Electrical Engineering
Topic: Pre –ECET Max. Marks:100

101. Which of the following material has least specific Resistance

	1) copper	2) silver	3) aluminum	4) iron
102.	The equivalent resists	ance of the network i	is	
	$1) 200\Omega$			
	2) 400Ω			
	$3) 600\Omega$			
	4) 1600Ω			
103.	The insulation resista	ance of a cable is give	en bv	
	$1) \frac{2.3 \beta}{2\pi l} \log(\mathbf{r}_2 / \mathbf{r}_1)$	$2) \frac{\rho}{2\pi 1} \log \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right)$	3) $\frac{\rho}{2\pi l} \log(r_1/r_2)$ 4) none	
104.	A 200 AH battery is d	lesigned to deliver a	continuous current flow of	
	1) 50A for 4 hours	2) 25A for 8 hours	3) 100A for 2 hours	4) 200A for 1 hour
105.	In a series RLC circui	it, if 'C' is increased,	what happens to the resonant f	requency
	1) it increases	2) it decreases	3) it remains the same	4) it is zero
106.	Electric lines of force	and equipotential su	rfaces	
	1) constitute a paralle	el network 2) co	onstitute a mutually perpendicu	ılar network
	3) are not related to e			
107.			iron ring. The magnetic lines o	
	magnet will be	·		
	1) crowded in the ring	g 2) crowded in air	3) evenly distributed	4) none
108.	The hysteresis cycle for			,
	1) tall and narrow		3) short and narrow	4) short and wide
109.	Which will draw leas	t current	,	,
	1) 40 w lamp	2) 40w tube light	3) 40w induction motor	r 4) 40w computer
110.	Alternators are usual			•
		-	supplied without using transfe	ormers
	2) Neutral wire is req		3) lesser turns/phase a	
	4) higher insulation is		,	1
111.	, -		lowing wave has the least mean	value?
	1) sine 2) square	3) triangular 4) l	half wave rectified sine wave	
112.	In which lamp will be	brighter		
	1) tungsten	2) sodium discharg	ge lamp 3) H – Lmap	4) None
113.	In 2-watt meter meth	od, the algebraic sun	n of the readings of two wattme	ter's will indicate
	true power only if			
	1) the load is balanced	d 2) phase sequence	remains unchanged	
	3) There is no source	balance 4) neu	ıtral wire available does not car	ry any current
114.	'Creeping' in energy n	neters can be preven	ted by	
	1) using extra turns o	n the voltage coil	2) having two holes one oppos	ite sides of the disc
	3) using a stronger Br	rake magnate 4) l	by using steel laminations of his	gh permeability
115.	Which of the following	g is likely to have the	e largest resistance?	
	1) moving coil Galvan	ometer	2) voltmeter of range 1	.0V
	3) ammeter of range 1	1A	4) A copper wire of length 1m	and 3mm diameter
116.	If 2% of main current	is to be passed throu	agh a moving coil Galvanometer	of resistance G, the
	resistance of shunt re	quired is		
	1) G/49	2) G/50	3) 49G	4) 50G
117.	Two transformers of i	dentical voltage but	of different capacities are opera	ting in parallel. For
	satisfactory load shar	ring		
	1) impedance must be	e equal	2) per unit impedance	must be equal
	3) per unit impedance	e and X/R ratio must	be equal 4) impedance and X/F	R ratio must be equal
