# Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 16 Alternating Current Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | The basic circuit element in D.C. circuit is: | A. A capacitor<br>B. A resistor<br>C. An inductor<br>D. Both (A) and (C)<br>E. Both (A) and (B) |
| 2 | The basic circuit element in A.C. circuits are: | A. Resistor and capacitor<br>B. Resistor and Inductor<br>C. Capacitor only<br>D. Both (B) and (C)<br>E. None of these |
| 3 | Unless stated otherwise, when we speak of A.C. meter reading, we usualy mean: | A. Peak value<br>B. RMS value<br>C. Instantaneous value<br>D. Peak-to-peak value<br>E. Both (A) and (C0 |
| 4 | The length of rotating vector (on a certain scale) represents the: | A. Peak value of alternating quantity<br>B. RMS value of alternating quantity<br>C. Instantaneous value of alternating quantity<br>D. Either (B) or (C)<br>E. Either (A) or (B) |
| 5 | A sinusoidally alternating voltage or current can be graphically represented by a: | A. Vector<br>B. Rotating vector<br>C. Clockwise vector<br>D. Anticlockwise voltage vector<br>E. None of these |
| 6 | If 250V is the RMS value of alternative voltage, then its peak value $V_o$will be: | A. 353.5V<br>B. 250V<br>C. 175V<br>D. zero<br>E. 400V |
| 7 | If we connect a A.C. volt meter to read A.C. voltage, It would read its: | A. RMS value<br>B. Instantaneous value<br>C. Valued average over a cycle<br>D. Zero<br>E. Both (B) and (C) |
| 8 | The phase at the positive peak of an A.C. cycle is: | A. 0º <o:p></o:p> <o:p></o:p> <br>B. 90º <o:p></o:p> <br>C. 180º |

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| | | <o:p></o:p></p><br>D. 0 and<span style="font-size:12.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Plantagenet Cherokee","serif";mso-fareast-font-family:Calibri; mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-bidi-font-family:"Times New Roman"; mso-ansi-language:EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">ل<br>E. <span style="font-size:12.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Plantagenet Cherokee","serif";mso-fareast-font-family:Calibri; mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-bidi-font-family:"Times New Roman"; mso-ansi-language:EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">ل/2 and 3<br><span style="font-size:12.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Plantagenet Cherokee","serif";mso-fareast-font-family:Calibri; mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-bidi-font-family:"Times New Roman"; mso-ansi-language:EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">ل/2 |
| 9 | The alternative voltage of current is actually measured by: | A. Its RMS value<br>B. Square root of its mean square value<br>C. Instantaneous value<br>D. Peak value<br>E. Both (A) and (B) |
| 10 | The magnitude of alternative voltage V: | A. Always increase<br>B. Always decrease<br>C. Remains constant<br>D. Does not remain constant<br>E. None of these |
| 11 | If we connected the ordinary DC ammeter to measure alternating current, it would measure its: | A. Instantaneous value<br>B. RMS value<br>C. Value averaged over a cycle<br>D. Either (B) or (C)<br>E. Either (A) or (C) |
| 12 | The RMS value of alternating current is: | A. 0.7 times at the peak value<br>B. 0.5 times the peak value<br>C. 0.7 times the Instantaneous value<br>D. Equal to maximum voltage<br>E. None of these |
| 13 | The Instantaneous value of alternative current maybe: | A. The same as its RMS value<br>B. Greater than its Rms value<br>C. The same as its peak value<br>D. Any of these<br>E. None of these |
| 14 | Peak value of alternative current is: | A. one of its Instantaneous value<br>B. Equal to its RMS value<br>C. The same as its peak-to-peak value<br>D. Both (B) and (C)<br>E. None of these |
| 15 | The sum of positive and negative peak values is called: | A. Instantaneous value<br>B. Peak value<br>C. Rms valuie<br>D. Peak-to peak-value<br>E. None of these |