

The primary source of energy is the \_\_\_\_ |||| **sun**

The most important form of energy is the \_\_\_\_ |||| **electrical energy**

1 Kwh = \_\_\_\_ Kcal |||| **860**

The Calorific value of a solid fuel is expressed in \_\_\_\_ |||| **cal/gm or kcal/kg**

The three principal sources of energy used for the generation of electrical energy are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ |||| **water, fuels and radioactive substances**

Electrical energy is \_\_\_\_ than other forms of energy. |||| **cheaper**

The electrical, heat and mechanical energies \_\_\_\_ be expressed in the same units. |||| **can**

\_\_\_\_ continue to enjoy the chief source for the generation of electrical energy. |||| **fuels**

The basic unit of energy is \_\_\_\_ |||| **joule**

An alternator is a machine which converts \_\_\_\_\_ into \_\_\_\_ |||| **mechanical energy, electrical energy**

The major heat loss in a steam power station occurs in \_\_\_\_ |||| **condenser, about 53%**

The thermal efficiency of a steam power station is about \_\_\_\_ |||| **28%**

Cooling towers are used where \_\_\_\_ |||| **water is not available in sufficient quantity**

The running cost of a medium power stations is about \_\_\_\_ paise per unit. |||| **15**

In a hydro - electric plant, spillways are used \_\_\_\_ |||| **to discharge surplus water on the downstream side of dam**

Francis and Kaplan turbines are used for \_\_\_\_ heads |||| **5**

Surge tank is provided for the protection of \_\_\_\_ |||| **pelton wheel**

Of all the plants, minimum quantity of fuel is required in \_\_\_\_ |||| **nuclear power**

The cost of fuel transportation is minimum in \_\_\_\_ Plant. |||| **Hydro Electric**

The cheapest plant in operation and maintenance is \_\_\_\_ Plant. |||| **Hydro Electric**

Economisers are used to heat \_\_\_\_ |||| **Feed water**

The running cost of a nuclear power plant is about \_\_paise per unit |||| 20

Diesel power plants are used as \_\_\_\_\_plants. |||| stand by

India's first nuclear power plant was built at \_\_\_\_ |||| Tarapur

The most simple and clean plant is \_\_\_\_\_plant. |||| Hydro Electric

The first nuclear power plant in the world was commissioned in \_\_\_\_ |||| U.S.S.R

Gas turbine power plant is \_\_\_efficient than steam power plant |||| more

Draft tube is used in \_\_\_\_ turbines. |||| reaction

The power factor of an a.c. circuit is given by \_\_\_ power divided by \_\_\_ power |||| active, apparent

The lagging power factor is due to \_\_\_\_\_power drawn by the circuit. |||| lagging reactive

## UNIT - 2

By using a guard ring, string efficiency is \_\_ |||| increased

Shunt capacitance in suspension insulators can be decreased by increasing the distance of \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ |||| conductor, tower

The insulator is so designed that it should fail only by \_\_\_\_\_ |||| flash over

Suspension type insulators are used for voltages beyond \_\_\_\_\_- |||| 33Kv

In a string of suspension insulators, if the unit nearest to the conductor breaks down, then other units will \_\_\_\_\_ |||| also breakdown

A shorter string has \_\_\_\_\_string efficiency than a larger one. |||| more

Corona effect is \_\_\_\_\_pronounced in stormy weather as compared to fair weather. |||| more

If the conductor size is increased, the corona effect is \_\_ |||| decreased

The longer the crossarm, the \_the string efficiency. |||| greater

The discs of the strain insulators are used in \_\_ -plane. |||| vertical

Sag is provided in overhead lines so that \_\_\_\_ |||| Safe tension is not exceeded

When an insulator breaks down by puncture, it is \_\_\_\_ damaged. |||| permanently

The power loss in an overhead transmission line is mainly due to \_\_\_\_ |||| Line conductor resistance

If the length of a transmission line increases, its inductance is \_\_\_\_ |||| increased

The d.c. resistance of a line conductor is \_\_\_\_ than its a.c. resistance. |||| lesser

If capacitance between two conductors of a 3 phase line is 4 micro farad, then capacitance of each conductor to neutral is \_\_\_\_ |||| 8Mf

If the length of the line is decreased, its capacitance is \_\_\_\_ |||| decreased

Transposition of a 3 phase transmission line helps in \_\_\_\_ |||| equalising inductance and capacitance of the three phases

A neutral plane is one where \_\_\_\_ is zero. |||| electric intensity

In a single phase overhead line, the neutral plane lies at \_\_\_\_ |||| vertical

If the supply frequency increases, then skin effect is \_\_\_\_ |||| increased

An overhead transmission line has appreciable inductance because the loop it forms has \_\_\_\_ X sectional area. |||| larger

