

As the load current increases, the number of revolution of disc in energy meter is

1 point

- ☐ increased
- ☐ Decreased
- ☒ remains same
- ☐ none of these

Clear selection

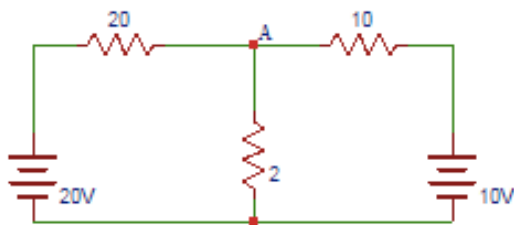
KCL is based on the fact that \_\_\_\_-

1 point

- ☐ There is a possibility for a node to store energy.
- ☐ Charge accumulation may or may not be possible.
- ☐ Charge accumulation is possible at node
- ☒ There cannot be an accumulation of charge at a node.

Clear selection

Find the voltage across  $2\Omega$  resistor due to  $20V$  source in the circuit shown below. 1 point



- ☐ 1.418
- ☒ 1.538
- ☐ 2.80
- ☐ 2.75

Clear selection

In Thevenin's theorem  $V_{th}$  is \_\_\_\_\_

1 point

- ☒ A single voltage source
- ☐ Infinite voltage sources
- ☐ Sum of two voltage sources
- ☐ None of the above

Clear selection

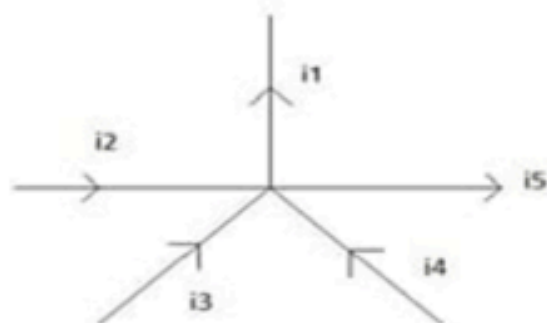
To conduct the open circuit and short circuit test, tests are conducted on the which side 1 point

- ☐ Secondary and Primary Side
- ☐ H.V side and L.V. Side
- ☐ Primary and Secondary Side
- ☒ L.V side and H.V side

Clear selection

Relation between currents according to KCL is\_\_\_\_

1 point

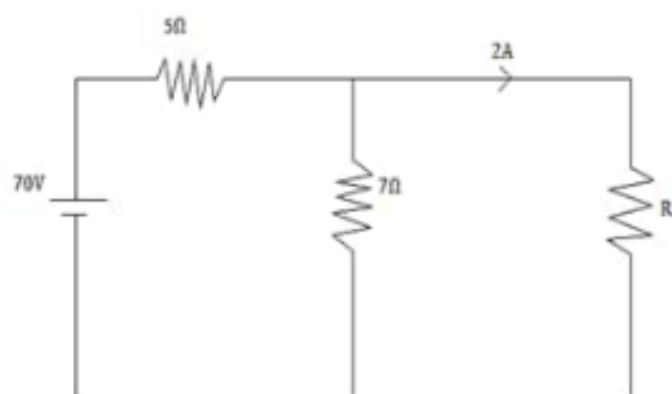


- ☐  $i_1 - i_5 = i_2 - i_3 - i_4$
- ☐  $i_1 + i_4 + i_3 = i_5 + i_2$
- ☐  $i_1 = i_2 = i_3 = i_4 = i_5$
- ☒  $i_1 + i_5 = i_2 + i_3 + i_4$

Clear selection

Find R

1 point



- ☐  $17.5 \Omega$
- ☒  $17.2 \Omega$
- ☐  $17.4 \Omega$
- ☐  $17.8 \Omega$

Clear selection

Energy meter is a

1 point

- ☐ recording instrument
- ☐ None of these
- ☐ Integrating instrument
- ☒ indicating instrument

Clear selection

In a two-wattmeter method, both the wattmeter has identical reading. The power factor of the load is 1 point

- ☐ 0.5
- ☒ unity
- ☐ 0.8
- ☐ zero
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Clear selection

One of the wattmeter reads 500 watt and other reads 1000 watt in two wattmeter method. Calculate the power factor\_\_\_\_\_?

