under

- a) Short circuit condition
- b) Ground fault condition**
- c) Open circuit condition
- d) Over load condition

Answer – b) Ground fault condition

8. The objective of earthing or grounding is

- To provide as low resistance possible to the ground
- To provide as high resistance possible to the ground
- To provide path for current
- None of the above

9. ELCB works on the principle of

- 1. Over load current
- 2. Short circuit current
- 3. Residual current
- 4. Neutral current

10. The expansion of MCB is

- a. Miniature circuit breaker**
- b. Moulded case circuit breaker
- c. Main circuit breaker
- d. Maintained circuit breaker

11. Which device is used to protect the circuits from short circuit fault

- a. Switch

- b. MCB
- c. Meter
- d. Isolator

In MCB operating mechanism against short circuit and overload condition is provided by

- 1. Bimetallic strip only
- 2. Trip coil only
- 3. Both 1.2.

Which of the following is not a part of MCB

- 1. Bimetallic strip
- 2. Trip coil
- 3. ARC splitter
- 4. Fuse wire

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