If the spacing between the conductors is increased, the inductance of the line \_\_\_\_ |||| increases

The skin effect is \_\_\_\_ for stranded conductor than the solid conductor. |||| less

If the conductor diameter decreases, inductance of the line is \_\_\_\_ |||| increased

In short transmission lines, the effect of \_\_\_\_ are neglected |||| capacitance

\_\_\_\_ of transmission lines, is the most important cause of power loss in the line. |||| resistance

In the analysis of 3 phase transmission line, only \_\_\_\_ is considered. |||| onephase

For a given  $V_r$  and  $I$ , the regulation of the line \_\_\_\_ with the decrease in p.f. for lagging loads.

|||| **increases**

If the p.f. of the load decreases, the line losses \_\_\_\_ |||| **increase**

### UNIT - 3

The underground system has \_\_ initial cost than the overhead system |||| **more**

A ring main system of distribution is \_\_\_\_ reliable than the radial system. |||| **more**

The distribution transformer links the primary and \_ distribution systems |||| **secondary**

The most common system for secondary distribution is \_\_\_\_ 3 phase, \_\_\_\_ wire system. |||| **400/230v, 4**

The statutory limit for voltage variations at the consumer's terminal is \_ % of rated value. |||| **6**

The service mains connect the \_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_ |||| **distributor, consumer terminals**

The overhead system is \_\_\_\_ flexible than underground system. |||| **more**

The main consideration in the design of a feeder is the \_\_\_\_ |||| **current carrying capacity**

A 3 wire d.c. distribution makes available \_\_\_\_ voltages |||| **two**

Now a days \_\_ system is used for distribution. |||| **a.c.**

The interconnected system \_\_\_\_ the reserve capacity of the systems. |||| **increases**

The major part of investment on secondary distribution is made on \_\_\_\_ |||| **distribution transformers**

The chances of faults in underground system are \_\_\_\_ as compared to overhead system. |||| **less**

In a singly fed distributor, if fault occurs on any section, the supply to all consumers has to be \_\_\_\_ |||| **shut off**

A ring main distributor fed at one end is equivalent to \_\_\_\_ fed at both ends with equal voltages. |||| **straight distributor**

A distributor is designed from \_\_\_\_-considerations. |||| **voltage drop**

The point of minimum potential of a uniformly loaded distributor fed at both ends with equal voltages will occur at \_\_\_\_ |||| **mid point**

The d.c. interconnector is used \_\_\_\_--the voltage drops in the various sections of the distributor. |||| **to reduce**

In a 3 wire d.c. system, the load on positive side is 400A and on negative side it is 300A. Then current in neutral wire is \_\_\_\_ |||| **100A**

In a balanced 3 wire d.c. system, the potential of neutral is \_\_\_\_ between that of outers. |||| **midway**

A booster is used to \_\_\_\_ voltage drop in feeders etc. |||| **compensate**

Balancer set is used to maintain voltage on the two sides of the neutral \_\_\_\_ |||| **equal to each other**

In a balanced 3 wire d.c. system, if voltage across the outers is 500V, then voltage between any outer and neutral is \_\_\_\_ |||| **250V**

The voltage drop in a doubly fed distributor is \_\_\_\_ than the equivalent singly fed distributor. |||| **less**

In a 3 wire system, the area of X section of neutral is generally \_\_\_\_ of either outer. |||| **half**

If in a 3 wire d.c. system, the current in the neutral wire is zero, then voltage between any outer and neutral is \_\_\_\_ |||| **the same**

A booster is connected in \_\_\_\_ with the feeder |||| **series**

For exact compensation of voltage drop in the feeder, the booster must work on \_\_\_\_ -portion of its V-I characteristic. |||| **linear**

The balancer machine connected to the heavily loaded side works as a \_\_\_\_ |||| **generator**

The most common system for secondary distribution is 400/\_\_\_\_ V, 3 phase, \_\_\_\_ -wire system. |||| **230,4**

#### UNIT - 4

In forced blast oil circuit breakers, the extinguishing force is \_\_\_\_ the fault current to be interrupted |||| **independent of**

In low oil circuit breakers, \_\_\_\_\_ -is used for insulation purposes. |||| **solid material**

Forced blast circuit breakers have \_\_\_\_\_ --speed of circuit interruption. |||| **high**

Fuses are generally used in circuits where \_\_\_\_ operations are not expected. |||| **frequent**

The minimum time of operation of a fuse is \_\_\_\_ than that of a circuit breaker. |||| **smaller**

A fuse element should have \_\_\_\_ melting point |||| **low**

The disadvantages of tin fuse element is that its vapour tends to \_\_\_\_\_ --when it blows out |||| **maintain the arc**