118.	Which of the following	g transformers is sm	allest?	
	1) 1KVA, 50 Hz	2) 1 KVA, 200 Hz	3) 1 KVA, 400 Hz	4) 1 KVA, 600 Hz
119.	In a 3ϕ transformer Δ	-connected, one of th	e phase has burnt up, then it w	orks with
	1) zero output	2) rated output	3) 60% of its rated out	put
	4) 86.6% of its rated o	output		
120.			of CT is always short circuited	because
	1) it protects the prim		2) it is safe to human b	peings
	3) it avoids core satur	ation and HV induct	ion 4) all the above	

121.	Special precautions to be taken when using a boos 1) it should never be left open-circuit 2) there 3) it should never be left close circuit 4) none of	should be no fusing in the	he HV side
122.	When the supply voltage of an induction motor is by	•	
123.	1) 5% 2) 10% Skew is used in induction motor in order to reduce		4) 40%
124.	1) time harmonics 2) space harmonics 3) so In case of a split phase motor, the phase shift betw 1) 30° 2) 70°	slot harmonics 4) revoveen current in 2- windi 3) 90°	_
125.	In an induction motor if the air gap is increased 1) speed will reduce 2) η will improve	-,	,
126.	3) p.f will be lowered 4) break down torque will r An I.M having T_f =60 N-m. When delta connected same supply voltage, if the motor is star connecte	develops a starting of 12	
127.	1) 40 N-m 2) 60 N-m The torque speed characteristic of a Repulsion mo characteristic	3) 90 N-m tor same as the followin	4) 120 N-m g DC motor
128.	 separately excited 2) shunt A 3φ slip-ring I.M is fed from the rotor side with sfrequency of the current flowing in the short ckt st 	_	4) compound uited. The
129.	1) slip frequency 2) supply frequency 3) frequ A 90 slot stator has a 3Φ, 6 pole short coiled windi	ency corresponding to re	
190	slot 14, then the pitch factor is 1) 0.9 2) 0.978	3) 0.982	4) 0.992
130.	A 10 pole 25 Hz alternator is directly coupled to at The no. of poles of a syn. Motor are 1) 48 poles 2) 12poles		
131.	The power input to the DC field at a 15 KVA (input then the DC that excites the field at 120V is		•
132.	1) 7.5A 2) 125A Which of the following 1 ϕ motor has highest start		4) none
133.	1) split phase motor 2) shaded pole motor To eliminate the 5 th harmonic of a short pitched co 1) 36 ⁰ 2) 18 ⁰	3) capacitor start motor oil should have a short p 3) 15 ⁰	
134.	A DC machine is provided with both inter pole wir (CPM). With respect to armature	,	sating winding
	1) both IPW and CPW are in parallel3) IPW is in series CPW is in parallel	2) both IPW and CPW4) IPW is in parallel an	
	The function of equalizing ring in lap wound DC g 1) to avoid SC current 2) to neutralise the armate 3) to help get sparkless commutation	are reaction 4) all the above	
136.	In a level compound generator, the series filed A-T 1) in direct opposition to the shunt field A-T 2) i	n the same direction as	the shunt field A-T
137.	3) at 90° to the shunt filed A-T In series parallel control of dc series motor the tot 1) AT parallel =2AT series	4) placed on inter pole al field turns are N, then 2) AT parallel = AT ser	
138.	3) AT parallel=1/2 AT series Field control of a DC shunt motor gives 1) constant torque drive	4) AT parallel=1/4 AT s2) constant kw drive	series
139	3) constant speed drive An external load resistance added in the field of a	4) unvariable speed dri	ver
100.	1) increase the speed of the generator 3) decrease the voltage of the generator	2) increase the voltage 4) increase the power d	_
140.	Which of the motor is used for rolling mills? 1) DC shunt motor 2) DC commutatively comp	pound motor	
141.	3) DC series motor 4) DC differentialy compound What will happen if the supply terminals of DC slap		anged
	2) motor will run at its normal speeds in the same 3) the direction of rotation will reverse	direction as it was runn	ning
142.	4) motor will run at speeds lower than the normal Which of the following test can be conducted on ot 1) swinburne test 2) retardation test	-	
143.	The magnetizing current in a transformer is rich i 1) 3 rd harmonic 2) 5 th harmonic		4) 8th harmonic

144. In a 3φ inductor moto resistance of	or, the electrical representat		
1) $R_2 = (S-1)$	2) $R_2(1/S-1)$	3) $R_2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{S}\right)$	4) $R_2 = (1 - S)$
145. When a synchronous 1) damping torque 4) no torque	motor is running at 'N _s ' the 2) eddy current torque	damper winding product 3) torque aiding the d	
1) 3φ fault	minals of a syn. Generator, 2) 3φ to ground fault 2000A, the relay setting is 2) 15A	3) line to ground fault	4) line to line fault
