

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22 Programme – Diploma in Computer Science & Engineering Course Name – Electrical Engineering Course Code - DCSE206 (Semester II)

| (Sen | nester II) | |
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| Time allotted: 1 Hrs.25 Min. [The figure in the magnetic of t | argin indicates full marks.] | Full Marks : 70 |
| G | Froup-A | |
| (Multiple Choice Type Question) | | 1 x 70=70 |
| Choose the correct alternative from the following: | , | |
| (1) If 1 A current flows in a circuit, the number of e | electrons flowing through this circuit is | |
| a) 0.625 × 10^19 | b) 1.6 × 10^19 | |
| c) 1.6 × 10^ - 19 | d) 0.625 × 10^ - 19 | |
| (2) Materials which easily allow the passage of elect | ric current are known as | |
| a) Insulators | b) Conductors | |
| c) Dielectrics | d) Semi-conductors | |
| (3) Which, among the following is a unit for resistiv | ity? | |
| a) ohm/metre | b) ohm/metre2 | |
| c) ohm-metre | d) ohm-metre2 | |
| (4) Which of the following is not an expression pow | er? | |
| a) P=VI | b) P=I.I.R | |
| c) $P=V.V/R$ | d) P=I/R | |
| (5) Kilowatt-hour(kWh) is a unit of? | | |
| a) Current | b) Power | |
| c) Energy | d) Resistance | |
| (6) Out of the following, which one is not a source of | of electrical energy? | |
| a) Solar cell | b) Battery | |
| c) Potentiometer | d) Generator | |
| (7) A battery converts | | |
| a) Electrical energy to chemical energy | b) Mechanical energy to electrical energy | |
| c) Chemical energy to electrical energy | d) Chemical energy to mechanical energy | |
| (8) Which of the following statements are true about | metals? | |
| a) Metals have a positive temperature coefficient | b) Metals have a negative temperature coefficient | |

d) Metals have infinite temperature coefficient

b) ohm-centigrade

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c) Metals have zero temperature coefficient

(9) What is the unit of temperature coefficient?