The value of fusing factor is always \_\_\_\_\_ -than unity |||| **more**

Semi enclosed rewirable fuses have \_\_\_\_ --breaking capacity. |||| **low**

A fuse has \_\_\_\_\_ time current characteristics |||| **reversed**

The action of a fuse is \_\_\_\_\_ completely automatic |||| **Inherently**

The fuse element is generally made of \_\_\_\_ |||| **silver**

The fuse melts well \_\_\_\_\_ the first peak of fault current is reached |||| **before**

A fuse is \_\_\_\_ than other circuit interrupting device of equal breaking capacity |||| **cheaper**

For the same material, heavy current fuse wires must have \_\_\_\_ diameters than for smaller currents. |||| **larger**

A fuse performs \_\_\_\_\_ --functions. |||| **both detection and interruption**

A fuse has \_\_\_\_ breaking capacity as compared to a circuit breaker |||| **low**

Differential protection scheme for longer lines is \_\_\_\_ costly |||| **very**

The bus bar zone, for the purpose of protection, includes \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ |||| **busbars, isolating switches, circuit breakers**

The two most commonly used schemes for bus bar protection are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ |||| **differential protection, fault bus protection**

The probability of faults occurring on the lines is much more due to their \_\_\_\_\_ -and \_\_\_\_\_ |||| **greater length, exposure to atmospheric conditions**

In time graded overcurrent protection, \_\_\_-discrimination is incorporated |||| **time**

The parallel feeders \_\_\_\_ be protected by non directional overcurrent relays alone |||| **cannot**

The translay scheme is essentially a \_\_\_ balance system |||| **voltage**

A summation transformer is a device that reproduces the polyphase line currents as a \_\_\_\_  
--phase quantity |||| **single phase 2 wire**

The ideal scheme of protection for lines is \_\_\_\_ protection |||| **differential protection, fault bus protection**

Accurate matching of current transformers is \_ in Merz - price voltage balance system |||| **essential**

The most severe surges on the line are produced by \_\_\_\_\_ |||| **lightning**

Lightening produces a \_\_\_\_ fronted wave |||| **steep**

Transients on the power system due to current chopping are taken care of by |||| **resistance switching**

## UNIT - 5

An earth fault current is generally \_\_\_\_ than short circuit current |||| **less**

Merz price circulating current principle is more suitable for \_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_ |||| **generators, transformers**

In an oil circuit breaker, \_\_\_\_\_ is used as the arc quenching medium. |||| **some mineral oil**

The quantity of oil needed for arc control oil circuit breakers is \_\_-than that of plain break oil circuit breaker. |||| **less**

Current chopping mainly occurs in \_\_\_\_ circuit breakers |||| **air blast**

Capacitive current breaking results in \_\_\_\_\_ |||| **voltage surges**

Cross jet explosion pot breaker can interrupt \_\_\_\_-short circuit currents efficiently. |||| **heavy**

In forced blast oil circuit breakers, the extinguishing force is \_\_\_\_\_ the fault current to be interrupted |||| **independent of**

In low oil circuit breakers, \_\_\_\_ --is used for insulation purposes. |||| solid material

Forced blast circuit breakers have \_\_\_\_ --speed of circuit interruption. |||| high

Fuses are generally used in circuits where \_\_\_\_ operations are not expected. |||| frequent

In a transmission line, generalised constants \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ are equal |||| A and D

A 3 wire d.c. distribution makes available \_\_\_\_ voltages |||| two

The underground system is \_\_\_\_ costly than the equivalent overhead line system. |||| more

Voltage drop in cable system is less than that of equivalent overhead line because of \_\_\_\_ of conductors in a cable. |||| closer spacing

A metallic sheath is provided over the insulation to protect the cable from \_\_\_\_ |||| moisture

In single - core cables, armouring is not done in order to avoid \_\_\_\_ |||| excessive sheath losses

The most commonly used insulation in high voltage cables is \_\_\_\_ |||| impregnated paper

Belted cables are generally used upto \_\_\_\_KV |||| 11

The working voltage level of belted cables are unreliable because there is a danger of breakdown of insulation due to the \_\_\_\_ |||| tangential stresses

The concept of FACTS was found in the year |||| 1988

TCSC helps in limiting fault current only when the firing angle is equal to |||| 90 degree

Compared to SVC, STATCOM produces ----- harmonics. |||| less

For effective operation, the use of STATCOM needs ----- thyristors. |||| gate turn off

STATCOM is better than |||| SVC

The capital cost of HVDC converter is |||| more than AC substation

The power transfer capability of short lines is set by |||| thermal limit

"The voltage profile of the transmission line is low, when" |||| "reactive power absorption > reactive power generation"



"To increase the power transmitted through a long transmission line, " |||| "value of inductance can be decreased"

Increasing the frequency of transmission will |||| increase line resistance