148. Resistance switching 1) all CB	is normally employed in	3) MOCB	,
149. The insulation resista	ance of a cable of length 10 lation resistance will be	,	*
1) 1 M Ω 150. The surge impedance	2) $10 \text{ M}\Omega$ of a 400 km long, OH line i	-/	*
the surge impedance 1) 200Ω	well be 2) 800Ω	3) 400Ω	4) 100Ω
,	ver cost of electrical energy	,	ctor
3) should be high but	diversity factor should high system, the power fed into	4) and diversity factor	
1) mostly reactive	2) mostly active	3) both 1 and 2	4) only reactive
1) 35 kA	00 MVA, 33 KV, its making 2) 49 kA	3) 8\70 kA	4) 89 kA
1) increase the of η_{T}	on for higher and higher ope 2) reduce power losses		mission is to
3) increase power tra 155. A thyrite type lightni	ng arrestor	4) both 1 and 2	
	oltage appearing in a line 2) ace path to the surge appear ack to the source	_	ge appearing in a line
156. The scharge motor op 1) leading p.f.	_	3) Unity p.f	4) all the above
	witched to purely inductive		3
3) a straight line pass	sing through the origin ever have 100% load factor	4) a straight line off s	
1) nuclear power plan 159. More heat loss in a st	nt 2) peak load plant 3) hy eam power station occurs in	1	_
	the conductors is increased	3) economiser the capacitance, induct	•
transmission line will 1) increase, increase,		2) decreases, increase	s, increases
3) decreases, increase 161. Corona loss is less wh	es, constant nen the shape of conductor	4) increases, decrease	s, constant
1) circular 162. Skin effect is effected	,	3) oval 4) indep	endent of shape
1) supply frequency 163. The high voltage cart	2) radius of the conductor ridge fuses are used up to		
1) 11 KV 164. For high voltage appl	2) 22 KV ications, the insulator used	3) 33 KV of type	4) 66 KV
1) suspension 165. The critical disruptive	2) pin e voltage will if press		4) none of temp increases
 decreases, decrease increases, decrease 	es es	2) decreases, increases 4) increases, increases	\mathbf{s}
166 relay is u	2) translay	, -	•
the spark over voltag		f 4 disc is 36 KV, the st	ring efficiency is 90%,
1) 9 KV 168. Annealing of metals i	•	3) 3.24 KV	4) 11 KV
1) resistance heating	2) eddy current heating MHSCP of source of light is		4) dielectric heating
	2) candela factor		4) quality factor

	•		ce at small substation is	
	1) 8Ω	$2) 5\Omega$	$3) \ 0.5\Omega$	$4) 2\Omega$
171.	The type of cable joint is	for large size cable		
	1) Tee joint	2) married joint	3) Ferrul joint	4) Britannia joint
172.	During carbon arc weld	ling of electrode is connecte	ed to positive, then	
	1) arc will be dull	2) arc will not strike	3) metal will not melt	
	4) carbon will have ten	dency to go into the weld jo	*	
173	During the re generative	•		
110.	1) disippated in resistor		2) returned to the supp	sty lines
	3) stored in the form K		4) all the above	ny mies
1.7.4	·		4) all the above	
174.	Unit of specific energy		0) 111 (11 /:	A) TT 1 (
	1) watt Hr/tonne/mile	•	3) Watt/Hr/tonne/km	•
175.		speed of 36 km/H on a level		between the station
	is 2 km and stopping ti	me 30 sec. The actual time	e will be	
	1) 200 sec	2) 230 sec	3) 170 sec	4) 16.6 sec
176.	The function of bleeder	resistance in filter circuit		
		m current necessary for opt		eration
	•	ivider in order to provide va	_	
		path to capacitors so that of	_	
	-		output becomes zero who	en the chount has
1	been de-energized	4) all the above	F. 6:14	1
177.		ad connected is of low value	e. For proper filter oper	ration, it is required
	that			
	1) a capacitor is to be in	ncluded in the ckt 2) a bl	leeder resistance is to be	e placed in the ckt
	3) an inductor filter is t	to be included in the ckt	4) all the above	
178.	A commercial and an io	deal regulated power supply	y should have	
	1) 100%, 50% regulatio	n	2) 1%, 0% regulation	
	3) 100%, 0% regulation		4) 100%, 100% regulate	ion
179.	Voltage dependent resi		, ,	
	1) as current stabilizers		2) as heating elements	
	3) for inductive circuits		4) to suppress surges	
190	Diac-Traic built in the		4) to suppress surges	
100.		-	9) 1	4) - 11 +11
101	1) ignition	2) thysistor	3) quadrac	4) all the above
181.		e time τ of carries is proport		() - (TTT 1
	1) Wd	2) Wd ²	3) √Wd	4) 1/Wd
189				
104.		ne basic timing elements ar		
102.		ne basic timing elements ar 2) R and C in parallel 3)		R and L in parallel
	1) R and C in series		R and L in series 4) I	_
	1) R and C in series	2) R and C in parallel 3)	R and L in series 4) I	_
