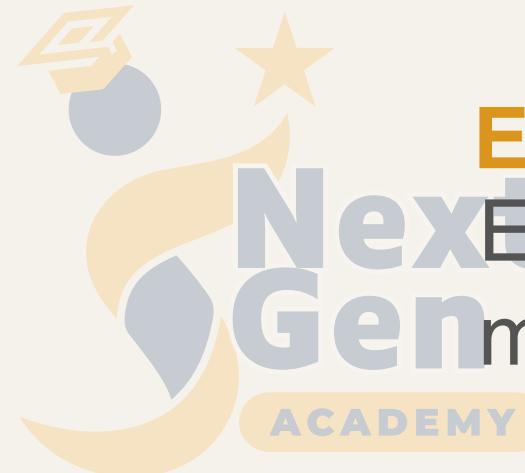




1

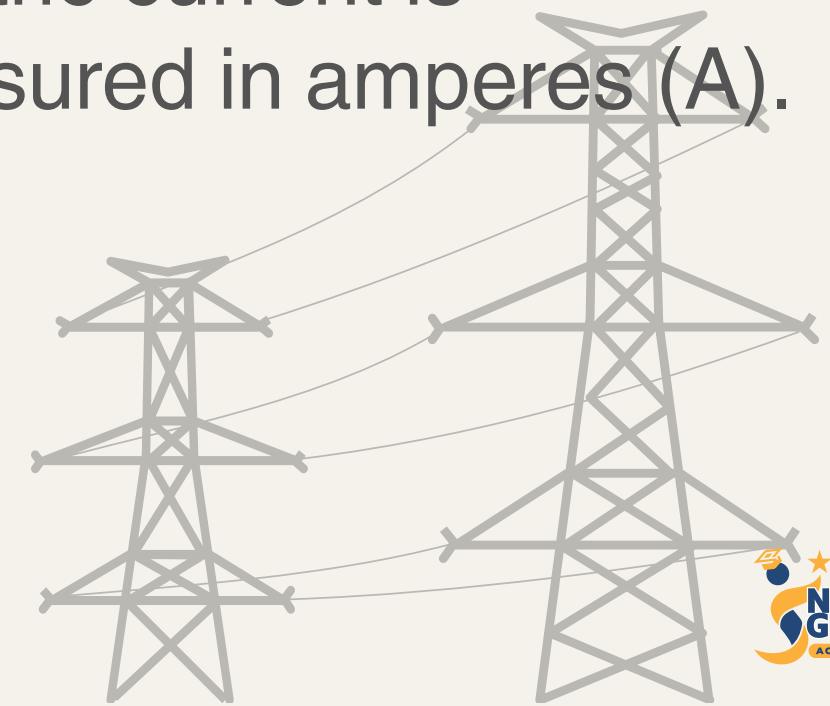
What is the unit of electric current?

- (a) Volt
- (b) Ampere
- (c) Ohm
- (d) Watt



Explanation:

Electric current is measured in amperes (A).



Ans: B



2

Which law states that current is directly proportional to voltage?

- (a) Faraday's Law
- (b) Ohm's Law
- (c) Coulomb's Law
- (d) Lenz's Law



Explanation:

Ohm's Law: $V = IR$ shows the relation of voltage, current & resistance.

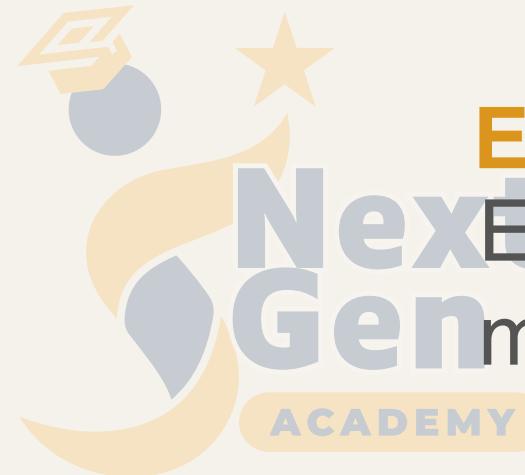


Ans: B



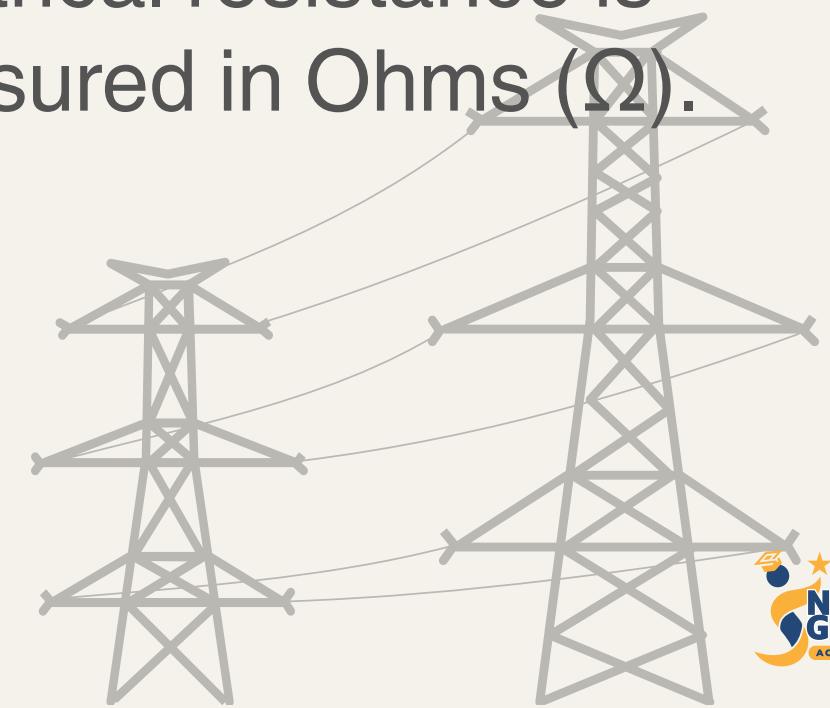
3 The SI unit of resistance is:

- (a) Henry
- (b) Siemens
- (c) Ohm
- (d) Joule



Explanation:

Electrical resistance is measured in Ohms (Ω).



Ans: C



4

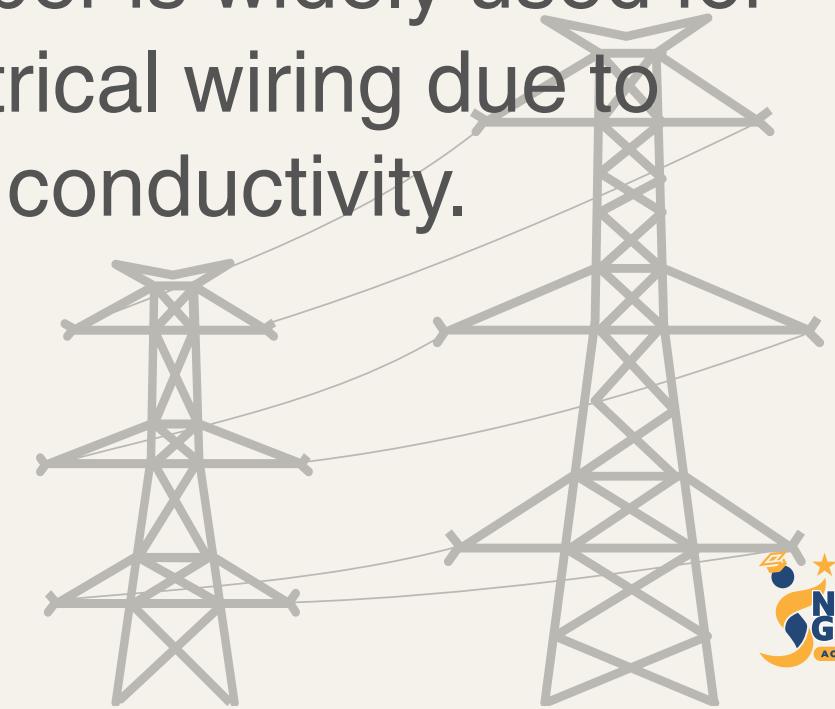
Which material is commonly used as a conductor?

- (a) Wood
- (b) Rubber
- (c) Copper
- (d) Glass



Explanation:

Copper is widely used for electrical wiring due to high conductivity.



Ans: C



5

The device that converts AC to DC is called:

- (a) Transformer
- (b) Rectifier
- (c) Inductor
- (d) Oscillator

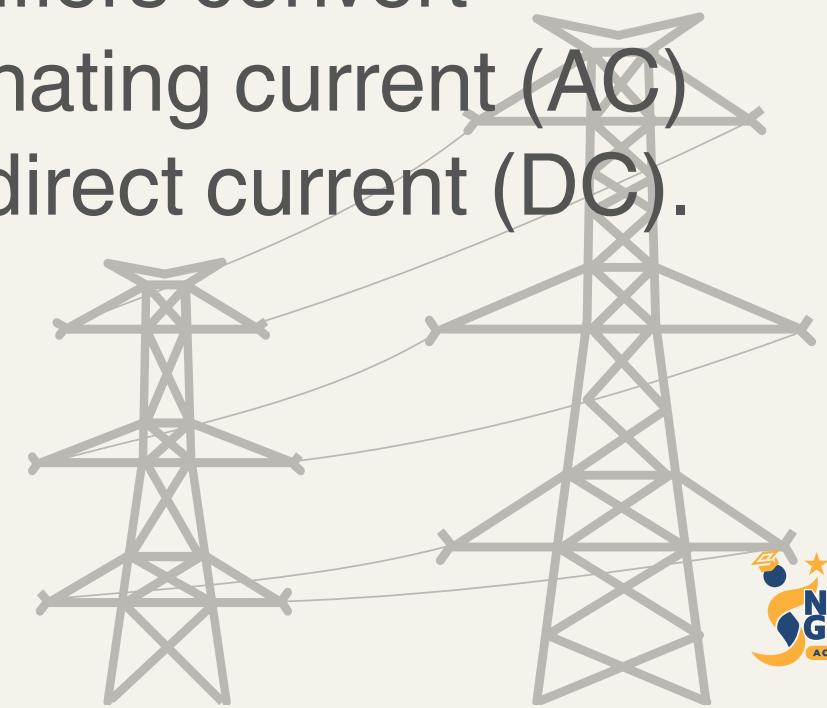
Ans: B



Explanation:

Rectifiers convert

alternating current (AC)
into direct current (DC).





6

Which type of current is supplied to households?

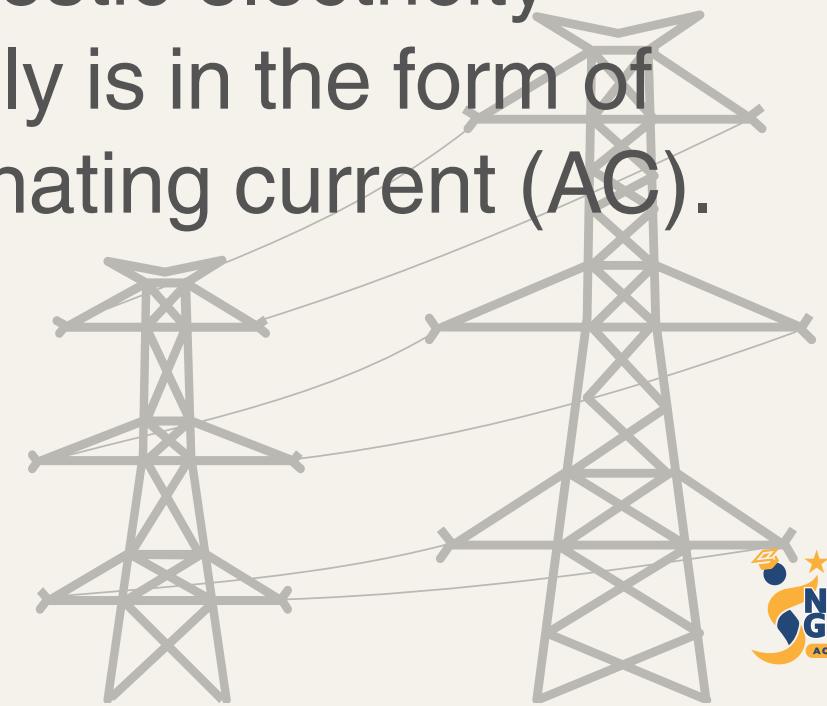
- (a) Direct Current
- (b) Alternating Current
- (c) Pulsating Current
- (d) Constant Current

Ans: B



Explanation:

Domestic electricity supply is in the form of alternating current (AC).





