203: Electrical installations technology  
**Sample questions version A**

**Answer guide**

**There are 35 multiple choice questions. Answer them all, selecting the correct answer out of the four provided.**

**1. The earthing conductor, on the supply side of a TT system must be connected:**

**a) Through an impedance, then earth**

**b) To the Neutral**

**c) To an Earth Electrode**

**d) To the transformer or generator only**

**2. What does the abbreviation MET stand for:**

**a) Main Earth Tails**

**b) Meter Earth Termination**

**c) Main Equipotential Terminal**

**d) Main Earthing Terminal**

**3. Part 1 of BS7671 refers to:**

**a) Special installations or location**

**b) Selection and erection of equipment**

**c) Scope**

**d) Protection for safety**

**4. The clamp used for main equipotential bonding conductors to water pipes must meet:**

**a) BS951**

**b) BS7671**

**c) BS8888**

**d) BS88**

**5. Which of these is no longer used for new installations:**

**a) RCCB**

**b) RCBO**

**c) RCD**

**d) ELCB**

**6. Which of these will increase the resistivity of an installed cable:**

**a) Shortening the length**

**b) Reducing the temperature**

**c) Changing the cable from Aluminium to Copper**

**d) Reducing the cross-sectional area**

**7. Which of the following luminaires has the highest efficacy:**

**a) Low pressure sodium**

**b) Fluorescent**

**c) Tungsten**

**d) High pressure sodium**

**8. BS 7671:2008, 17th edition, Part 6 covers what:**

**a) Special Installations or Locations**

**b) Inspection and Testing**

**c) Definitions**

**d) Selection and Erection of Equipment**

**9. The main purpose of equipotential bonding is to:**

**a) Maintain metal parts in one area at the same potential**

**b) Avoid damage to equipment**

**c) Increase the impedance of the earth return path**

**d) Increase the earth loop impedance**

**10. What is the main reason that cable numbers are limited (following BS7671) in trunking:**

**a) To allow for further circuits to be fitted later**

**b) So they can be arranged neatly**

**c) To allow space so that the heating effect of the cables does not lead to large volt drops**

**d) To reduce electromagnetic induction between cables**

**11. Under the ESQCR 2002, which type of supply system has been specifically prohibited for new installations:**

**a) TNC-S**

**b) IT**

**c) TT**

**d) TN-C**

**12. Why are RCD's installed in domestic premises supplied by a TT system:**

**a) It‟s the law**

**b) The Earth return path could have a very low impedance**

**c) The Earth return path could have a high impedance**

**d) The ESQCR states that it must**

**13. H.R.C fuses can distinguish between:**

**a) short circuit and starting currents**

**b) high starting currents and short duration overload**

**c) high fault currents and short term overloads**

**d) starting currents and overloads**

**14. How do you correctly check that an electrical system is correctly isolated:**

**a) Use an approved voltage indicator**

**b) Plug something into the circuit to see if it works**

**c) Touch a bare wire or connector with the back of your hand**

**d) Use a home-made "bell‟ tester**

**15. In relation to fuses, what does HRC stand for:**

**a) High Resistive Current**

**b) Heavy Rupturing Current**

**c) Heavy Resistive Current**

**d) High Rupturing Capacity**

**16. The specific term for the conductor used to connect exposed conductive parts, in a bathroom, to earth is:**

**a) Equipotential bonding conductors**

**b) Supplementary bonding conductors**

**c) Circuit protective conductors**

**d) Earthing conductors**

**17. You have a small amount of left-over cable and there is a small open fire on-site, you may:**

**a) Burn the cable as long as they are the fireproof type**

**b) Not dispose of it in the fire**

**c) Remove the copper and burn the insulation only**

**d) Remove the copper and melt the copper only**

**18. What is meant by the efficacy of a light source**

**a) The ability to control the light output**

**b) The efficiency of the lamp**

**c) The amount of light produced as a ratio of the energy consumed**

**d) The degree of its rejection of common-mode signals in preference to differential signals**

**19. An example of an exposed conductive part would be**

**a) A radiator in a bathroom**

**b) The casing of a metal distribution board**

**c) A gas service pipe**

**d) Kitchen sink**

**20. When commissioning a house installation, which of these are in the correct order and also tests carried out before energising the supply (dead tests):**

**a) Continuity, Ring, Impedance of earth loop**

**b) Ring final, Protection, Devices**

**c) Insulation, Polarity, Loop**

**d) Bonding continuity, Continuity of ring final, Insulation resistance**

**21. What classification of fuse is re-wirable:**

**a) BS88**

**b) BS 1362**

**c) BS EN60898**

**d) BS3036**

**22. An RCBO is a device which is used only as:**

**a) A Voltage Reduction Sensor**

**b) An Overload Protection Device**

**c) Overcurrent And Earth Leakage Protection**

**d) A Short Circuit Protection Device**

**23. The maximum earth fault loop impedance, permitted by BS 7671, on a TN system for a ring final circuit protected by a 32 Amp BS EN 60898 type B circuit breaker (MCB) is:**

**a) 1.14Ω**

**b) 1.37Ω**

**c) 1.92Ω**

**d) 1.09Ω**

**24. The type of fault which occurs when a phase conductor comes in contact with a neutral conductor is called:**

**a) An Earth Loop Fault**

**b) A Short Circuit Fault**

**c) A Catastrophic Fault**

**d) An Overload Fault**

**25. BS 7671 537.1.4 States: 'A Main linked switch or linked circuit breaker shall be provided as near as practicable:**

**a) Close together**

**b) In inaccessible positions**

**c) Near to the load centres**

**d) Near to the supply intake**

**26. What supply system uses one conductor throughout as a neutral and earth (PEN):**

**a) TT**

**b) TNS**

**c) IT**

**d) TNC**

**27. An item of equipment has a rating of IP1X, what does the 1 refer to:**

**a) Protection against solid object penetration**

**b) Protection against sun light penetration**

**c) Protection against gas penetration**

**d) Protection against water penetration**

**28. A circuit that feeds a shower is called a**

**a) Radial Circuit**

**b) Environment Circuit**

**c) Heating Circuit**

**d) General Circuit**

**29. What supply system uses no earth, or a high impedance to earth:**

**a) TT**

**b) TNS**

**c) IT**

**d) TNC**

**30. In a TN-C supply system, the earthing conductor is connected between the main earthing terminal and:**

**a) the supply neutral**

**b) the earth electrode**

**c) the common earth terminal**

**d) the supply cable sheath**

**31. The main purpose of earthing an electrical installation is to**

**a) Link all extraneous conductive parts together**

**b) Link all exposed conductive parts together**

**c) Provide a low resistance path to the main earth terminal for all exposed parts**

**d) Provide a high resistance path to the main earth terminal for all exposed parts**

**32. BS 88 fuses are used for protection of motor circuits because they can:**

**a) Discriminate between overload and starting current**

**b) Can withstand high current overloads for a long time**

**c) Will disconnect the circuit quickly if a very small overload occurs**

**d) Is cheaper than other fuses**

**33. A method of calculating Zs is by the formula:**

**a) Zs = R1 + R2 + R3**

**b) Zs = Ze + R1 + R2**

**c) Zs =Ze + R1 + R3**

**d) Zs = Ze + R2 + R3**

**34. What does a Residual Current Device (RCD) offer protection against?**

**a) An overload current**

**b) A short circuit current**

**c) The nominal current**

**d) An earth fault current**

**35. With a TN-C-S three-phase and neutral supply an isolator must:**

**a) break all phases**

**b) break all phases and neutral**

**c) break the neutral only**

**d) break the phase, neutral and earth conductors**