1 point

☐ 0.540

☐ 0.870

☒ 0.866

☐ 0

☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Clear selection

Isc is found across the \_\_\_\_\_ terminals of the network.

1 point

☐ Output

☐ Either input or output

☐ Neither input nor output

☒ Input

Clear selection

A 10kVA transformer, 400V / 200V single phase transformer having primary winding current (HV) is

1 point

- ☐ 50A
- ☒ 25A
- ☐ 20A
- ☐ 4000A

Clear selection

Wattmeter is designed on the principle of

1 point

- ☒ Dynamometer type Instrument
- ☐ Electrostatic type Instrument
- ☐ Moving Iron type Instrument
- ☐ Thermocouple type Instrument

Clear selection

Energy meter is a

1 point

- ☐ recording instrument
- ☒ None of these
- ☐ Integrating instrument
- ☐ indicating instrument

Clear selection

In a two-wattmeter method, both the wattmeter has identical reading. The power factor of the load is 1 point

- ☐ 0.5
- ☒ unity
- ☐ 0.8
- ☐ zero
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Clear selection



.....theorem is quite useful when the current in one branch of a network is to be determined or when the current in an added branch is to be calculated. 1 point

- ☒ Superposition
- ☐ Thevenin
- ☐ Norton
- ☐ Maximum Power Transfer

Clear selection

Superposition theorem is not applicable for 1 point

- ☐ Voltage calculations
- ☒ Power calculations
- ☐ Passive elements
- ☐ Bilateral elements

Clear selection

In Superposition theorem, while considering a source, all other current sources are?

1 point

- ☐ removed from the circuit
- ☐ short circuited
- ☐ change its position
- ☒ open circuited

Clear selection

In source transformation \_\_\_\_\_

1 point

- ☐ Voltage source remains the same
- ☐ Current source remains the same
- ☐ Both voltage and current source remains the same
- ☒ Resistance remain the same

Clear selection

Which of the following instruments disc is present

1 point

- ☒ Energymeter
- ☐ Ammeter
- ☐ Voltmeter
- ☐ Wattmeter

Clear selection

Norton theorem is \_\_\_\_\_ form of an equivalent circuit.

1 point

- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Voltage
- ☐ Both current and voltage
- ☒ Current

Clear selection

A linear circuit is one whose parameter \_\_\_\_\_

1 point

- ☐ Changes with change in current
- ☐ Changes with change in voltage
- ☐ Do not changes with voltage and current.
- ☒ Changes with both voltage and current

Clear selection

Which of the following does not change in a transformer?

1 point

- ☒ Frequency
- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ Voltage
- ☐ Current

Clear selection

Iron loss of a transformer can be measured by

1 point

- ☐ any type of wattmeter
- ☐ frequency meter
- ☐ unity power factor wattmeter
- ☒ low power factor wattmeter

Clear selection

Norton's theorem is true for \_\_\_\_\_

1 point

- ☐ Non-Linear network
- ☐ Both linear networks and nonlinear networks
- ☒ Linear network
- ☐ Neither linear networks nor non-linear networks

Clear selection

The algebraic sum of voltages around any closed path in a network is equal to \_\_\_\_ 1 point

- ☐ Infinity
- ☐ 1
- ☒ 0
- ☐ Negative polarity

Clear selection

The meter constant of single phase energy meter is expressed in terms of 1 point

- ☒ Revolutions/kWh
- ☐ kW/kWh
- ☐ Amps/kW
- ☐ Volts/kWh

Clear selection

In two wattmeter method, one wattmeter reads 350 watts with power factor of 0.8 lag then calculate the reading of another wattmeter \_\_\_\_\_watt?

1 point

- ☒ 138.6
- ☐ 136.6
- ☐ 137.6
- ☐ 139.6

Clear selection

Roll Number (E\_\_) or (F\_\_) \*

F24

Short circuit test conducted on

1 point

- ☐ Rated voltage
- ☐ high frequency supply
- ☒ Rated current
- ☐ direct current

Clear selection

Under OC test all the meters are connected on low voltage side

1 point

- ☐ None of these
- ☒ Low range of ammeter, voltmeter and watt meter are sufficient
- ☐ Both A & B
- ☐ Very low current on HV side

Clear selection

Induction type single phase energy meters measure electric energy in

1 point

- ☐ kW
- ☐ VAR
- ☒ kWh
- ☐ None of these

Clear selection