183.	1) R and C in series In radio and TV commu 1) amplitude	2) R and C in parallel 3) unication principle, the sou 2) frequency	R and L in series 4) Ind signals are3) phase	type modulated
183.	 R and C in series In radio and TV community amplitude Which of the following 	2) R and C in parallel 3) unication principle, the sou 2) frequency multivibrator is called free	R and L in series 4) Ind signals are3) phase running multivibrator	type modulated 4) all the above
183. 184.	 R and C in series In radio and TV community amplitude Which of the following monostable 	2) R and C in parallel 3) unication principle, the sou 2) frequency multivibrator is called free 2) bistable	R and L in series 4) Ind signals are3) phase running multivibrator 3) astable	type modulated
183. 184.	 R and C in series In radio and TV community amplitude Which of the following monostable Which of the following 	2) R and C in parallel 3) unication principle, the sou 2) frequency multivibrator is called free 2) bistable counters has the highest sp	R and L in series 4) Industry American R and L in series 4) Industry American R and S	type modulated 4) all the above 4) none
183. 184. 185.	1) R and C in series In radio and TV commu 1) amplitude Which of the following 1) monostable Which of the following 1) asynchronous counter	2) R and C in parallel 3) unication principle, the sou 2) frequency multivibrator is called free 2) bistable counters has the highest sper 2) synchronous counter	R and L in series 4) Ind signals are3) phase running multivibrator 3) astable seed 3) Ripple counter	type modulated 4) all the above
183. 184. 185.	1) R and C in series In radio and TV commu 1) amplitude Which of the following 1) monostable Which of the following 1) asynchronous counte Which of the following	2) R and C in parallel 3) unication principle, the sou 2) frequency multivibrator is called free 2) bistable counters has the highest sper 2) synchronous counter flip flop is free from race ar	R and L in series 4) Ind signals are3) phase running multivibrator 3) astable peed 3) Ripple counter round problems	type modulated 4) all the above 4) none 4) ring counter
183. 184. 185. 186.	1) R and C in series In radio and TV commu 1) amplitude Which of the following 1) monostable Which of the following 1) asynchronous counte Which of the following 1) RS flip flop	2) R and C in parallel 3) unication principle, the sou 2) frequency multivibrator is called free 2) bistable counters has the highest sper 2) synchronous counter flip flop is free from race ar 2) D flip flop 3) T-flip	R and L in series 4) Ind signals are3) phase running multivibrator 3) astable seed (3) Ripple counter round problems of lop 4) master slav	type modulated 4) all the above 4) none 4) ring counter
183. 184. 185. 186.	1) R and C in series In radio and TV commu 1) amplitude Which of the following 1) monostable Which of the following 1) asynchronous counte Which of the following 1) RS flip flop The circuit used for par	2) R and C in parallel 3) unication principle, the sou 2) frequency multivibrator is called free 2) bistable counters has the highest sper 2) synchronous counter flip flop is free from race ar 2) D flip flop 3) T-flip rallel to serial conversion of	R and L in series 4) Ind signals are3) phase running multivibrator 3) astable seed 3) Ripple counter round problems aflop 4) master slave data	type modulated 4) all the above 4) none 4) ring counter ve JK flip flop
183. 184. 185. 186.	1) R and C in series In radio and TV commu 1) amplitude Which of the following 1) monostable Which of the following 1) asynchronous counte Which of the following 1) RS flip flop The circuit used for par 1) decoder	2) R and C in parallel 3) unication principle, the sou 2) frequency multivibrator is called free 2) bistable counters has the highest sper 2) synchronous counter flip flop is free from race ar 2) D flip flop 3) T-flip callel to serial conversion of 2) demultiplexer	R and L in series 4) Ind signals are3) phase running multivibrator 3) astable seed (3) Ripple counter round problems of lop 4) master slav	type modulated 4) all the above 4) none 4) ring counter