7

The power factor of a pure resistor is:

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) -1
- (d) 0.5

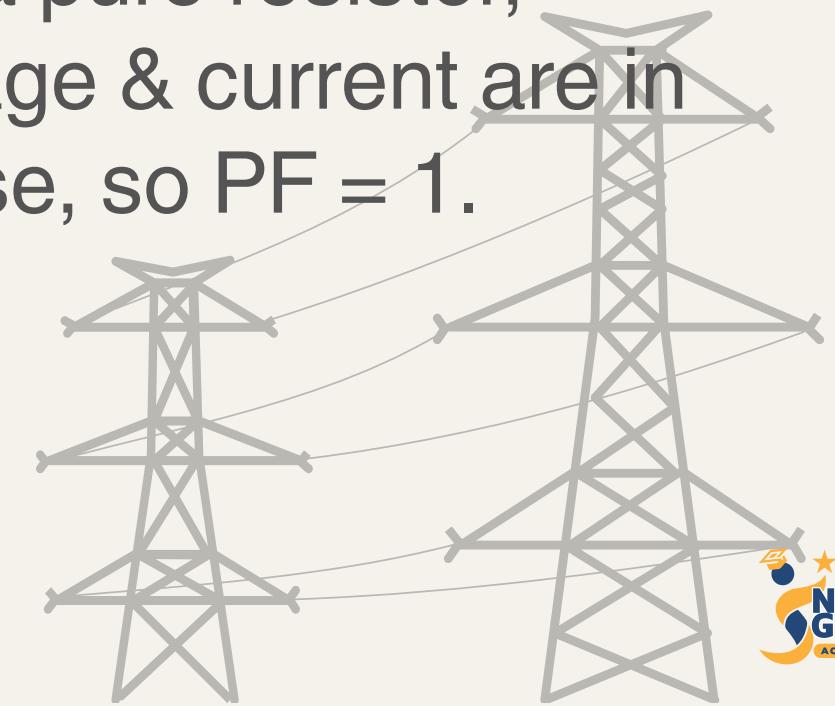
Ans: B



Explanation:

For a pure resistor,

voltage & current are in phase, so $\text{PF} = 1$.





8 Which instrument measures electric potential difference?

- (a) Ammeter
- (b) Voltmeter
- (c) Wattmeter
- (d) Ohmmeter

Ans: B



Explanation:

A voltmeter is used to measure potential difference between two points.





9

Transformer works on which principle?

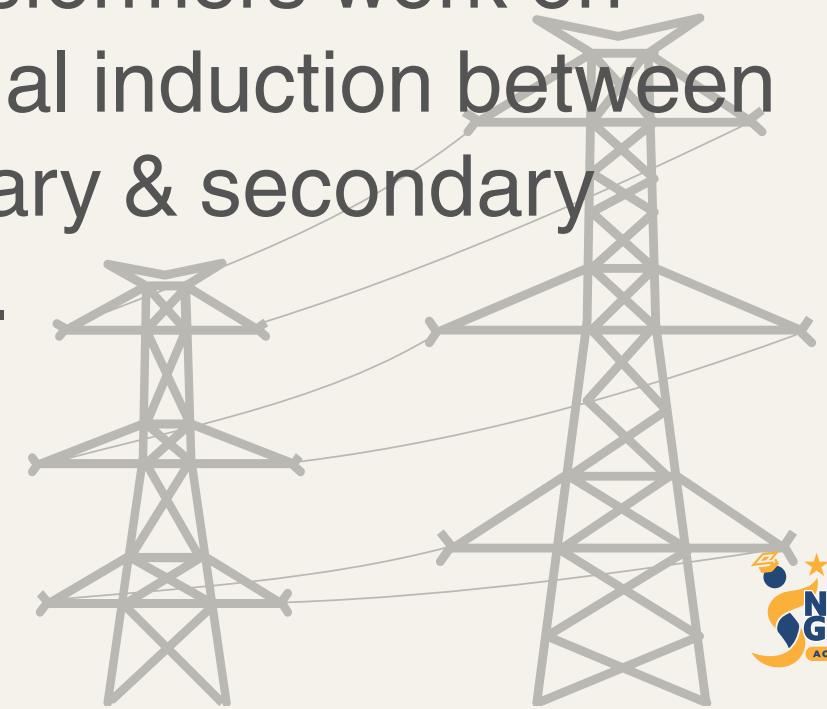
- (a) Mutual Induction
- (b) Self Induction
- (c) Electrostatics
- (d) Ohm's Law

Ans: A



Explanation:

Transformers work on mutual induction between primary & secondary coils.





10 The frequency of AC supply in India is:

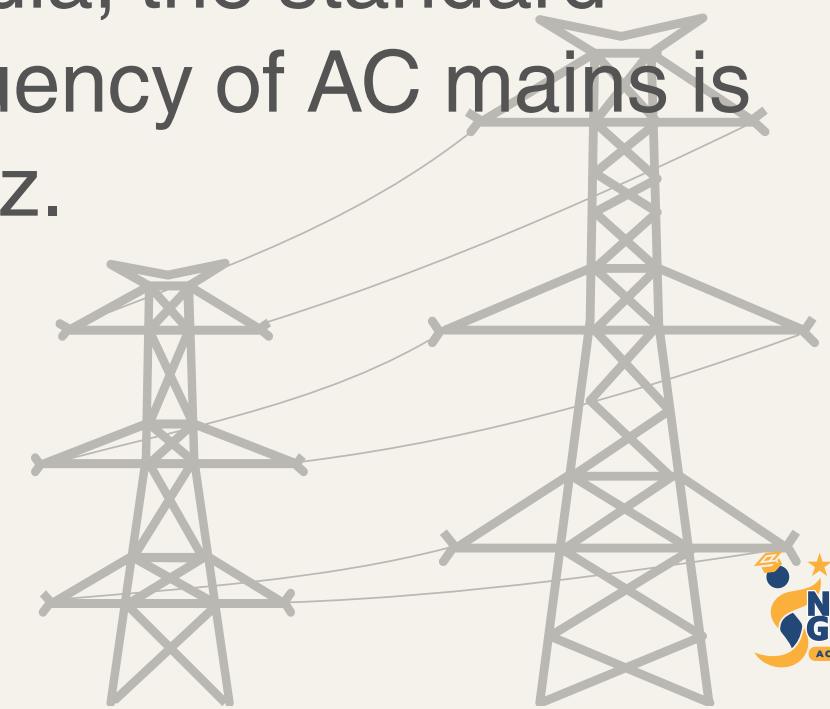
- (a) 50 Hz
- (b) 60 Hz
- (c) 100 Hz
- (d) 25 Hz

Ans: A



Explanation:

In India, the standard frequency of AC mains is 50 Hz.

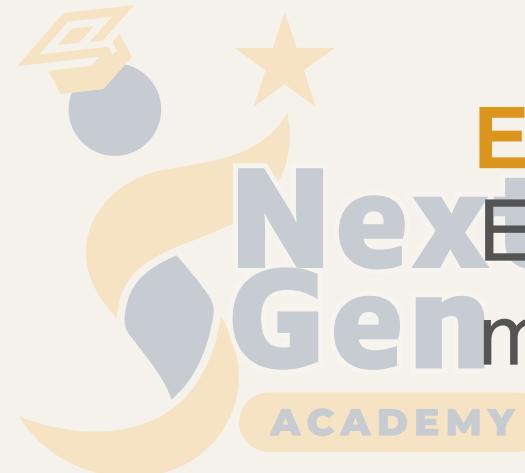




11

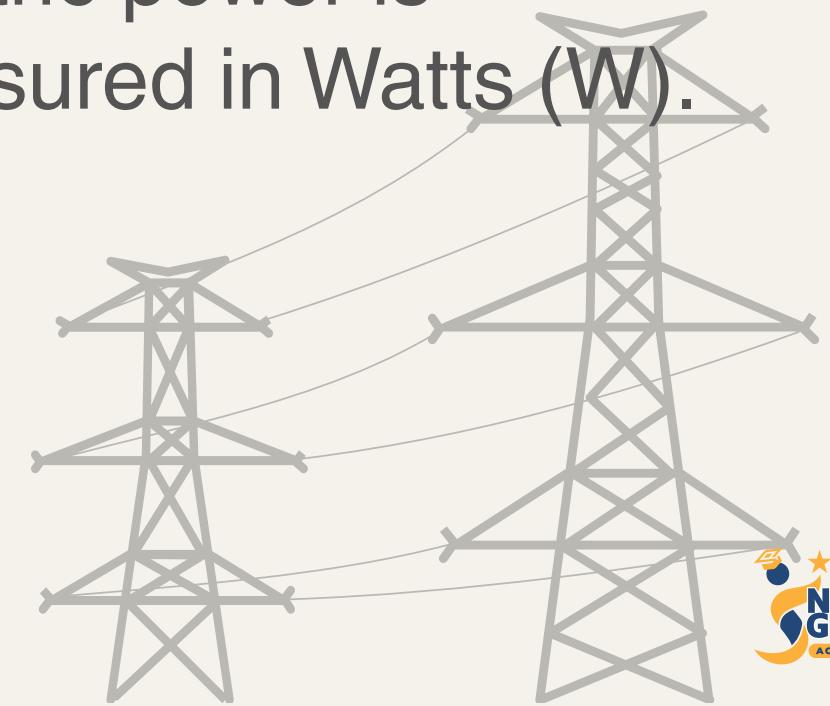
What is the unit of electric power?

- (a) Watt
- (b) Ampere
- (c) Joule
- (d) Ohm



Explanation:

Electric power is measured in Watts (W).



Ans: A



12

Which law explains electromagnetic induction?

- (a) Lenz's Law
- (b) Faraday's Law
- (c) Kirchhoff's Law
- (d) Ampere's Law

Ans: B



Explanation:

Faraday's law states that EMF is induced by change in magnetic flux.





