1. Which one is a set of electrical boundaries that allows a piece of equipment to function in its intended manner without significant loss of performance or life expectancy.  
(A) Power field  
(B) Power system  
(C) Power factor  
(D) Power quality

Answer

Correct option is D

2. The parameters that define the quality of electrical power.  
(A) Voltage  
(B) Current  
(C) Frequency  
(D) All of these

Answer

Correct option is D

3. Full form of IEEE.  
(A) Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers  
(B) Indian Electrical and Electronics Engineers  
(C) Institute of Electronics and Electrical Engineers  
(D) None of these

Answer

Correct option is A

4. It is possible that good power for one piece of equipment could be bad power for another one.  
(A) Can not say  
(B) Yes  
(C) No  
(D) None of these

Answer

Correct option is B

5. Types of electrical transients that occur in power system.  
(A) Impulsive transient  
(B) Oscillatory transient  
(C) Both  
(D) None of these

Answer

Correct option is C

6. Range of high frequency oscillatory transient.  
(A) Less than 5 kHz  
(B) 5 to 500 kHz  
(C) 0.5 to 5 MHz  
(D) None of these

Answer

Correct option is C

7. The CBEMA power quality graph plots the depth of voltage sags on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ axis against the duration of voltage sags on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ axis.  
(A) horizontal, vertical  
(B) vertical, horizontal  
(C) Both  
(D) None of these

Answer

Correct option is B

8. Cause of power interruption  
(A) Power system faults  
(B) Equipment failure  
(C) Cascading failure  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is D

9. Two identical devices or pieces of equipment might react differently to the same power quality parameters due to  
(A) Component tolerance  
(B) Differences in their manufacturing  
(C) Both  
(D) None of these

Answer

Correct option is C

10. Which one ensures that any fault current likely imposed on a metal part will be safely conducted to ground or other grid systems serving as ground  
(A) Grounding  
(B) Bonding  
(C) Coupling  
(D) Isolation

Answer

Correct option is B

11. The DVR is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ connected power electronic device used to inject \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of required magnitude and frequency.  
(A) series, voltage  
(B) series, current  
(C) shunt, volatge  
(D) shunt, current

Answer

Correct option is A

12. DSTATCOM is a \_\_\_\_\_ connected device designed to regulate the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ either by generating or absorbing the reactive power.  
(A) series, voltage  
(B) shunt, voltage  
(C) series, current  
(D) shunt, current

Answer

Correct option is B

13. Which is one means by which energy or electrical noise can couple from one electrical circuit to another.  
(A) Reactance  
(B) Capacitance  
(C) Inductance  
(D) Resistance

Answer

Correct option is B

14. Which is the process by which energy or electrical noise in one circuit can be transferred to another circuit that may or may not be electrically connected to it.  
(A) Bonding  
(B) Grounding  
(C) Isolation  
(D) Coupling

Answer

Correct option is D

15. Ratio between the peak value and the root mean square (RMS) value of a periodic waveform is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Distortion factor  
(B) Power factor  
(C) Form factor  
(D) Crest factor

Answer

Correct option is D

16. Voltage imbalance is a condition in which the three-phase voltage differ in  
(A) amplitude  
(B) angle  
(C) both  
(D) none of these

Answer

Correct option is C

17. Which one indicates the deviation of a periodic wave from its ideal waveform characteristics.  
(A) Noise  
(B) Distortion  
(C) Flicker  
(D) Distortion factor

Answer

Correct option is B

18. The presence of a DC \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in an AC power system is termed as DC offset.  
(A) voltage  
(B) current  
(C) voltage or current  
(D) none of these

Answer

Correct option is C

19. Ratio of the RMS of the harmonic content of a periodic wave to the RMS of the fundamental content of the wave, expressed as a percent. This is called as  
(A) crest factor  
(B) distortion factor  
(C) power factor  
(D) form factor

Answer

Correct option is B

20. Voltage fluctuation is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon.  
(A) electric  
(B) electromagnetic  
(C) magnetic  
(D) none of these

Answer

Correct option is B

21. Variation of input voltage sufficient in duration to allow visual observation of a change in electric light source intensity is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) harmonics  
(B) distortion  
(C) noise  
(D) flicker

Answer

Correct option is D

22. Ratio between the RMS value and the average value of a periodic waveform. This is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) form factor  
(B) crest factor  
(C) power factor  
(D) fill factor

Answer

Correct option is A

23. Number of complete cycles of a periodic wave in a unit time, usually 1 sec is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) amplitude  
(B) phase difference  
(C) time-period  
(D) frequency

