

- (1)in a ckt. We r giving voltage of 50 Hz as well as 60. then what will be the resultant frequency.
- (a)less than 50 (b)more than 60(c)in between 50 & 60
- (d)none.....according to our conclusion answer will be none because if we apply two frequency component resultatnt frequency we can not say with such an ease.U should confirm the answer
- 2.In a ckt a single resistor is connected across a d.c. source, what will be the effect on current in first resistor if we connect one more resistance in parallel with earlier one....

Answer.. no change since it is a parallel combination.

- 3.why we don,t like flashover in transmission line (t-line)-
- (a ) it may create earth fault(b )it reduces the life of insulator.....

  Read something about flashover & puncture.
- 4.total no of strands in a acsr conductor is 81, then what is the no. of conductor in its outer layer....(a)36 (b)18 (c)24......Also read some more on acsr.
- 5.Two questions based on p.u. calculation like , p.u. calculation is given with respect to some old base and u have to calculate it with reference to new base.

(new resistance/old)=(mva new /mva old)\*(old voltage/new voltage)2.



Other question is based upon transfer of p.u calculation in transformer i.e.

how base changes when we we move from primary to secondary or like wise.read some more on p.u calculation.

6.which table is referred for sag calculation-

(a)stringing chart.....answer

7.in a R-L ckt a ac voltage is applied , such that instantaneous power is negative for 2ms, then what will be the power factor.

(a) 9 deg, (b) 18 deg, (c) 36 Deg.....(I don't know the correct ans)

- 8. In an incandescent lamp
- (a) luminous intensity is more than non-luminous intensity
- (b) ,, ,, ,, less ,, ,,

,,

Ans: Since efficiency is less than 100%, hence ans is (b), u should confirm it further.

- 9. In which motor no-load to full-load diff. is lowest
- (a) series motor, (b) shunt motor, (c) Compound motor

Ans: (b)

10. In a 60Hz induction motor full load speed is 850 rpm then what is the



Synchronous speed. (a) 900 rpm, (b) 950 rpm, (c) 1600
rpmAns: (a)
11. A sync. Motor is running at synch. Speed, if al of sudden D.C.
excitation is removed, then
(a) it will rotate at slip speed, (b) it will stop, (c) it will continue to
rotate at sync. Speed
Ans: (a), because actually it will acts as Induction motor.
12. A transmission line is designed for 50Hz, 440KV. If we want to transfer
power at 60Hz, 440 KV, then the power transfer capability will
(a) decrease, (b) Increase, (c)None
Ans: (a)as P=(  Vt   Ef  sin (delta) ) / X, where (delta) is torque
angle.
13. Increased rotor resistance in rotor ckt of induction motor is related
with
(a) high starting torque, (b) more speed variation,Ans:
(a)
14. In the formulae $E = 4.44 \text{ f N } \hat{O}$ , $\hat{O}$ is
(a) Avg value, (b) Rms value, (c) Maximum valueAns:
(a)[confirm it]

15. Voltage & current in a ckt is given by V= V1+j V2 and I= I1 +j I2, then



rms power is
(refer book by Edministrator on NETWORK)
16. Input impedence of MOSFET is
(a) more than BJT(Ans)
17, 18. Remember truth table of AND, NOR, NAND, OR, EX-OR ETC
19. Conversion of Binary number into Equivalent decimal No.
20. Megger is used for the measurement of (a) Insulation resistance, (b)
Conductor resistanceAns: (a)
21. Form factor for sinusoidal as well as DC
22. Formulae of Regulation (Vs- Vr)* 100/ Vr, then transmission line is
(a) short transmission line, (b) long, (c) mediumAns: (a)
23. Improvement in power factor reduces
(a) power consumed by consumer, (b) power generation, (c) both a &
bAns: (c)
[Confirm it]

24. Read about field test of Series Motor...



25. No-load test for Synchronous motor, the graph is drawn
(a) stator open ckt emf Vs field
current(Ans: a)
26. An AC voltage of 50Hz is impressed in a resistive ckt, the oscillating
power has a frequency (a) 50 Hz, (b) 100, (c) no oscillating power is there
in resistive cktAns: (a)
27. Insulation used in transformerleakage flux.
(a) increases, (b) decreasesAns: (b)
28.After rain what happens to Insulator (a) break-down strength of Insulator
decreases, (b)Arch length reduces,Ans: (b)[Confirm it]
29.Diversity factor helps to(what ?)
[Read diversity factor, load factor, Reserve capacity factor in depth, with
calculation]
30. Why capacitance is shown as a Shunt element in analysis of transmission
line
(a) it is between Conductor & earth, (b) because Admittance is used for
calculation of capacitive reactanceAns: (a)