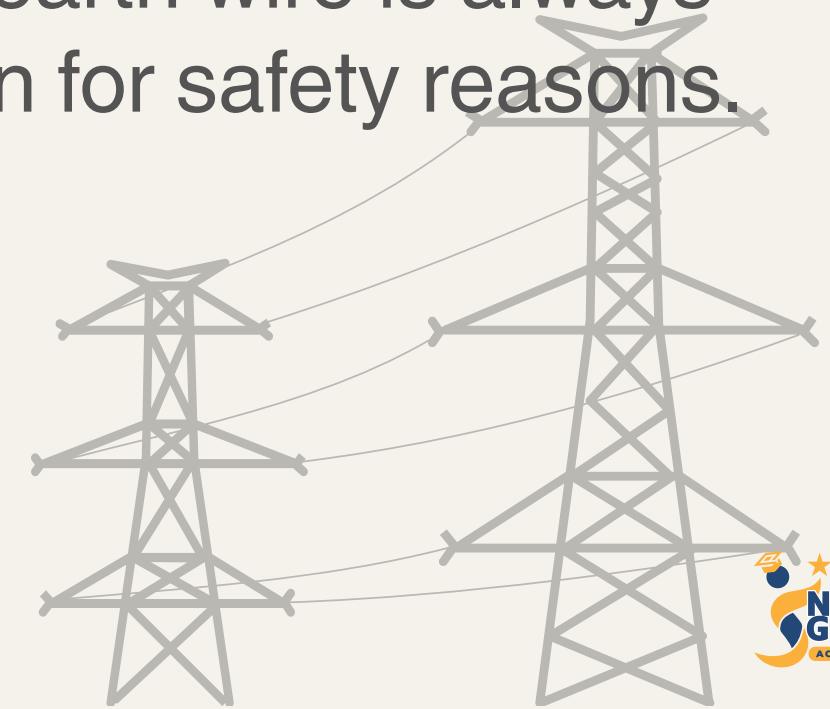
13 The color of earth wire is:

- (a) Red
- (b) Green
- (c) Yellow
- (d) Blue



Explanation:

The earth wire is always green for safety reasons.



Ans: B



14

Which instrument measures electric current?

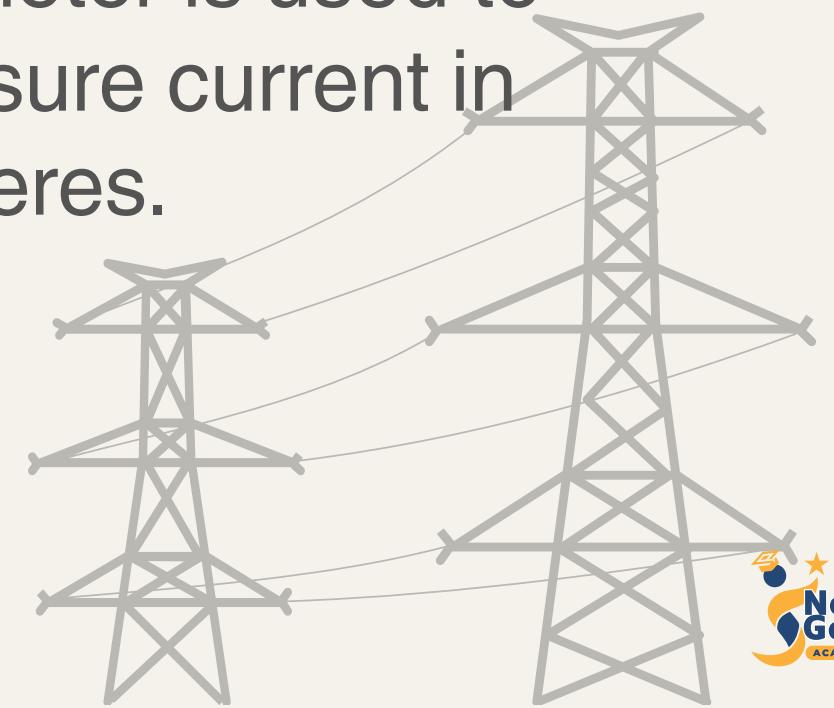
- (a) Voltmeter
- (b) Ammeter
- (c) Wattmeter
- (d) Multimeter

Ans: B



Explanation:

Ammeter is used to measure current in amperes.

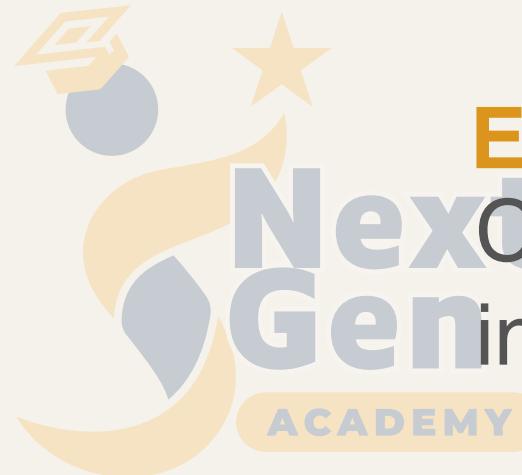




15

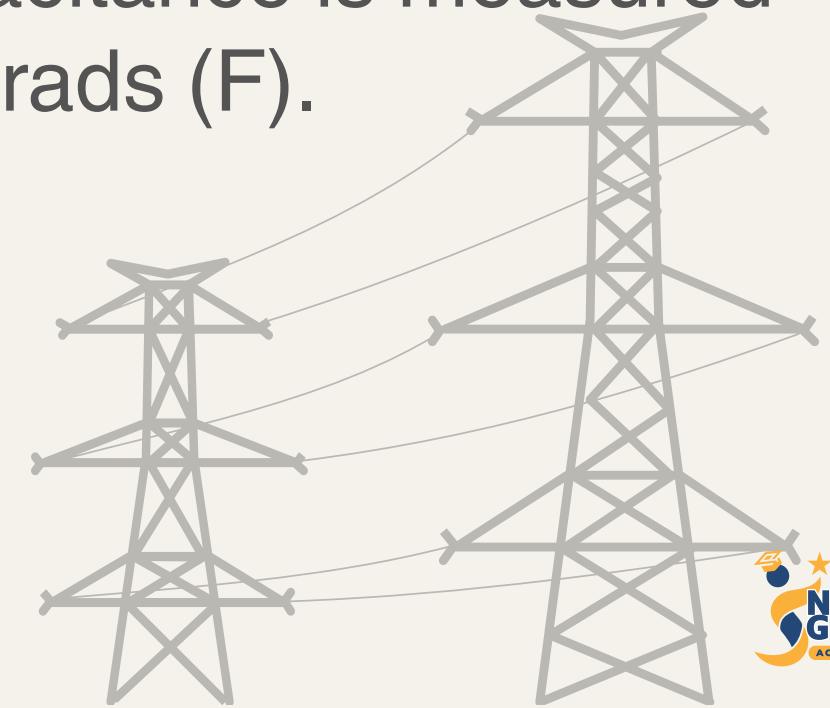
The SI unit of capacitance is:

- (a) Henry
- (b) Farad
- (c) Ohm
- (d) Tesla



Explanation:

Capacitance is measured in Farads (F).



Ans: B



16

Which device stores electrical energy?

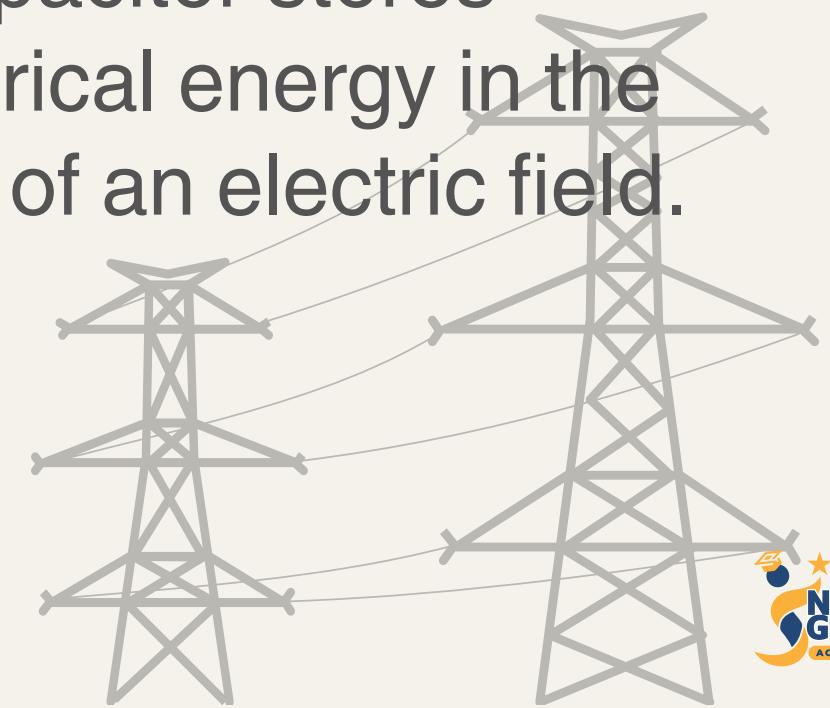
- (a) Inductor
- (b) Resistor
- (c) Capacitor
- (d) Transformer

Ans: C



Explanation:

A capacitor stores electrical energy in the form of an electric field.





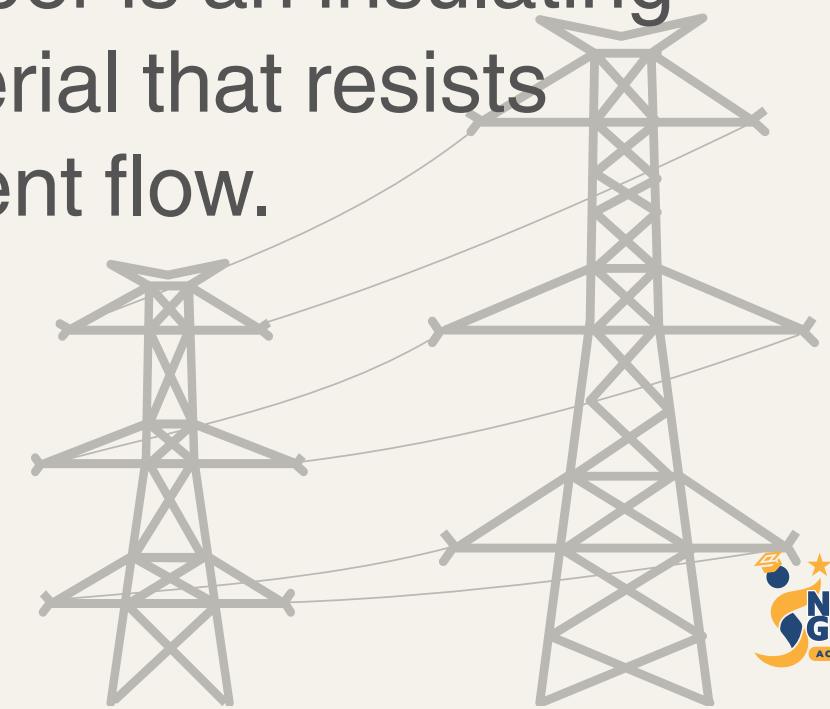
17 The insulating material is:

- (a) Copper
- (b) Silver
- (c) Aluminum
- (d) Rubber



Explanation:

Rubber is an insulating material that resists current flow.



Ans: D



18

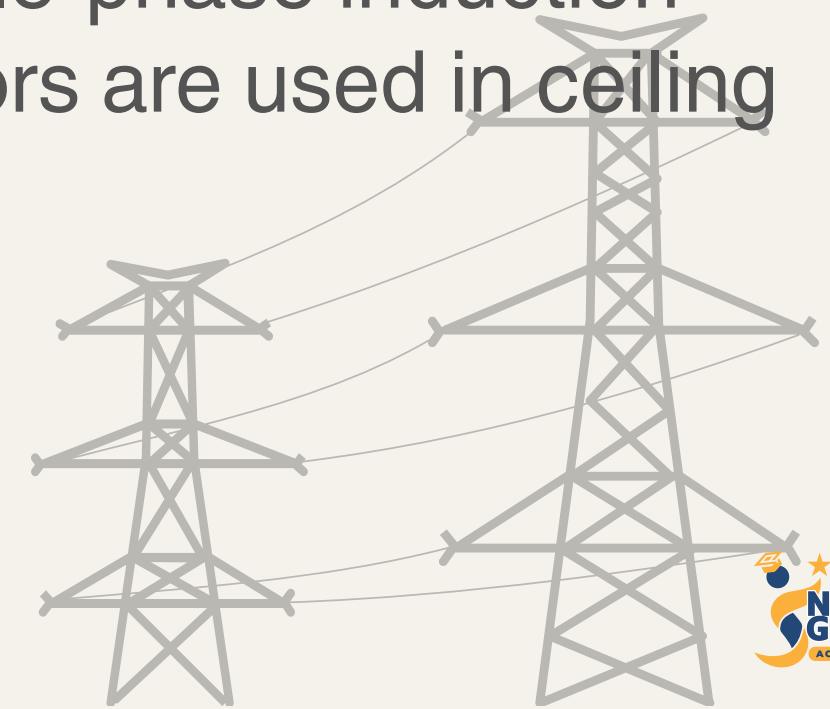
Which type of motor is used in ceiling fans?