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183. 184. 185. 186. 187.	1) R and C in series In radio and TV commu 1) amplitude Which of the following 1) monostable Which of the following 1) asynchronous counte Which of the following 1) RS flip flop The circuit used for par 1) decoder Which of the following 1) counter	2) R and C in parallel 3) unication principle, the sou 2) frequency multivibrator is called free 2) bistable counters has the highest spec 2) synchronous counter flip flop is free from race ar 2) D flip flop 3) T-flip callel to serial conversion of 2) demultiplexer is not sequential circuit	R and L in series 4) Ind signals are3) phase running multivibrator 3) astable seed (a) Ripple counter round problems (a) flop 4) master slave flotata (b) multivibrator (c) shift register	type modulated 4) all the above 4) none 4) ring counter ve JK flip flop 4) multiplexer
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183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188.	1) R and C in series In radio and TV commu 1) amplitude Which of the following 1) monostable Which of the following 1) asynchronous counte Which of the following 1) RS flip flop The circuit used for par 1) decoder Which of the following 1) counter The no. of compassion of 1) 16	2) R and C in parallel 3) unication principle, the sou 2) frequency multivibrator is called free 2) bistable counters has the highest sper 2) synchronous counter flip flop is free from race ar 2) D flip flop 3) T-flip callel to serial conversion of 2) demultiplexer is not sequential circuit 2) flip flop carried out in a 4 bit flash 2) 15	R and L in series 4) Ind signals are	type modulated 4) all the above 4) none 4) ring counter ve JK flip flop 4) multiplexer 4) multiplexer
183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188.	1) R and C in series In radio and TV commu 1) amplitude Which of the following 1) monostable Which of the following 1) asynchronous counte Which of the following 1) RS flip flop The circuit used for par 1) decoder Which of the following 1) counter The no. of compassion of 1) 16 A properly biased JFE	2) R and C in parallel 3) unication principle, the sou 2) frequency multivibrator is called free 2) bistable counters has the highest sper 2) synchronous counter flip flop is free from race ar 2) D flip flop 3) T-flip rallel to serial conversion of 2) demultiplexer is not sequential circuit 2) flip flop carried out in a 4 bit flash 2) 15 T will act as a	R and L in series 4) Ind signals are3) phase running multivibrator 3) astable seed (a) Ripple counter round problems of flop 4) master slave data (b) multivibrator (c) shift register type A/D counter is (c) 10 pm.	type modulated 4) all the above 4) none 4) ring counter ve JK flip flop 4) multiplexer 4) multiplexer 4) 10
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183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189.	1) R and C in series In radio and TV commu 1) amplitude Which of the following 1) monostable Which of the following 1) asynchronous counte Which of the following 1) RS flip flop The circuit used for par 1) decoder Which of the following 1) counter The no. of compassion of 1) 16 A properly biased JFE7 1) current controlled cu 3) voltage controlled cu In a common emitter as	2) R and C in parallel 3) unication principle, the sou 2) frequency multivibrator is called free 2) bistable counters has the highest sper 2) synchronous counter flip flop is free from race ar 2) D flip flop 3) T-flip rallel to serial conversion of 2) demultiplexer is not sequential circuit 2) flip flop carried out in a 4 bit flash 2) 15 C will act as a urrent source rrent source mplifier, the unbypassed R	R and L in series 4) Ind signals are	type modulated 4) all the above 4) none 4) ring counter we JK flip flop 4) multiplexer 4) multiplexer 4) 10 bltage source bltage source
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196. In 8086 μp, the no flag register are				
2) 6	3) 8	4) 9		
uctions need ma	achine cycles for its o	peration in µp-		
programming language				
2) 3	3) 4	4) 5		
198. Pick out the following which is a 16-bit register in μp 8085				
2) stack pointer	3) HL pair	4) all the above		
199. The simplification of Boolean expression $\overline{XZ} + X\overline{Z} + YZ$				
2) Y + \overline{Z}	3) XYZ	4) \overline{X} . $(Y + Z)$		
200. The non-maskable interrupt is				
2) INTR	3) RST 5.5	4) TRAP		
	2) 6 uctions need mage 2) 3 which is a 16-bit registe 2) stack pointer Boolean expression \overline{XZ} + 2) Y + \overline{Z} zerrupt is	2) 6 3) 8 actions need machine cycles for its or ge 2) 3 3) 4 which is a 16-bit register in μp 8085 2) stack pointer 3) HL pair Boolean expression $\overline{XZ} + \overline{XZ} + \overline{YZ}$ 2) $Y + \overline{Z}$ 3) XYZ serrupt is		