1. Source of voltage sag  
(A) Motor starting  
(B) Arc furnace  
(C) Electric heaters  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is D

2. Way to estimate the voltage sag performence  
(A) Area of vulnerability  
(B) Equipment sensitive to voltage sag  
(C) Transmission system and utility distribution system sag performance evaluation  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is D

3. Area of vulnerability also called as  
(A) Equipment voltage sag immunity  
(B) Equipment voltage sag susceptibility limit  
(C) Both  
(D) None of these

Answer

Correct option is C

4. Full form of UPS.  
(A) Unit Power Supply  
(B) Uninterruptable Power Supply  
(C) Uninterruptable Power System  
(D) None of these

Answer

Correct option is B

5. Types of UPS  
(A) Online UPS  
(B) Offline or stand by UPS  
(C) Hybrid UPS  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is D

6. A stand by power supply does not typically provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as does an online UPS.  
(A) Transient protection  
(B) Voltage regulation  
(C) Both  
(D) None of these

Answer

Correct option is C

7. Active synchronous series compensators are used to compensate the voltage quality problems of the supply system such as  
(A) sag and swell  
(B) flicker and regulation  
(C) notch and fluctuations  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is D

8. The most common way to calculate voltage sag is from:-  
(A) Apparent power  
(B) Peak voltage  
(C) RMS voltage  
(D) Average Voltage

Answer

Correct option is C

9. Effect of temperature rise in overhead lines  
(A) Decrease Sag, increase Tension  
(B) Both increase  
(C) Increase Sag, decrease Tension  
(D) Both decrease

Answer

Click for answer

10. What should be the value of sag for proper operation of overhead transmission line  
(A) Anything  
(B) Neither too low nor too high  
(C) High  
(D) Low

Answer

Correct option is B

11. Voltage sag cannot be caused by which of the following  
(A) Inductive loading  
(B) Local and remote faults  
(C) Capacitive switching  
(D) Switching ON - OFF large loads

Answer

Correct option is C

12. Source of transient voltage  
(A) Lightning  
(B) Switching loads ON or OFF  
(C) Interruption of fault circuits  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is D

13. The fault currents are interrupted by overcurrent devices such as  
(A) Circuit breakers  
(B) Fuses  
(C) Both  
(D) None of the above

Answer

Correct option is C

14. Lightning is a potent source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Low frequency transients  
(B) High frequency transients or Impulsive transients  
(C) Oscillatory transients  
(D) None of the above

Answer

Correct option is B

15. Transformer draw \_\_\_\_ currents, when switched ON, that range between \_\_\_\_\_\_ times their normal full-load current.  
(A) surge, 10 to 15  
(B) inrush, 10 to 15  
(C) surge, 1 to 10  
(D) None of the above

Answer

Correct option is B

16. Devices which draw inrush currents, when switched ON.  
(A) Transformer  
(B) Fluorescent lights  
(C) Both  
(D) None of the above

Answer

Correct option is C

17. AC motors draw starting currents that vary between \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the normal full-load running current.  
(A) 10 to 15 %  
(B) 1 to 10 %  
(C) 500 to 600 %  
(D) 10 to 100 %

Answer

Correct option is C

18. Capacitor are used to provide \_\_\_\_\_ power to correct the power factor, which reduces losses and supports the voltage on the system.  
(A) apparent  
(B) reactive  
(C) both  
(D) none of the above

Answer

Correct option is B

19. Advantages of using capacitor bank in a power system.  
(A) Losses are low in static capacitors  
(B) Do not require a foundation for installation  
(C) They are light weight so it can be easily installed  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is D

20. Full form of PIV.  
(A) Peak Inverse Voltage  
(B) Peak Inrush Voltage  
(C) Power Inverse Current  
(D) None of these

Answer

Correct option is A

21. Full form of SCR.  
(A) Silicon Correction Rectifier  
(B) Silicon Controlled Rectifier  
(C) Silicon Connected Rectifier  
(D) None of these

Answer

Correct option is B

22. Devices used for overvoltage protection  
(A) Isolation transformer  
(B) Surge arrestor  
(C) Clamping devices  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is D

23. Crowbar devices are normally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ devices which conduct during overvoltage transients.  
(A) closed  
(B) open  
(C) None of these

Answer

Correct option is B

24. Clamping devices for AC circuits are commonly \_\_\_\_\_\_ resistors.  
(A) linear  
(B) non-linear  
(C) None of these

Answer

Correct option is B

25. The fundamental principles of over voltage protection of load equipment are  
(A) Limit the voltage across sensitive insulation  
(B) Divert the surge current away from the load  
(C) Bond ground references together at the equipment  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is D

26. Full form of TVSS.  
(A) Transient Voltage Surge Suppressors  
(B) Transient Voltage Supply Suppressors  
(C) Transient Voltage Surge Supply  
(D) None of the above

Answer

Correct option is A

27. Strategies for utilities to decrease the impact of lightning  
(A) Shielding  
(B) Line arrestors  
(C) Low side surges  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is D

28. Full form of ASD.  
(A) Adjustable Speed Drives  
(B) Apparent Speed Drives  
(C) Adjustable Supply Drives  
(D) Adjustable Source Drives

Answer

Correct option is A