- (a) DC Motor
- (b) Induction Motor
- (c) Synchronous Motor
- (d) Stepper Motor



Explanation:

Single-phase induction motors are used in ceiling fans.



Ans: B



19

Kirchhoff's Voltage Law deals with:

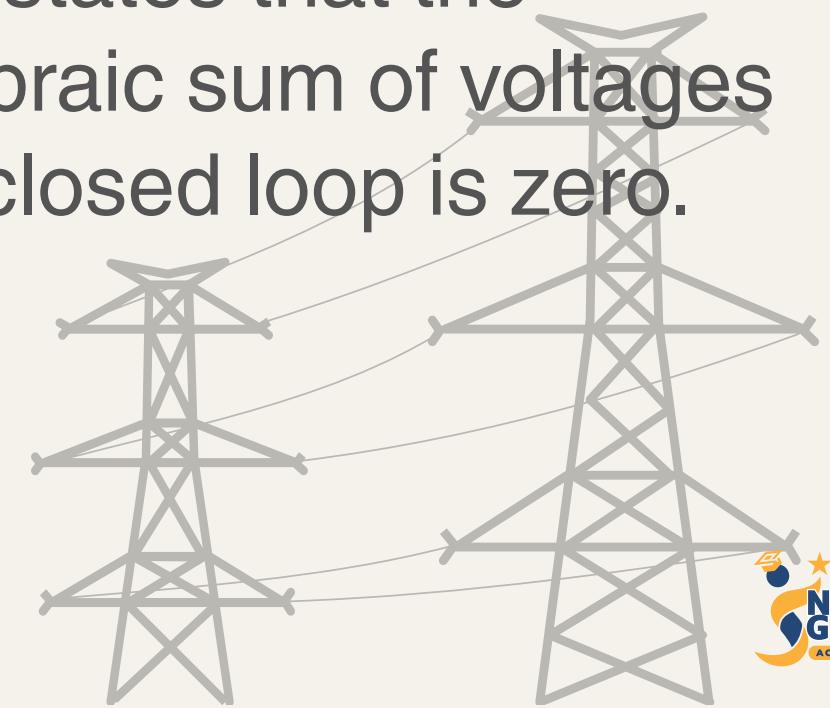
- (a) Current
- (b) Voltage
- (c) Power
- (d) Resistance

Ans: B



Explanation:

KVL states that the algebraic sum of voltages in a closed loop is zero.





20

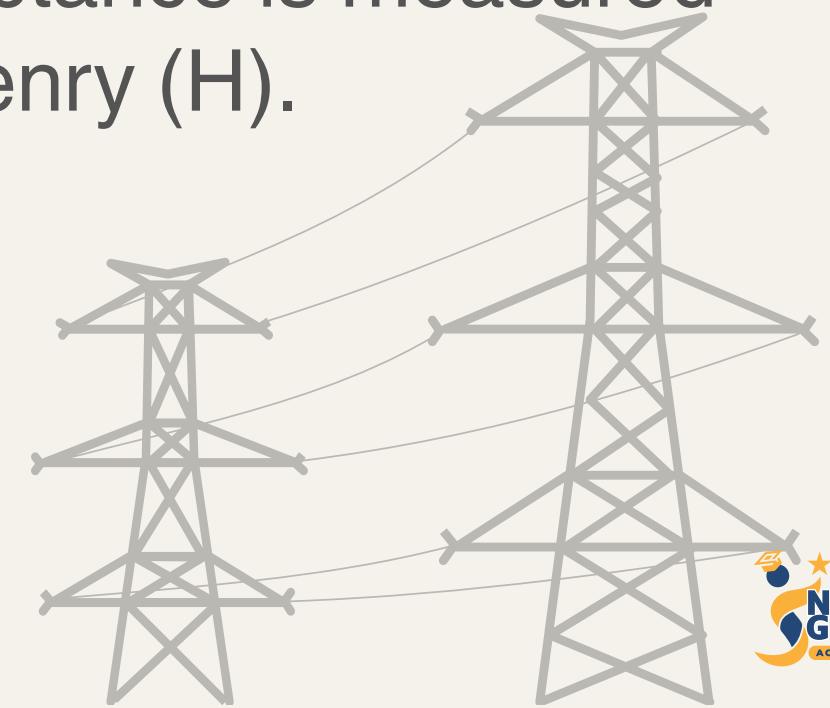
The SI unit of inductance is:

- (a) Farad
- (b) Henry
- (c) Tesla
- (d) Weber



Explanation:

Inductance is measured in Henry (H).



Ans: B



21

Which effect is used in electric heaters?

- (a) Joule Effect
- (b) Faraday Effect
- (c) Lenz Effect
- (d) Hall Effect

Ans: A



Explanation:

Joule's law of heating explains heat produced by current in resistance.





22

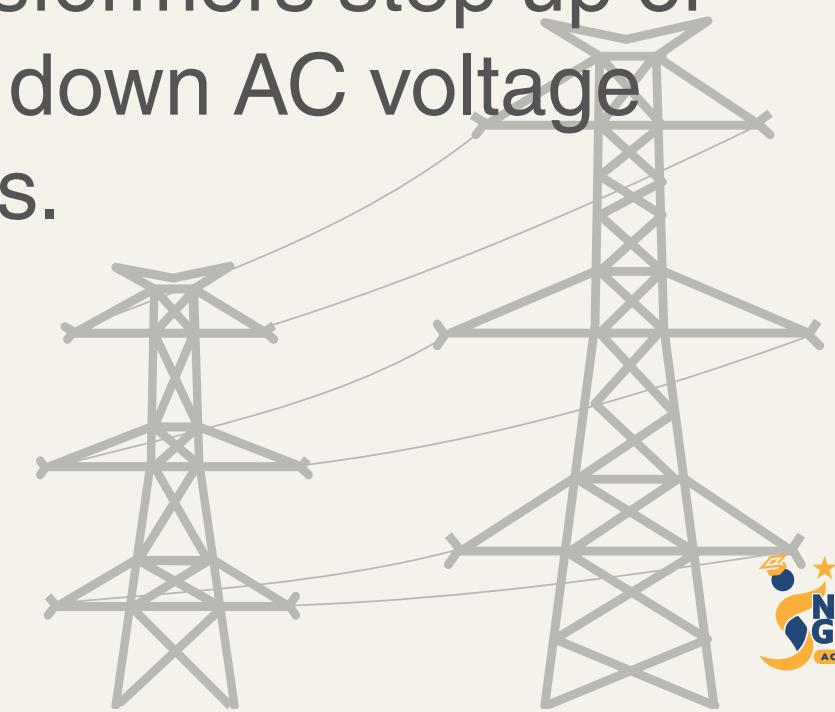
The device that increases or decreases AC voltage is:

- (a) Transformer
- (b) Rectifier
- (c) Generator
- (d) Battery



Explanation:

Transformers step up or step down AC voltage levels.



Ans: A



23

The unit of electric charge is:

- (a) Coulomb
- (b) Newton
- (c) Farad
- (d) Henry

Ans: A



Explanation:

Electric charge is

measured in Coulombs
(C).





24

What is the typical voltage of a car battery?

- (a) 6 V
- (b) 9 V
- (c) 12 V
- (d) 24 V



Explanation:

Most car batteries operate at 12 volts.



Ans: C



25

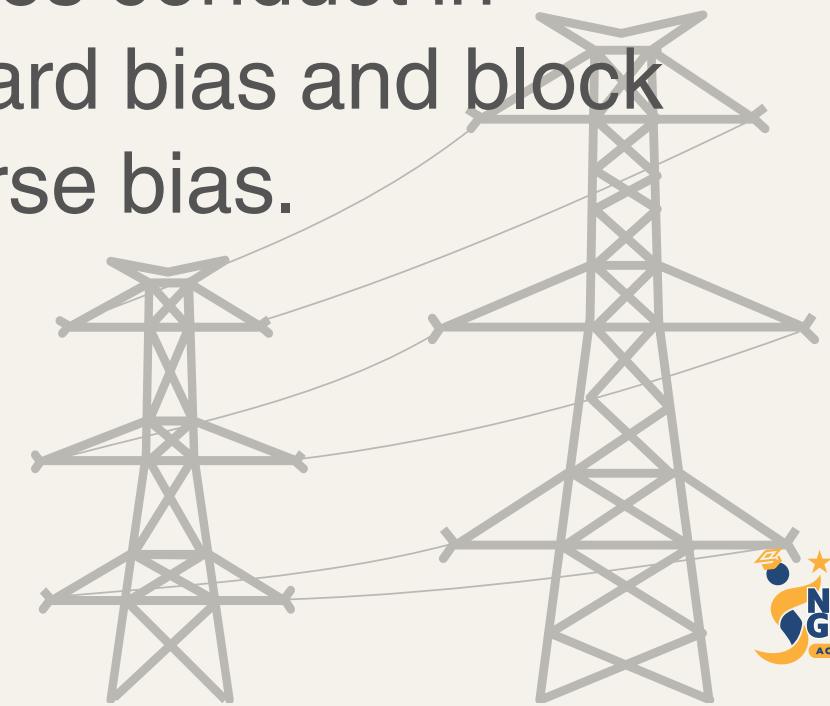
A diode allows current to flow in:

- (a) Both directions
- (b) Forward direction only
- (c) Reverse direction only
- (d) No direction



Explanation:

Diodes conduct in forward bias and block reverse bias.



Ans: B



26

The unit of magnetic flux is:

- (a) Tesla
- (b) Henry
- (c) Weber
- (d) Joule

Ans: C



Explanation:

Magnetic flux is measured in Webers (Wb).





27

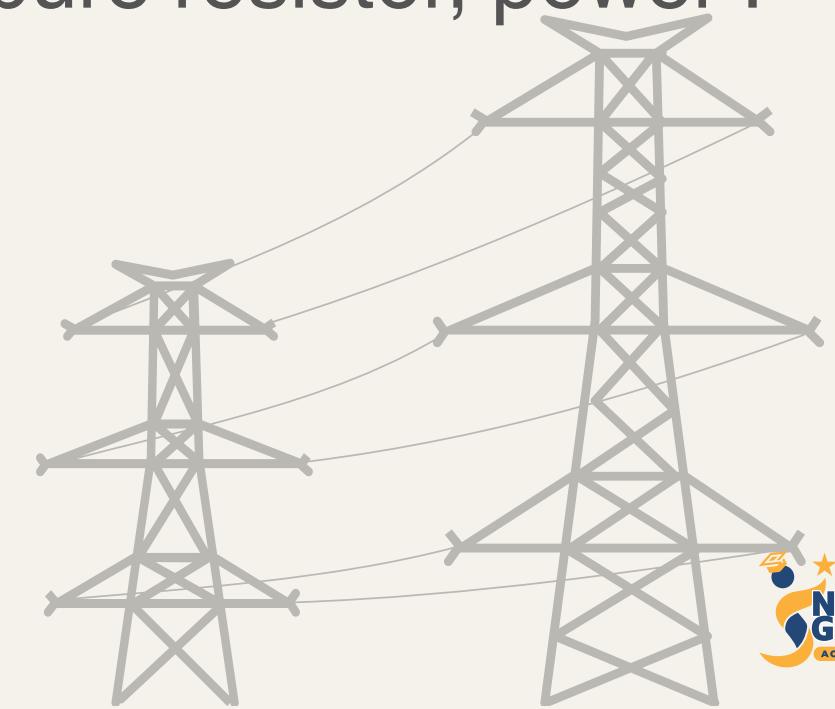
The power consumed in a resistive circuit is:

- (a) $VI \cos\phi$
- (b) $VI \sin\phi$
- (c) VI
- (d) V/I



Explanation:

In a pure resistor, power $P = VI$.