31. B-R-Y sequence is followed in three phase system, if phase voltage in



B-phase is Vm sin 100, then the phase voltage in R-phase would be (a) Vm sin (-20).....Ans:(a) 32. In a particular ckt I = Im Sin (wt -270) and V = Vm Sin wt, then type of ckt is (a) pure resistive ckt.....[Ans] 33. In a L-R ckt energy lost = 2000 W, energy conserved = 500W, then what is the time constant...........Ans: time constant = L/R = 0.534. In electro-dynamometer A'meter & wattmeter the type of scale is ...Ans:Non-uniform 35. For the same current carrying capacity corona loss of ACSR will be \_than copper conductor. (a) more, (b) less, (c) equal...Ans:(b) 36. A R-C ckt, supplied with DC, a bulb is connected across the Capacitor, then what happens to the illumination, if we change the capacitance. Ans: No change at all 37. Read about surge impendence of over-head and under-ground cable, Surge impedence formula = sqrt(L/C)1. What would be the output of the following program. #include main() extern int a; printf("%d",a);;



```
}
int a=20;
(a) 20 (b) 0 (c) garbage value (d) error!!
2. What would be the output of the following program.
main()
{
int a[5]=\{2,3\};
printf("\n %d %d %d",a[2],a[3],a[4]);
}
(a) garbage value (b) 2 3 3 (c) 3 2 2 (d) 0 0 0
3. What would be the output of the following program.
main()
inti=-3, j=2, k=0, m;
m=++i\&\&++j||++k;
printf("\n %d %d %d %d",i,j,k,m);
}
(a) -2 3 0 1 (b) -3 2 0 1 (c) -2 3 1 1 (d) error
4. What would be the output of the following program.
main()
```



```
int a,b;
a=sumdig(123);
b=sumdig(123);
printf("%d %d",a,b);
}
sumdig(int n)
{
static int s=0;
int d;
if(n!=0)
{
d=n%10;
n=(n-d)/10;
s=s+d;
sumdig(n);
}
else return(s);
}
(a) 12 6 (b) 6 12 (c) 3 15 (d) error
5. What would be the output of the following program.
#define CUBE(x) (x*x*x)
main()
```



```
int a,b=3;
a=CUBE(b++);
printf("\n %d %d",a,b);
}
(a) 64 4 (b) 27 4 (c) 27 6 (d) 64 6
6. What would be the output of the following program.
main()
{
const int x=get();
printf("%d",x);
}
get()
{
return(20);
}
(a) 20 (b) garbage value (c) error (d) 0
7.A function has this prototype void f1(int **x),
How will you call this function?
(a) int **a; (b) int a; (c) int *a; (d) int a=5;
f1(a); f1(&a); f1(&a); f1(&&a);
```

8.pointout the error, if any, in the for loop



```
main()
{
int l=1;
for(;;)
{
printf("%d",l++);
if(1>10)
break;
}
}
(a) The condition in the for loop is a must (b) The two semicolons should be dropped
(c) The for loop should be replaced by awhile loop (d) No error
9.Can the following piece of code be executed?
int main(void)
{
char strA[10]="compile",strB[10];
my_strcpy(strB,strA);
puts(strB);
char * my_strcpy(char *destination,char *source)
char *p=destination;
while(*source!='\0')
```



```
{
*p++=*source++;
*p='\0';
return destination;
}
(a) Compilation will only give a warning but will proceed to execute & will display
"compile"
(b) The compilation error char *(char *,char *) differs in levels of indirection from
'int()' will
occur
(c) Yes & it will print compile on the screen (d) None of the above
10. What would be the output of the following program.
#include
main()
{
char str[5]="fast";
static char *ptr_to_array = str;
```

(a) Compilation will only give a warning but will proceed to execute & will display "fast"

printf("%s",ptr\_to\_array);

(b) display "fast" on screen (c) will give a compilation error (d) none of the above



11.What would be the output of the following program.  $\label{eq:main} \mbox{main()}$   $\{$ 

```
int num,*p;
num=5;
p=#
printf("%d",*p);
}
(a) 6 (b) 5 (c) junk value (d) compilation error
```