a) ohm/centigrade

| c) Centigrade-1 | d) centigrade | |
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| (10) In a parallel circuit, we consider ins | tead of impedance. | |
| a) Admittance | b) Inductance | |
| c) Capacitance | d) Resistance | |
| (11) In a series R-L circuit, VLVR by degrees. | | |
| a) lags,45 | b) lags,90 | |
| c) leads,90 | d) leads,45 | |
| (12) The power factor at resonance in R-L-C parallel circu | uit is | |
| a) Zero | b) 0.08 lagging | |
| c) 0.8 leading | d) Unity | |
| (13) Which, among the following is the correct expression | n for admittance? | |
| a) $Y=Z$ | b) Y=1/Z | |
| c) Y=Z2 | d) $Y=1/Z2$ | |
| (14) If the impedance of a system is 4 ohm, calculate its a | ndmittance | |
| a) 0.25 ohm-1 | b) 4 ohm | |
| c) 25 ohm-1 | d) 0.4 ohm-1 | |
| (15) Quality factor-Q of a resonant circuit signifies: | -,, 3 | |
| a) Loss in the resonant circuit | b) Gain in the resonant circuit | |
| c) Magnetic energy stored in the circuit | d) Electric energy stored in the circuit | |
| (16) The form factor is the ratio of | a) Brown onergy stored in the chedit | |
| a) Peak value to r.m.s. value | b) r.m.s. value to average value | |
| c) Average value to r.m.s. value | d) None of the above | |
| (17) Pure inductive circuit | a) I voite of the above | |
| a) | b) Takes power from the line during some part of the | |
| Consumes some power on average | cycle and then returns back to it during other part of the cycle | |
| c) Does not take power at all from a line | d) None of the above | |
| (18) Alternating current measured in a transmission line v | vill be | |
| a) Peak value | b) Average value | |
| c) RMS value | d) Zero | |
| (19) The frequency of an alternating current is | | |
| a) The speed with which the alternator runs | b) The number of waves passing through a point in o ne second | |
| c) The number of cycles generated in one minute | d) The number of electrons passing through a point i n one second | |
| (20) According to Kirchoff's voltage law, | | |
| a) The algebraic sum of all the e.m.f's in the circuit i s zero | b) Algebraic sum of e.m.f's plus algebraic sum of vo ltage drops is equal to zero | |
| c) Algebraic sum all the voltage drops in the circuit i s zero | d) All of these | |
| (21) A heater is rated as 230 V, 10 kW, A.C. The value 23 | 30 V refers to | |
| a) Average voltage | b) r.m.s. voltage | |
| c) Peak voltage | d) None of the above | |
| (22) The r.m.s. value of a sinusoidal A.C. current is equal | to its value at an angle of degree | |
| S. | | |
| a) 90 | b) 60 | |
| c) 45 | d) 30 | |
| (23) In a parallel R-C circuit, the current always | the applied voltage | |
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| a) Lags | b) Leads | |
|--|---|--|
| c) Remains in phase with | d) None of the above | |
| (24) Power factor of electric bulb is | | |
| a) Zero | b) Lagging | |
| c) Leading | d) Unity | |
| (25) Ohm is unit of all of the following except | | |
| a) Inductive reactance | b) Capacitive reactance | |
| c) Resistance | d) Capacitance | |
| (26) What is the unit of magnetic flux density | | |
| a) Weber | b) Tesla | |
| c) Weber/m | d) Weber-1 | |
| (27) The magnetic materials which are strongly attracted | by the magnet is | |
| a) Diamagnetic materials | b) Paramagnetic materials | |
| c) Ferromagnetic materials | d) Anti ferromagnetic materials | |
| (28) Permanent magnet are manufactured by | | |
| a) Copper sulphate | b) Iron and cobalt | |
| c) Cobalt and nickel | d) ALNICO | |
| (29) The direction of magnetic lines of force is | | |
| a) from south pole to north pole | b) from north pole to south pole | |
| c) from one end of the magnet to another | d) none of the above | |
| (30) Fleming's left hand rule is used to find | | |
| a) direction of magnetic field due to current carrying conductor | b) direction of force on a current carrying conductor in a magnetic field | |
| c) direction of flux in a solenoid | d) polarity of a magnetic pole | |
| (31) Substances which have permeability less than the per | meability of free space are known as | |
| a) ferromagnetic | b) paramagnetic | |
| c) diamagnetic | d) bipolar | |
| (32) Susceptibility is positive for | | |
| a) non-magnetic substances | b) diamagnetic substances | |
| c) ferromagnetic substances | d) none of the above | |
| (33) Unit for quantity of electricity is | | |
| a) ampere-hour | b) watt | |
| c) joule | d) coulomb | |
| (34) The unit of magnetic flux is | | |
| a) Henry | b) weber | |
| c) ampereturn/weber | d) ampere/metre | |
| (35) Permanent magnets are normally made of | | |
| a) alnico alloys | b) aluminium | |
| c) cast iron | d) wrought iron | |
| (36) The unit of retentivity is | | |
| a) weber | b) weber/sq. m | |
| c) ampere turn/metre | d) ampere turn | |
| (37) Reciprocal of reluctance is | | |
| a) reluctivity | b) permeance | |
| c) permeability | d) susceptibility | |
| (38) Which is not a part of DC machine | | |
| a) Yoke | b) Commutator | |
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| c) Armature | d) Breather | |
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| (39) A transformer cannot work on the DC supply because | | |
| a) There is no need to change the DC voltage | b) Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction are ot valid since the rate of change of flux is zero | |
| c) A DC circuit has more losses | d) Cannot be determined | |
| (40) A transformer transforms | | |
| a) voltage | b) current | |
| c) both voltage and current | d) frequency | |
| (41) Unit for quantity of electricity is | | |
| a) ampere-hour | b) watt | |
| c) joule | d) coulomb | |
| (42) The generating voltage and frequency in India is about | t? | |
| a) 11 kV and 60 Hz | b) 11 kV and 50 Hz | |
| c) 220 kV and 60 Hz | d) 220 kV and 50 Hz | |
| (43) The fuse blows off by | | |
| a) burning | b) arcing | |
| c) melting | d) none of the above | |
| (44) A fuse is connected | | |
| a) in series with circuit | b) in parallel with circuit | |
| c) either in series or in parallel with circuit | d) none of the above | |
| (45) The main function of a fuse is to | | |
| a) protect the line | b) open the circuit | |
| c) protect the appliance | d) prevent excessive currents | |
| (46) Miniature circuit breaker is a small | | |
| a) fuse | b) magnetic switch | |
| c) electromagnetic switch | d) two way switch | |
| (47) Single line diagram does not represents: | | |
| a) Ratings of machines | b) Delta connection of transformer winding | |
| c) Neutral wire of transmission lines | d) Star connection of transformer winding | |
| (48) Distributors fed at both ends has an advantage of | | |
| a) continuous supply | b) fault isolation | |
| c) being economical | d) all of the mentioned | |
| (49) What is the main reason for using the high voltage for | the long distance power transmission? | |
| a) Reduction in the time of transmission | b) Reduction in the transmission losses | |
| c) Increase in system reliability | d) None of these | |
| (50) If there are two bulbs connected in series and one blow | vs out, what happens to the other bulb? | |
| a) The other bulb stops glowing | b) The other bulb continues to glow with the same b rightness | |
| c) The other bulb also burns out | d) The other bulb glows with increased brightness | |
| (51) The frequency of domestic power supply in India is | | |
| a) 200 Hz | b) 100 Hz | |
| c) 60 Hz | d) 50 Hz | |
| (52) Full form of MCB | | |
| a) Miniature Circuit Breaker | b) Mini Circuit Breaker | |
| c) Minimum Current Breaker | d) Maximum Current Breaker | |
| (53) Which of the following is/are the advantages of carbon | | |
| a) They are not hard as copper brush | b) In case of any sparking they will be less damaged | |