Ans: C



28 Which motor is used in electric trains?

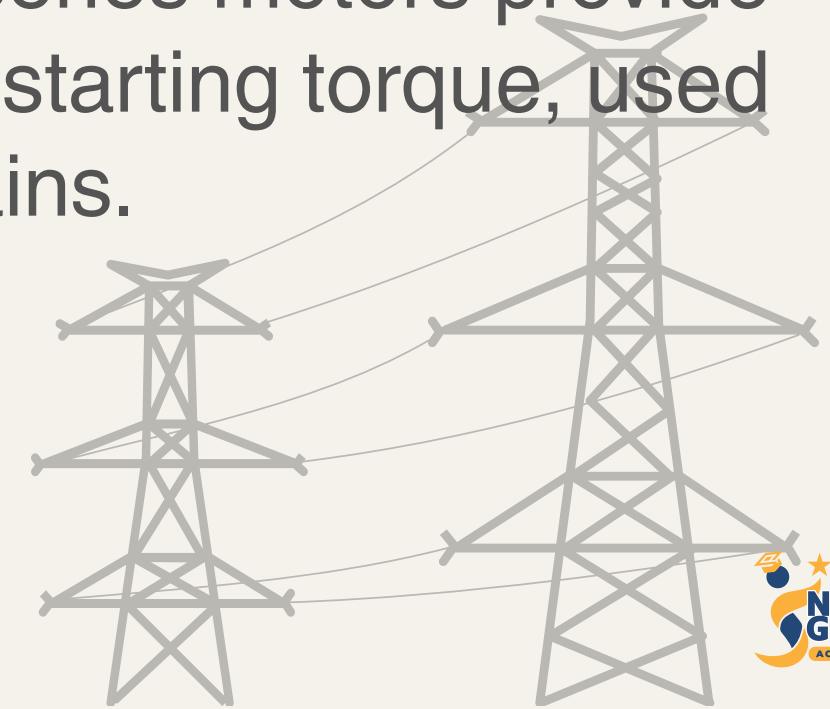
- (a) Stepper Motor
- (b) DC Series Motor
- (c) Induction Motor
- (d) Universal Motor

Ans: B



Explanation:

DC series motors provide high starting torque, used in trains.





29

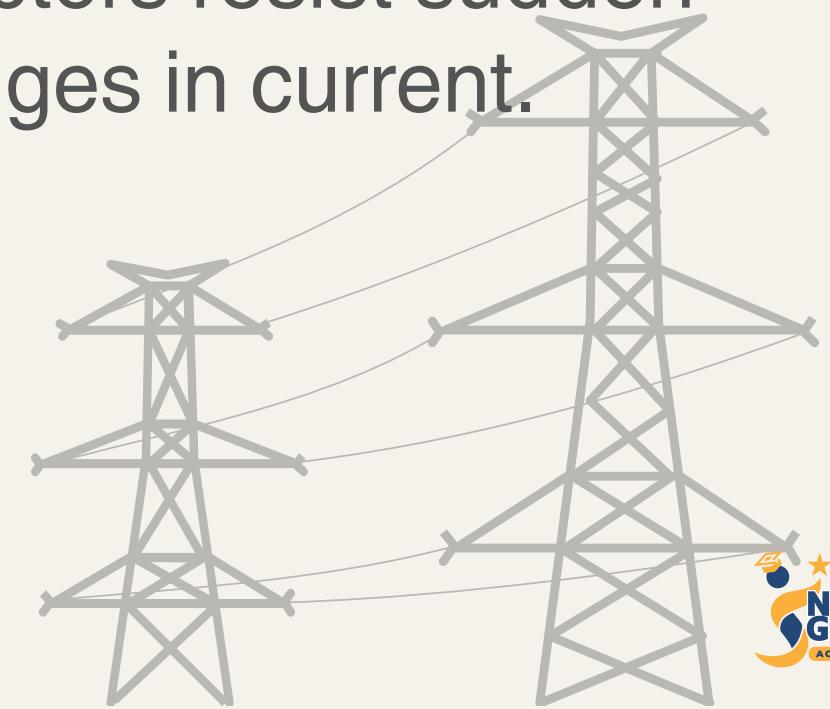
Which element opposes change in current?

- (a) Capacitor
- (b) Inductor
- (c) Resistor
- (d) Transistor



Explanation:

Inductors resist sudden changes in current.



Ans: B



30

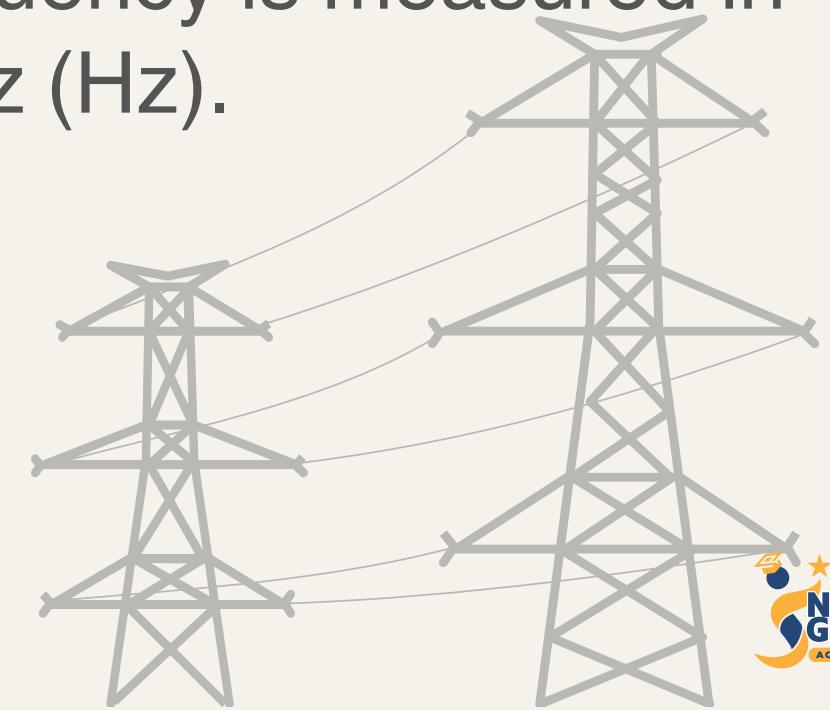
The SI unit of frequency is:

- (a) Hz
- (b) Ohm
- (c) Tesla
- (d) Watt



Explanation:

Frequency is measured in Hertz (Hz).



Ans: A



31

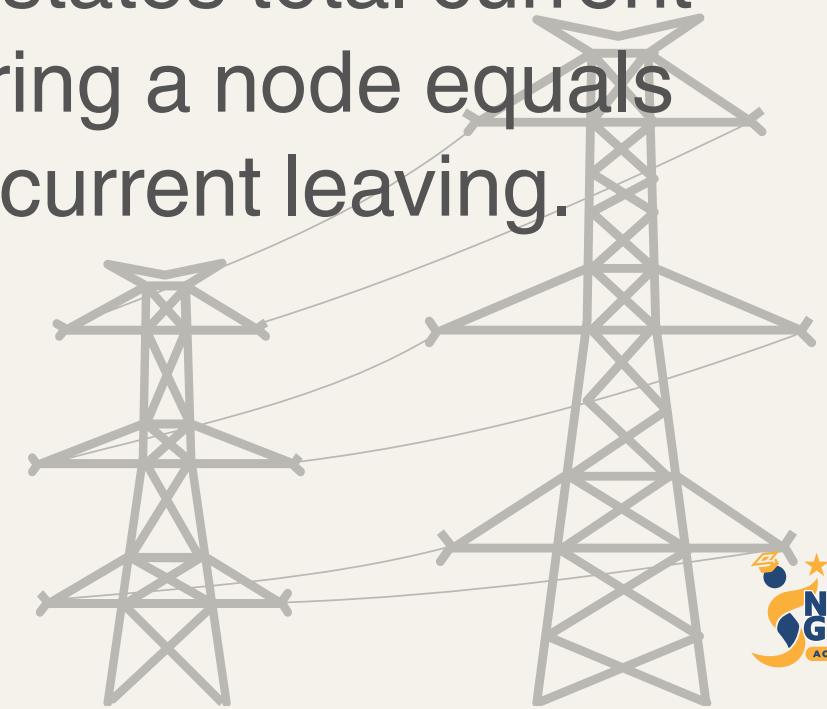
Which law is related to conservation of charge?

- (a) Coulomb's Law
- (b) Kirchhoff's Current Law
- (c) Ohm's Law
- (d) Lenz's Law



Explanation:

KCL states total current entering a node equals total current leaving.



Ans: B



32

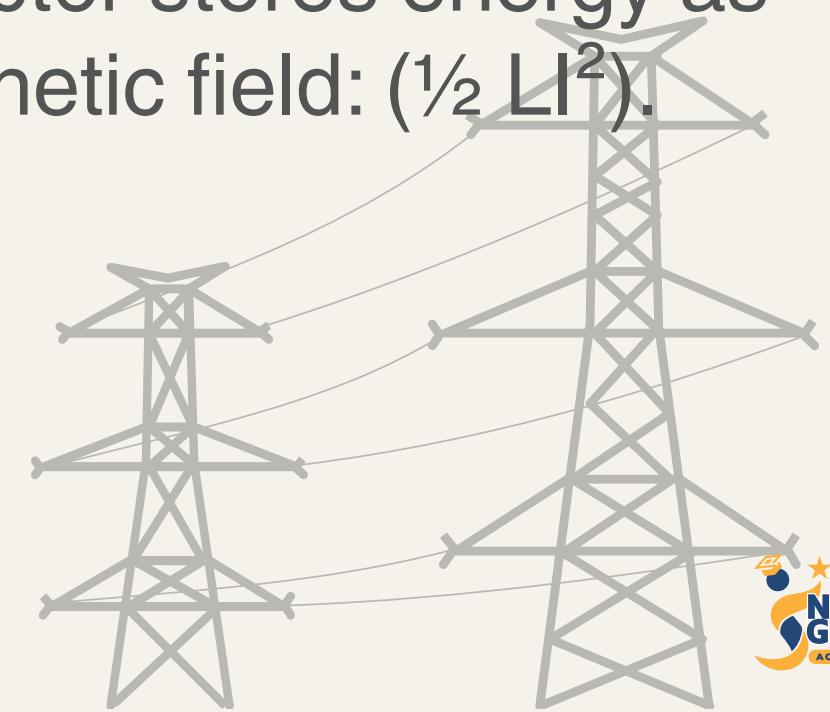
The energy stored in an inductor is:

- (a) $\frac{1}{2} CV^2$
- (b) $\frac{1}{2} LI^2$
- (c) $\frac{1}{2} QV$
- (d) VI



Explanation:

Inductor stores energy as magnetic field: $(\frac{1}{2} LI^2)$.



