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6th Sem / Branch : Electrical Engineering
Sub.: Electrical Power II/Power II

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

Q.1 Which of the following faults occurs most frequently?

a) 3 Phase fault b) LLG fault
c) LL fault d) Lg fault

Q.2 The Voltage that appears across the breaker contact after the circuit breaker is opened is called

a) Arc Voltage b) Restriking voltage
c) Recovery Voltage d) SurgeVoltage

Q.3 Which of the following metals cannot be used as a fuse wire?

a) Copper b) Iron
c) Silver d) Lead-tin alloy

Q.4 The rating of fuse wire is always expressed in

a) Volts b) Amperes
c) Ampere volts d) Ampere hours

Q.5 Which of the following properties must be used for the fuse material used in the Wire.

a) Low melting point b) High melting point
c) Low Conductivity d) High Resistivity

Q.6 The most severe fault on the power system is

a) 3 phase fault b) LLG Fault
c) LL Fault d) LG Fault

Q.7 Reactors are connected with the system.

a) In series b) IN parallel
c) In series-Parallel d) Non of the above

Q.8 Tariff is best defined as :

a) The duty imposed on exporting electrical equipment
b) The rate at which electricity is supplied to the consumer
c) A set of rules explaining the pros and cons of using a specific rating of alternators
d) None of the above

Q.9 Which one of the following is an objective of tariff:

a) Recovery of cost on production of power
b) Recovery of capital investment
c) Profit gain
d) All of these

Q.10 Which of the following is correct statement about simple tariff:

a) Has no discrimination of consumers
b) Charges more to commercial users
c) Encourages use of electricity
d) Is most commonly used tariff method

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.11 What is fault level?

Q.12 What is fusing current?

Q.13 Define pick-up current.

Q.14 What is the limitation of fault current?

Q.15 Write the full form of E.L.C.B.

Q.16 What is breaking capacity?

Q.17 What are the various methods of arc extinction in circuit breakers?

Q.18 What are the different types of oil circuit breaker?

Q.19 What are the various methods for finding out faults in underground cables?

Q.20 What is open circuit fault?

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 Define the following:

a) Symmetrical fault b) Percentage reactance

c) Base KVA d) Circuit KVA

e) Unsymmetrical fault

Q.22 What are the merits and demerits of oil circuit breaker over air blast circuit breaker?

Q.23 What are the basic methods of arc extinction in air blast circuit breaker?

Q.24 What are the essential features of a protective gear?

Q.25 Write down the methods of reducing earth resistance?

Q.26 What are the protection schemes for Transformers?

Q.27 What are the harmful effects of lightning?

Q.28 Write a short note on earthing screen?

Q.29 What is a rod gap arrester? Explain with diagram how it works?

Q.30 What are the desirable characteristics of tariff?

Q.31 State the various factors involved in fixing a tariff.

Q.32 Write short notes on Lighting phenomenon and its effects on transmission lines.

Q.33 What are the drawbacks of differential protection of transformer? How these are overcome?

Q.34 What do you mean by plug setting of an over-current relay?

Q.35 What do you mean by maintenance of oil circuit breaker?

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

Q.36 Explain construction and working of Sulphur hexafluoride circuit breaker.

Q.37 Describe construction and operation of H.R.C. cartridge fuse. What are its advantages and disadvantages?

Q.38 Give construction and operation of balanced earth fault protection.