(a) a (a) a (a) Januar and (a) complication and

12. What would be the output of the following program.

```
main()
{
int a[3]={2,3,4};
char *p;
p=a;
p=(char *)((int *)p+1);
printf("%d",p);
}
(a) 2 (b) 0 (c) junk value (d) 3
```

13. What would be the output of the following program.

```
main()
```



```
int i=10;
fn(i);
printf("%d",i);
}
fn(int i)
{
return ++i;
}
(a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) Compilation error
14. What will be the value of i & j after the loop isexecuted?
for(i=0,j=0;i<5,j<25;i++,j++)
(a) i=4,j=24 (b) i=24,j=24 (c) i=25,j=25 (d) i=5,j=25
15. What would be the output of the following program.
main()
{
int i,j;
i=10;
j=sizeof(++i);
printf("%d",i);
(a) 11 (b) 10 (c) 4 (d) compilation error
```



16.What would be the output of the following program.

main()
{

int i=7;

printf("%d\n",i++\*i++);
}

(a) 49 (b) 56 (c) 72 (d) compilation error

```
17. What will the printf print?
main()
{
    char *p,*f();
    p=f();
    printf("f() returns:%s\n",p);
}
    char *f()
{
    char result[80];
    strcpy(result,"anything will do");
    return (result);
}
```

- (a) f() returns: anything will do (b) f() returns:
- (c) compilation error (d) The printf statement is not going to be executed



```
18. How many times the following program would print 'Jamboree'?
main()
{
printf("\n Jamboree");
main();
}
(a) infinite number of times (b) 32767 times
(c) 65535 times (d) till the stack does not overflow
19. Notice the error in the default statement in the code snippet below. Will it give a
compilation
error?
main()
{
int a=10,j;
j=fn(a);
switch(j)
{
case 30: printf("the value is 30");
break;
case 50: printf("the value is 50");
break;
default:printf("the value is not 30 or 50");
}
```



```
}
fn(int a)
{
return (++a);
}
(a) Will display "the value is 30" (b) Will display "The value is not 30 or 50"
(c) Yes a compilation error would happen
(d) No compilation errors but there will be no output on the screen
20. What would be the output of the following program.
main()
{
struct emp
{
char name[20];
int age;
float sal;
};
struct emp e = {"tiger"};
printf("\n %d %f",e.age,e.sal);
(a) 0 0.000000 (b) Garbage values (c) Error (d) none of the above
```

what is the flip flop



which type of architecture 8085 has? what major and minor differnce of 8086&8085 what is different between IP55, IP54 and IP66? What makes the difference between 50Hz supply and 60Hz supply which one is economical? What is the use of using increased frequency? when is the OHMS LAW IS APPLICABLE? What is Grounding? any difference b\w earthing? if yes plz explan?? what is the procedure for three phase motor differential relay testing can it do with single phase test kit? What is the difference when selecting a cable between AC and DC current? During a temperature rise test of a bus duct, it is fed with 415 volts at 2000 amperes. Why dont we

what is meant by insulation voltage in cables? explain it?

get an electric shock if we touch the bus bars?



wat is the difference between real power and reactive power..which is useful..?and how it s useful..wat is the effect of these on a power system... How to connect frequency meter in metering circuit?(single phase and three phase frequency meter)phase to phase or phase to neutral why transformer is conneted to dc for polarity test.it doesnt work in dc? what is divercity factor? 1. what is the power factor and whatis his losses 2. what is the working procedure of **51RNB AND 87** relay

how much loading in terms of ampere can put on 5 MVA,33/11 KV TRANSFORMER having rated current 263

Amp ????????

tell 2 reasons for why only copper is used in domestic wires& only alluminium in transmission lines



?

in which welding process liquid metal is poured?	
Why three wire is using with a RTD?	
What is the Custom Error in ASP.NET?	~
which technique servo motor tested o.k or faulty ?	
why we are used D.c. voltage in L.T.side or controling side.we can use UPS also ,in place d.c.	
voltage	
I have a transformer whose primary operates at 230V, 50Hz for which the seconda voltage will be	ry
12V, 50Hz. What will be the secondary voltage if the primary is fed with 400V, 8KH Signal?	ΙZ
What is power factor ?What are the benefits of improved power factor & how. Pleas explain with examples.?	se

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if we convert kw into Ampers, which one formula use by us, pls tell me?



if we convert watt into kva, which one formula use by us, pls tell me?