Ans: B

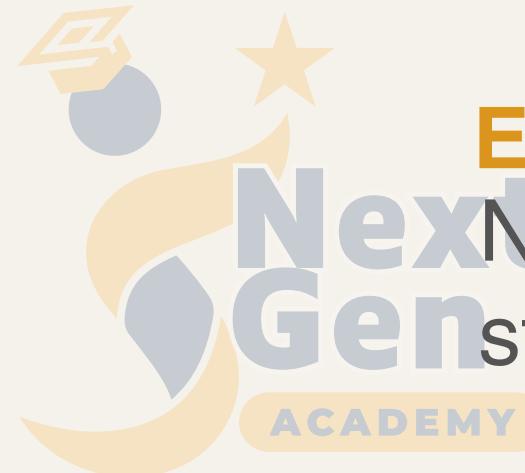


33

The color of neutral wire is:

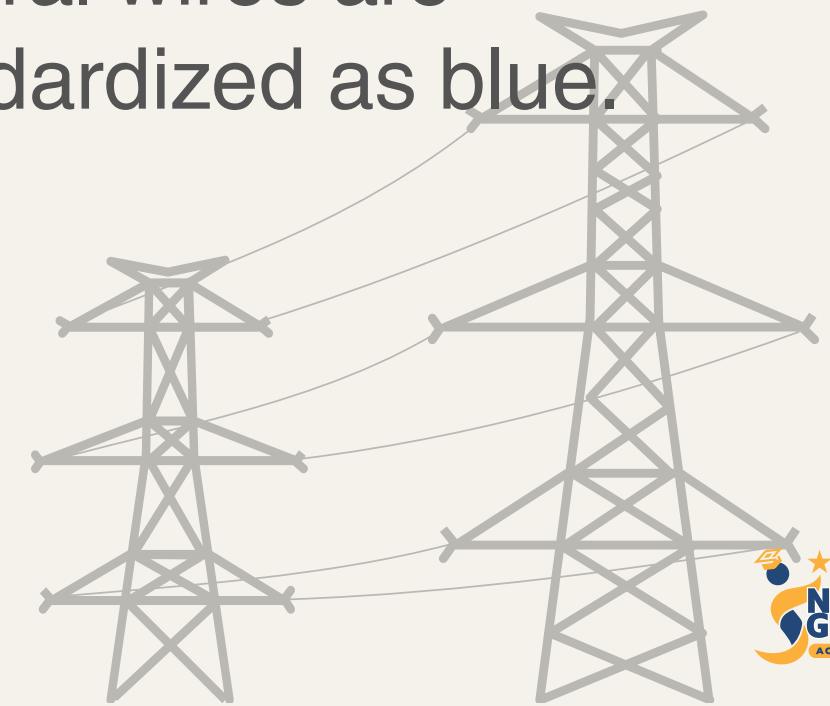
- (a) Black
- (b) Blue
- (c) Red
- (d) Green

Ans: B



Explanation:

Neutral wires are standardized as blue.





34

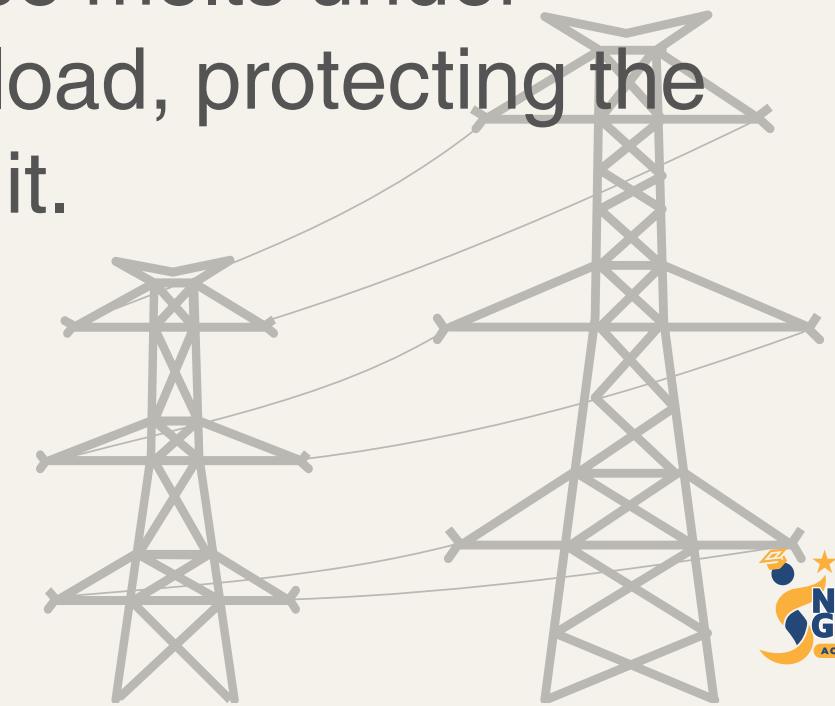
The device used to protect circuits from overload is:

- (a) Resistor
- (b) Transformer
- (c) Fuse
- (d) Capacitor



Explanation:

A fuse melts under overload, protecting the circuit.



Ans: C



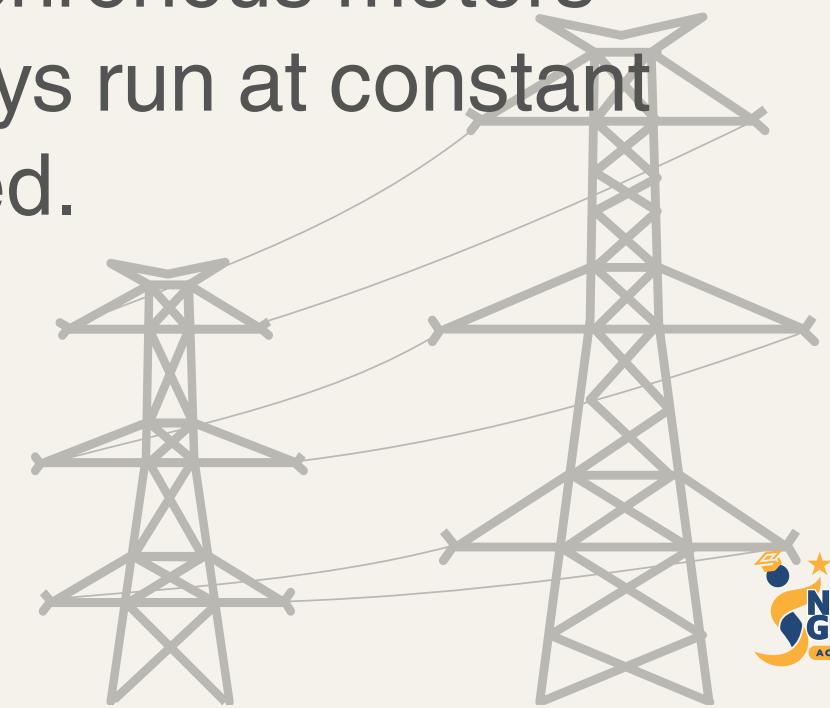
35 A synchronous motor runs at:

- (a) Variable speed
- (b) Constant speed
- (c) Zero speed
- (d) Half speed



Explanation:

Synchronous motors always run at constant speed.



Ans: B



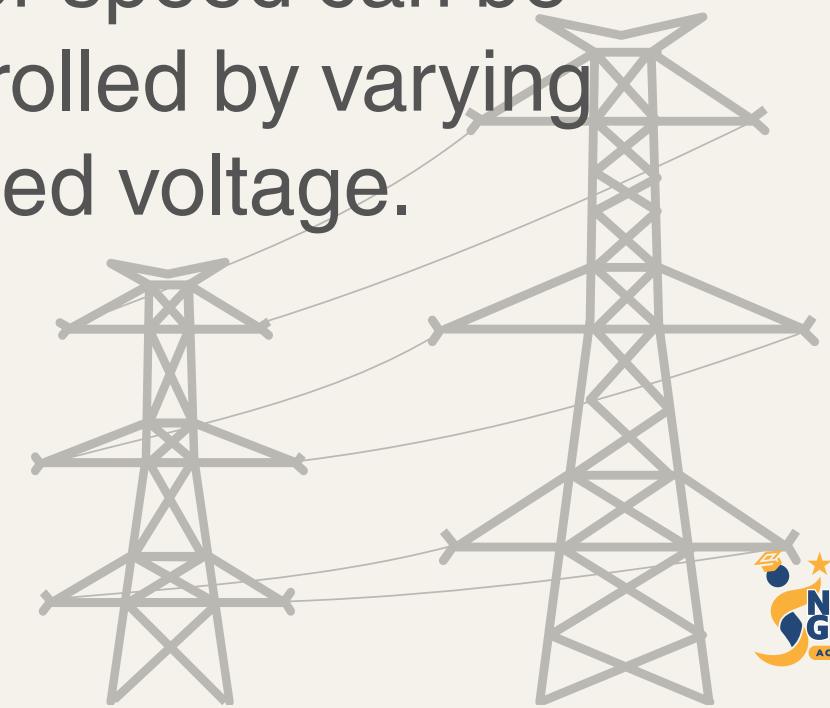
36 The speed of a DC motor is controlled by:

- (a) Voltage
- (b) Current
- (c) Resistance
- (d) Inductance



Explanation:

Motor speed can be controlled by varying applied voltage.



Ans: A



37

What is the efficiency of an ideal transformer?

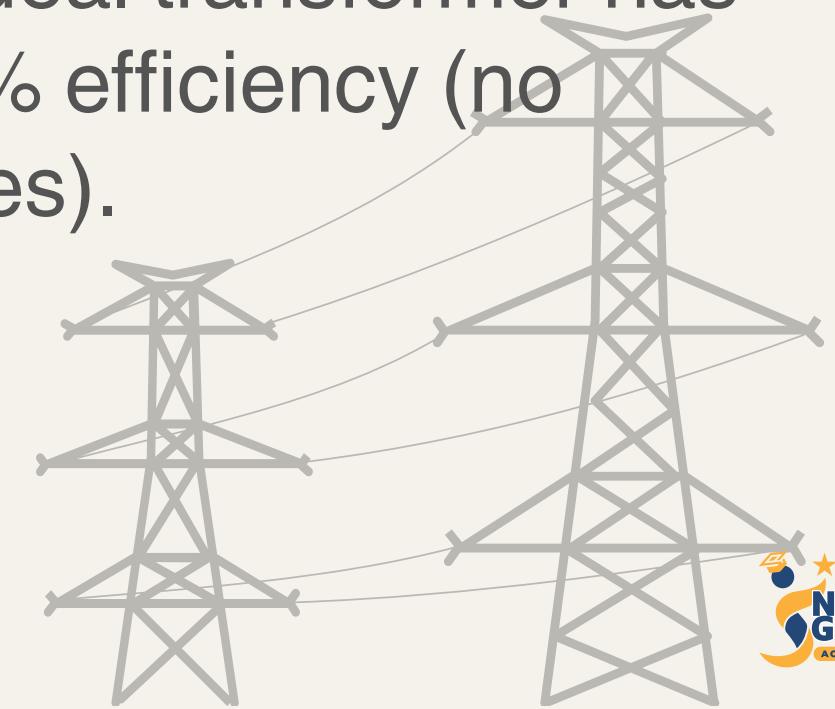
- (a) 50%
- (b) 75%
- (c) 90%
- (d) 100%

Ans: D



Explanation:

An ideal transformer has 100% efficiency (no losses).