than copper brushes d) All of the above c) They are self lubricating in nature (54) Commutator in DC generator is used for a) collecting of current b) reduce losses c) increase efficiency d) convert AC armature current in to DC (55) The generating action and motoring action in d.c. machine is determined by a) Fleming's left hand rule, Fleming's right hand rul b) Fleming's right hand rule, Fleming's left hand rul c) Both by Fleming's left hand rule d) Both by Fleming's right hand rule (56) As the load on d.c. motor increases, the current drawn by motor b) Decreases a) Increases d) None of these c) Remains same (57) The brush contact losses in a d.c. Machine is a) Directly proportional to the current b) Directly proportional to the square of current d) Inversely proportional to the square of current c) Inversely proportional to the current (58) Emf and torque produced in a DC machine are proportional to and respecti vely. a) Armature speed and armature emf b) Armature emf and armature speed c) Armature current and armature emf d) Armature speed and armature current (59) Armature winding is mounted on a a) Rotor b) Stator c) Not required d) Can be mounted anywhere on stator or roto (60) The armature in DC machines is always placed on rotor because a) Otherwise commutation will not be possible b) Otherwise there will not be any induced emf c) Otherwise current will not flow d) Can be placed anywhere (61) If a DC motor is connected to AC supply what will happen then? a) Not run b) Burn c) Run at normal speed d) Run at extremely low speed (62) The transformer ratings are usually expressed in...... a) Volts b) Amperes c) Kw d) KVA (63) Which of the following does not change in an ordinary transformer....... a) Frequency b) Voltage d) Any of the above c) Current (64) Turns ratio of the transformer is directly proportional to a) Resistance ratio b) Frequency ratio c) Voltage ratio d) Not proportional to any terms (65) Identify the correct statement relating to the ideal transformer. b) a common core for its primary and secondary win a) no losses and magnetic leakage dings d) core of stainless steel and winding of pure copper c) interleaved primary and secondary windings in an electric circuit. (66) Permeability in a magnetic circuit corresponds to a) resistance b) resistivity c) conductivity d) conductance (67) Substances which have permeability less than the permeability of free space are known as a) ferromagnetic b) paramagnetic Page 5 of 6 bipolar c) diamagnetic

(68) KVL can be applied at

a) Loop
b) Node
c) Both loop and node
d) Neither loop nor node

(69) Unit of conductance is
a) Mho
b) Ohm
c) Farad
d) Henry

(70) Which instrument is used to measure energy consumed
a) Potentiometer
b) Wattmeter

d) None of these

c) Energy meter