Answer

Correct option is D

24. Which one of the following device is used for improving the power factor of the system:-  
(A) series reactor  
(B) shunt reactor  
(C) asynchronous generator  
(D) synchronous phase modifier

Answer

Correct option is D

25. Which of the following is not a source of harmonic current?  
(A) Capacitor switching  
(B) Inductive load  
(C) Resistive load  
(D) None of these

Answer

Correct option is C

26. Filters are used to reduce:-  
(A) Harmonics  
(B) Voltage sag  
(C) Voltage distortion  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is A

27. Which one is the short time reduction in the rms voltage between 0.1 to 0.9 p.u for a duration of 0.5 cycle to 1 minute.  
(A) Voltage distortion  
(B) Voltage sag  
(C) Voltage degradation  
(D) Voltage swell

Answer

Correct option is B

28. The diversity factor is:-  
(A) (Average demand)/(Maximum load on the station)  
(B) (Sum of consumers maximum demand)/(Maximum load on the station)  
(C) (Average demand)/(Maximum demand)  
(D) (Maximum demand)/(Sum of consumers maximum demand)

Answer

Correct option is B

29. Harmonics in the system can do  
(A) Can cause increase in resonace  
(B) Increase loss in capacitances, noises  
(C) Make relays maloperate  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is D

30. Factors affecting voltage sag:-  
(A) Line to ground faults  
(B) Sudden change in load voltage  
(C) Inrush current  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is D

31. Power quality is good, if:-  
(A) Voltage has a constant sine wave shape with fundamental frequency only  
(B) Voltage has a constant RMS value and unchanged over time.  
(C) Voltage is unaffected by load change.  
(D) All of the above

Answer

Correct option is D

32. In which IEEE standards recomended practice for monitoring electric power quality is given.  
(A) IEEE 519  
(B) IEEE 1159  
(C) IEEE 518  
(D) IEEE 241

Answer

Correct option is B

33. In which IEEE standards recomended practices and requirements for harmonic control in electrical power systems is given.  
(A) IEEE 519  
(B) IEEE 1159  
(C) IEEE 518  
(D) IEEE 241

Answer

Correct option is A

34. In which IEEE standards recomended practice for electrical power systems in commercial buildings is given.  
(A) IEEE 519  
(B) IEEE 1159  
(C) IEEE 518  
(D) IEEE 241

Answer

Correct option is D

35. In which IEEE standards recomended practice for electrical power distribution for industrial plants is given.  
(A) IEEE 519  
(B) IEEE 1159  
(C) IEEE 518  
(D) IEEE 141

Answer

Correct option is D

36. IEEE standards for voltage flicker and voltage sag indices.  
(A) IEEE P1453 and IEEE P1564  
(B) IEEE P1564 and IEEE P1453  
(C) IEEE 519  
(D) IEEE 141

Answer

Correct option is A

37. Impulsive transient is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in polarity.  
(A) Bidirectional  
(B) Unidirectional  
(C) both  
(D) None of the above

Answer

Correct option is B

38. Oscillatory transient is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in polarity.  
(A) Bidirectional  
(B) Unidirectional  
(C) both  
(D) None of the above

Answer

Correct option is A

39. Full form of CBEMA.  
(A) Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers' Association  
(B) Core and Business Equipment Manufacturers' Association  
(C) Computer and Board Equipment Manufacturers' Association  
(D) None of the above

Answer

Correct option is A

40. An undervoltage is \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the RMS AC voltage \_\_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_ at the power frequency for duration \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) increase, less, 110 %, lesser than 1 min  
(B) increase, less, 90 %, longer than 1 min  
(C) decrease, greater, 110 %, longer than 1 min  
(D) decrease, less, 90 %, longer than 1 min

Answer

Correct option is D

41. An overvoltage is \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the RMS AC voltage \_\_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_ at the power frequency for duration \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) increase, less, 110 %, lesser than 1 min  
(B) increase, greater, 90 %, longer than 1 min  
(C) increase, greater, 110 %, longer than 1 min  
(D) decrease, less, 110 %, longer than 1 min

Answer

Correct option is C

42. Which of the following is correct for Ferroresonant transformer:-  
(A) It is also called as constant voltage transformer  
(B) It is used as isolation transformer  
(C) Both  
(D) None of the above

Answer

Correct option is C

43. The magnitude of voltage sag is depends on  
(A) characteristics of the induction motor  
(B) strength of the system at the point where motor is connected  
(C) both  
(D) none of these

Answer

Correct option is C