38

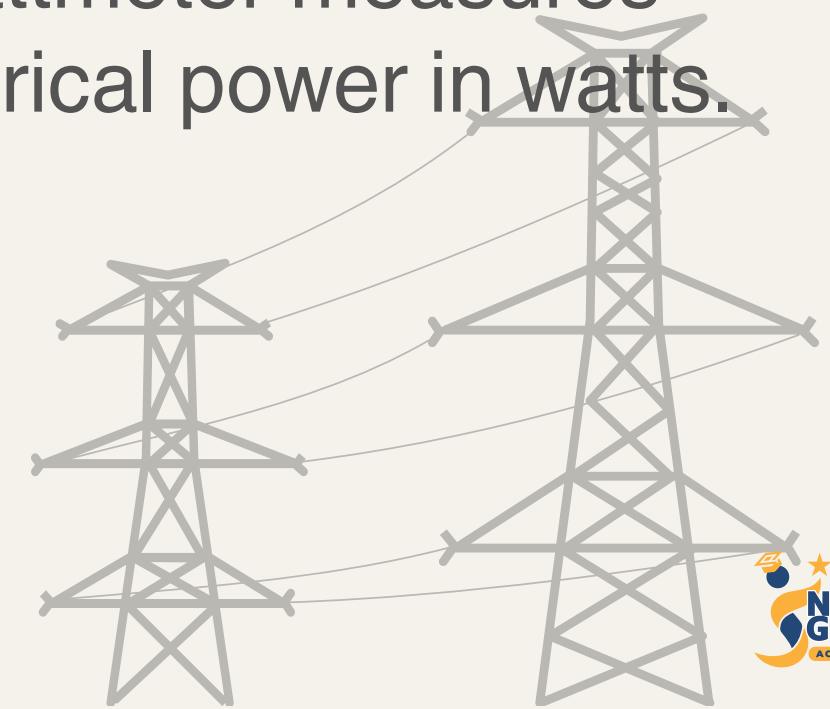
Which device measures power?

- (a) Ammeter
- (b) Voltmeter
- (c) Wattmeter
- (d) Ohmmeter



Explanation:

A wattmeter measures electrical power in watts.



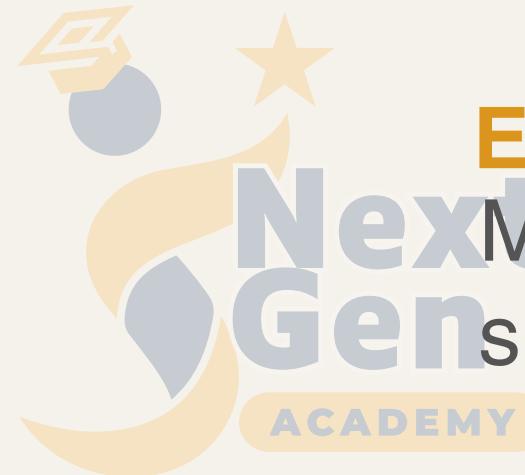
Ans: C



39

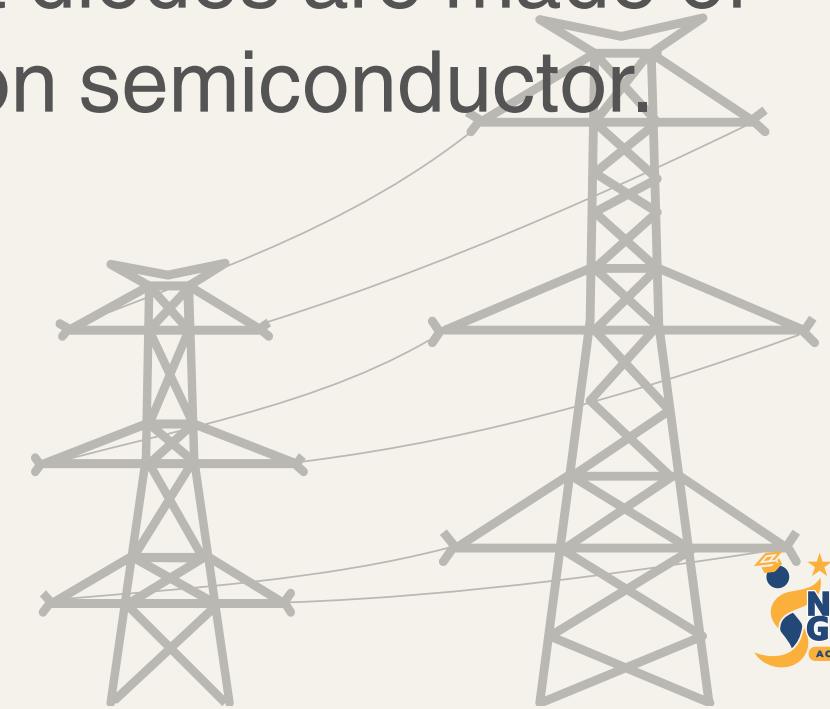
A semiconductor diode is made of:

- (a) Copper
- (b) Silicon
- (c) Aluminum
- (d) Iron



Explanation:

Most diodes are made of silicon semiconductor.



Ans: B



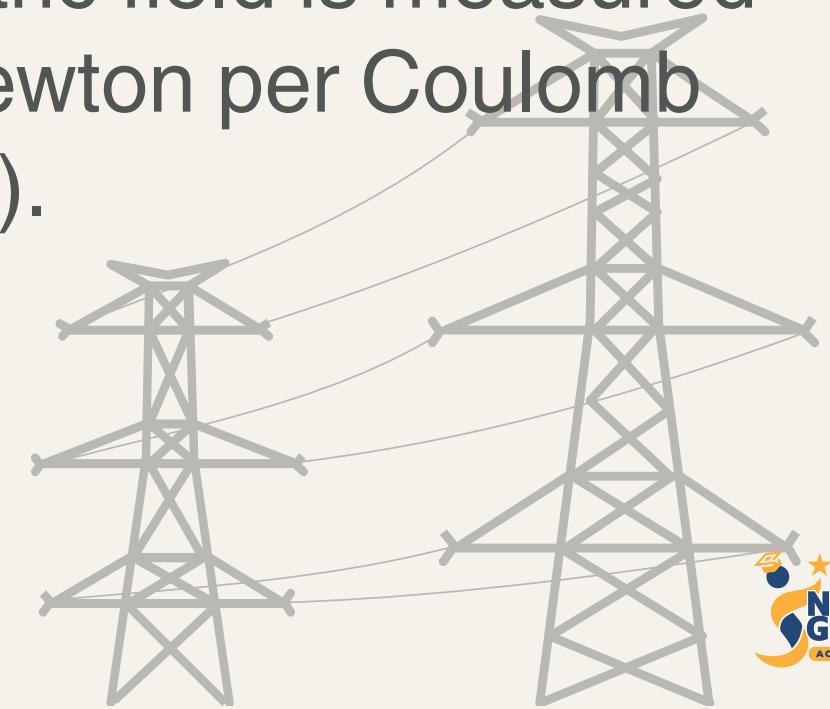
40 The unit of electric field is:

- (a) N/C
- (b) Ohm
- (c) Tesla
- (d) Watt



Explanation:

Electric field is measured in Newton per Coulomb (N/C).



Ans: A



41

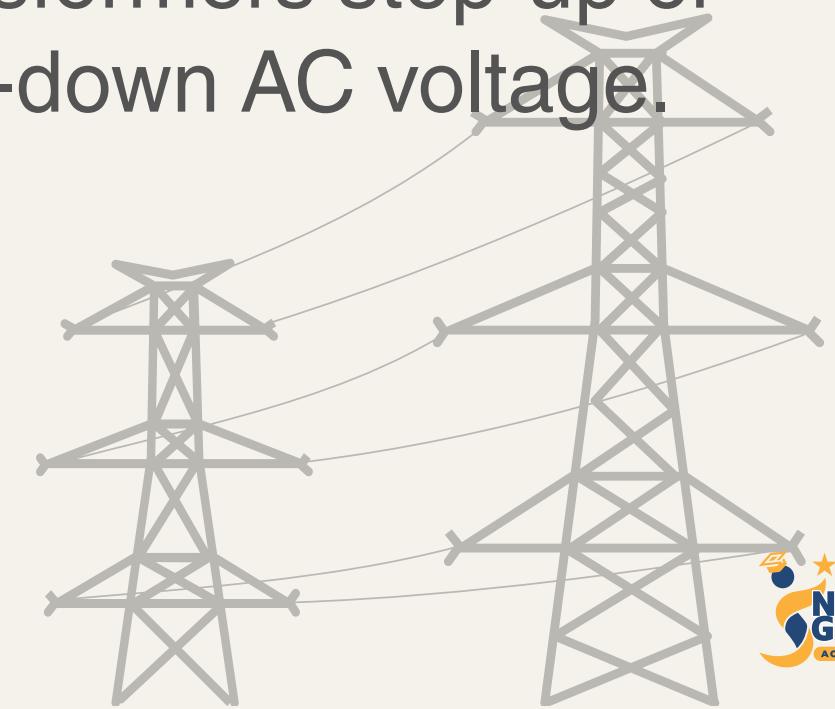
The main function of a transformer is:

- (a) Convert AC to DC
- (b) Change voltage level
- (c) Store energy
- (d) Produce current



Explanation:

Transformers step-up or step-down AC voltage.



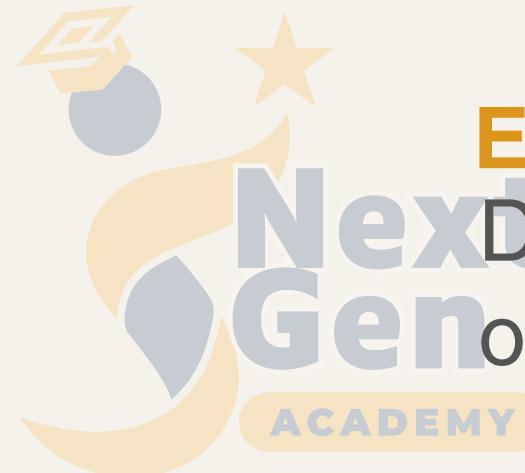
Ans: B



42

Which type of current flows in one direction only?

- (a) AC
- (b) DC
- (c) Pulsating
- (d) Alternating



Explanation:

Direct current (DC) flows only in one direction.



Ans: B



43

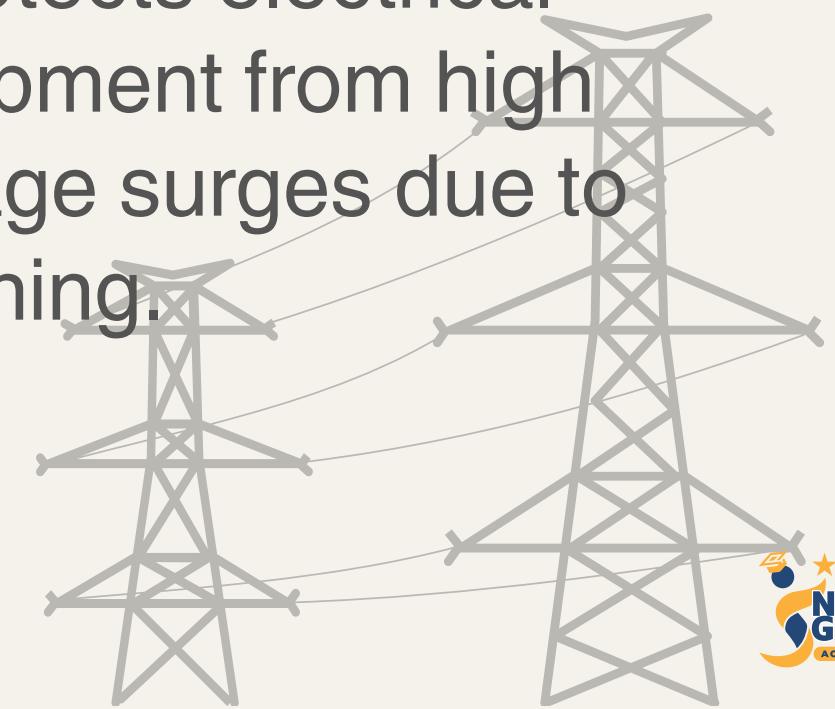
Lightning arrester is used for:

- (a) Overvoltage protection
- (b) Overcurrent protection
- (c) Power factor improvement
- (d) Voltage regulation



Explanation:

It protects electrical equipment from high voltage surges due to lightning.



