**ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS LABORATORY**

**Online objective exam for electrical & electronics laboratory**

**Year & Branch: I/IV B.tech, ECE-A**

**Attempt all questions**

**Each questions carries of one mark**

**Reg. No:**

**Name of student:**

**If there is no saturation of flux in the poles of a d.c. generator, then it will**

Not run  
Burn due to extraordinarily high potential building up in the armature  
**Not build up any voltage**  
Run under unstable operating conditions.

**With the increase of the winding of a d.c. generator, terminal voltage will**

Decrease  
**Increase**  
Remain same  
None of these

**Main reason of drop due to armature reaction in a d.c. generator is**

**Armature flux due to armature current**  
Load current  
Shunt and series field current  
None of these

**D.C. shunt motor is also called as**  
**Constant flux motor**  
Constant voltage motor  
Variable voltage motor  
Constant current motor

**The torque developed in d.c. shunt motor is**  
**Directly proportional to the armature current**  
Directly proportional to the square of the armature current  
Inversely proportional to the armature current  
Inversely proportional to the square of armature current

**If a shunt motor is started with its field winding open then**  
It will rotate at the same speed as that with its field winding closed  
It will rotate at less speed as that with its field winding closed  
**It will rotate at dangerously high speed**  
None of these

**D.C. shunt motors are commonly used in**  
Cranes  
Electric traction  
Elevators  
**Lathe machines**

**The essential condition for parallel operation of two single-phase transformer is that they should have the same**

KVA Rating

Turn Ratio

Polarity

**Both 2 & 3**

**The main purpose of performing short circuit test in a transformer is to measure its**

**Copper loss**

Core loss

Insulation Resistance

Total loss

**The short circuit test in a transformer is performed on**

Low voltage side

**High voltage side**

Either 1 & 2

Both 1 & 2

**Which of the following loss in a transformer is zero even at full load**

Eddy current loss

Core loss

Copper loss

**Friction loss**

**The transformer ratings are usually expressed in terms of**

KW

KVAR

**KVA**

Volts

**The frame of an induction motor is usually made of**

Silicon steel

**Cast iron**

Aluminum

Bronze

**The shaft of an induction motor is made of**

Stainless steel

**Carbon steel**

Cast iron

Aluminium

**The starting torque of a squirrel-cage induction motor is**

Full-load torque

Slightly more than full-load torque

**Low**

Negligible

The efficiency of an induction motor is about

100%

**80-90%**

50-60%

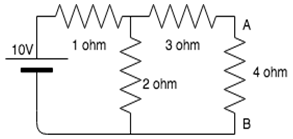
Less than 50%

**KCL is based on the fact that**  
There is a possibility for a node to store energy.  
**There cannot be an accumulation of charge at a node.**  
Charge accumulation is possible at node  
Charge accumulation may or may not be possible.

**The algebraic sum of voltages around any closed path in a network is equal to**  
Infinity  
1  
**0**  
Negative polarity

**In superposition theorem, when we consider the effect of one voltage source, all the other voltage sources are**  
**Shorted**  
Opened  
Removed  
Undisturbed

**Calculate the Thevenin resistance across the terminal AB for the following circuit.**

****

4.34 ohm  
**3.67 ohm**  
3.43 ohm  
2.32 ohm

**In Zener diode, for currents greater than the knee current, the v-i curve is almost**  
Almost a straight line parallel to y-axis  
**Almost a straight line parallel to x-axis**  
Equally inclined to both the axes with a positive slope  
Equally inclined to both the axes with a negative slope