ECAT Physics Chapter 16 Alternating Current Online Test

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

		<o:p></o:p></p> 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 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 <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 B. Square root of its mean square value C. Instantaneous value D. Peak value E. Both (A) and (B)
10	The magnitude of alternative voltage V:	A. Always increase B. Always decrease C. Remains constant D. Does not remain constant E. None of these
11	If we connected the ordinary DC ammeter to measure alternating current, it would measure its:	A. Instantaneous value B. RMS value C. Value averaged over a cycle D. Either (B) or (C) E. Either (A) or (C)
12	The RMS value of alternating current is:	A. 0.7 times at the peak value B. 0.5 times the peak value C. 0.7 times the Instantaneous value D. Equal to maximum voltage E. None of these
13	The Instantaneous value of alternative current maybe:	A. The same as its RMS value B. Greater than its Rms value C. The same as its peak value D. Any of these E. None of these
14	Peak value of alternative current is:	A. one of its Instantaneous value B. Equal to its RMS value C. The same as its peak-to-peak value D. Both (B) and (C) E. None of these
15	The sum of positive and negative peak values is called:	A. Instantaneous value B. Peak value C. Rms valuie D. Peak-to peak-value E. None of these