Ans: A



44

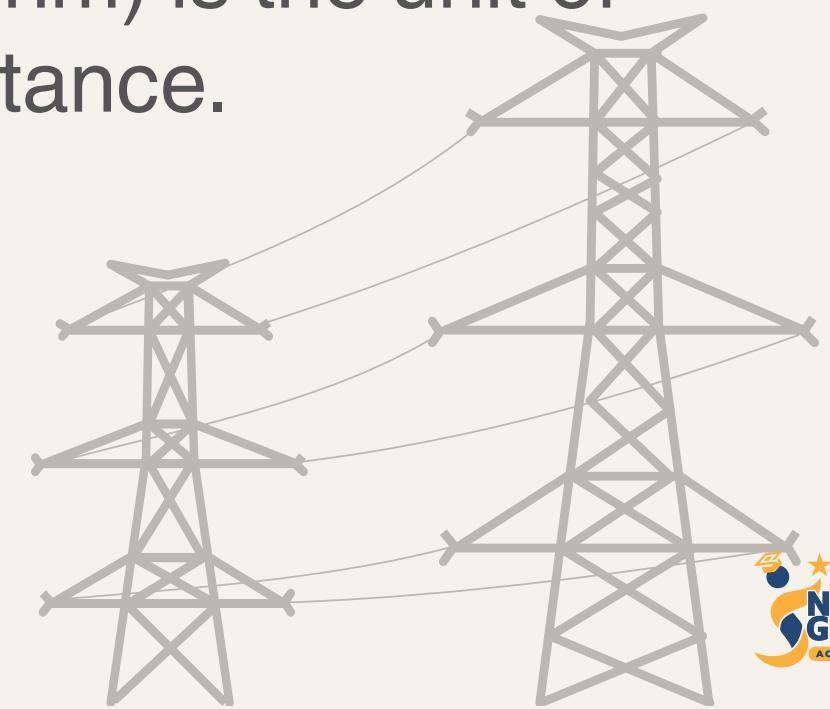
The symbol Ω stands for:

- (a) Current
- (b) Resistance
- (c) Voltage
- (d) Power



Explanation:

Ω (Ohm) is the unit of resistance.



Ans: B



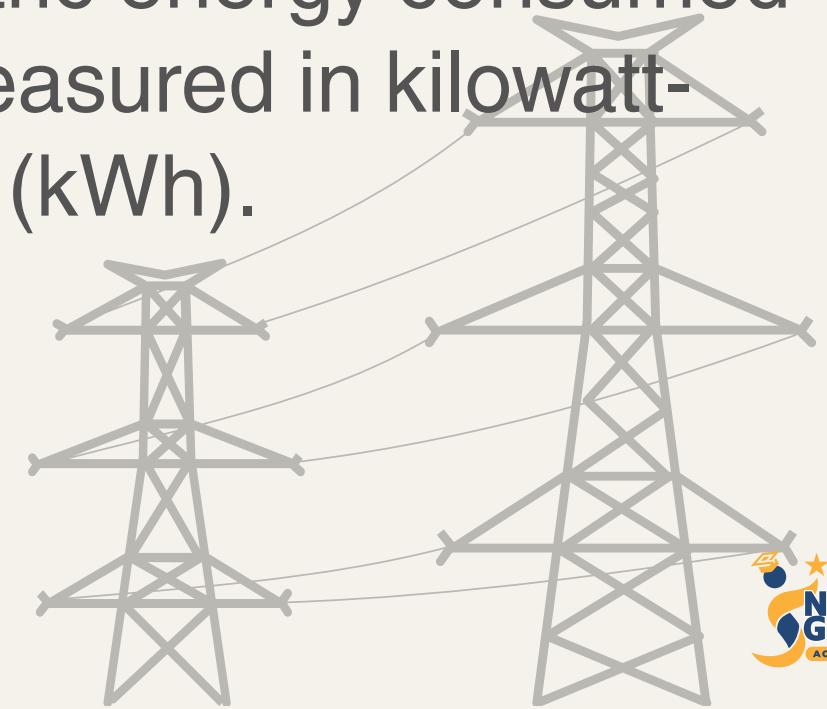
45 Electric energy is measured in:

- (a) Joule
- (b) kWh
- (c) Watt
- (d) Ampere



Explanation:

Electric energy consumed is measured in kilowatt-hour (kWh).



Ans: B



46

A step-up transformer increases:

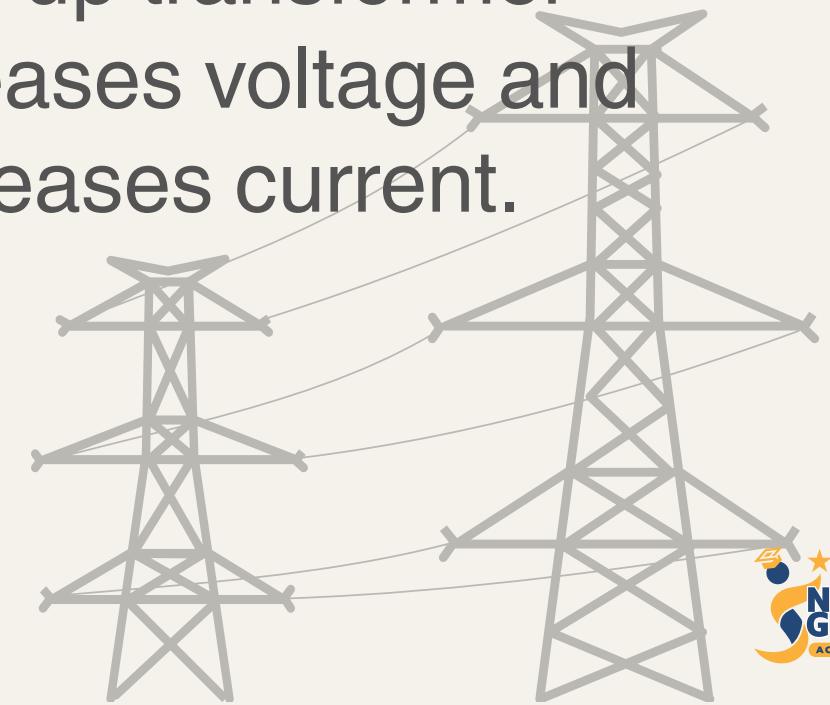
- (a) Current
- (b) Voltage
- (c) Power
- (d) Resistance

Ans: B



Explanation:

Step-up transformer increases voltage and decreases current.





47

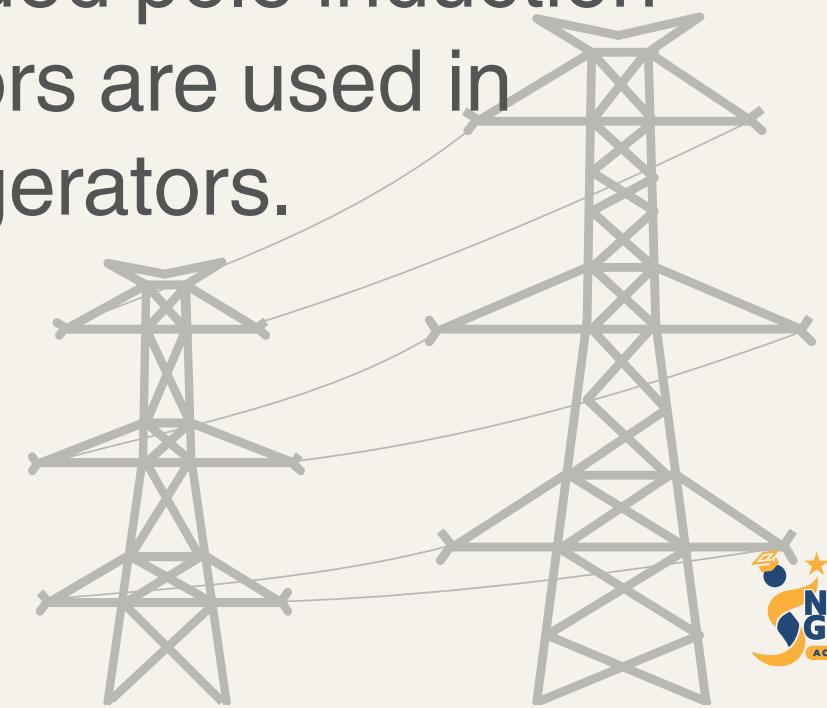
Which motor is used in refrigerators?

- (a) Synchronous Motor
- (b) Shaded Pole Motor
- (c) Stepper Motor
- (d) DC Motor



Explanation:

Shaded pole induction motors are used in refrigerators.



Ans: B



48

The resistance of an ideal voltmeter is:

- (a) Zero
- (b) Very low
- (c) Infinite
- (d) Medium

Ans: C



Explanation:

Ideal voltmeter has infinite resistance to avoid current flow.





49

The resistance of an ideal ammeter is:

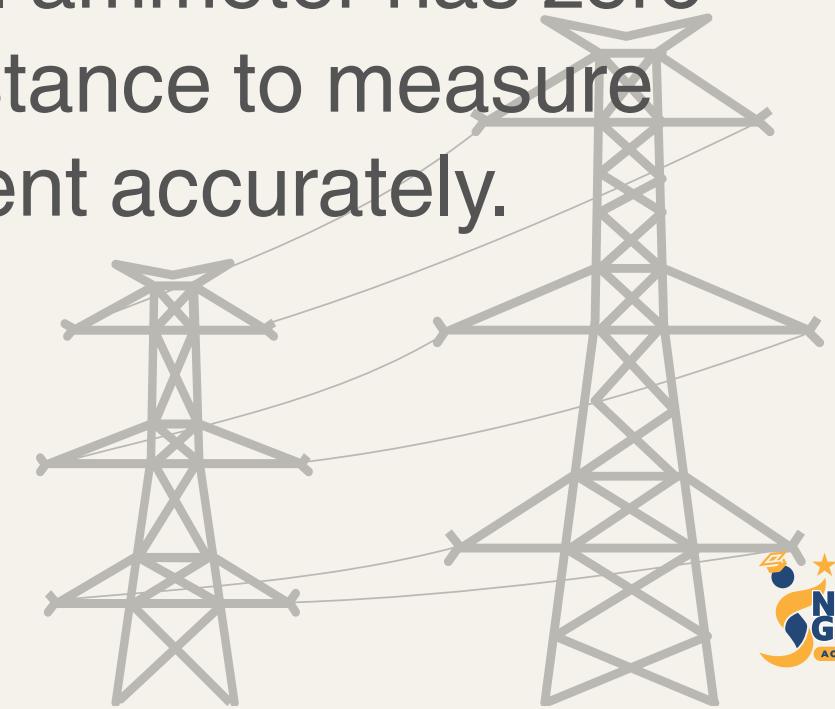
- (a) Zero
- (b) Infinite
- (c) Medium
- (d) High

Ans: A



Explanation:

Ideal ammeter has zero resistance to measure current accurately.





50

Which law gives the direction of induced EMF?

- (a) Faraday's Law
- (b) Coulomb's Law
- (c) Lenz's Law
- (d) Ampere's Law

Ans: C



Explanation:

Lenz's Law states that induced EMF opposes the change in flux.

