TE-V-CBCGS-ESE-SEPT20 SUB- EEM SAMPLE QUE SET

----------Section-01----------

QUE-SET (1MARKS)

.1, Capacitance in equivalent circuit of transmission line is due to
a) Current in the line
b) Difference in potential of line
c) Leakage of current
d) Presence of magnetic flux

2. For 11 kV transmission line the inductance per km will be about
a) 1 H.
b) 0.1 H.
c) 1 *m*H.
d) 0.1 mH.

3 For 11 kV transmission line the capacitance per km will be about
a) 0.01 F.
b) 0.1 F.
c) 0.1μF.
d) 0.01μF.

4 Shunt capacitance is neglected in case of
a) Medium and long transmission lines
b) Long transmission lines
c) Medium transmission lines
d) Short transmission lines

5. The fact that current density is higher at the surface when compared to centre is known as
carona
proximity effect
skin effect
all of the above

6. What is the opposition to the transfer of energy which is considered the dominant characteristic of a cable or circuit that emanates from its physical structure?
a. Conductance
b. Resistance
c. Reactance
d. Impedance

7 When load impedance equals to Zo of the line, it means that the load _____ all the power.
a. reflects
b. absorbs
c. attenuates
d. radiates

8. mpedance matching ratio of a coax balun.
a. 1:4
b. 4:1
c. 2:1
d. 3:

9. When VSWR is equal to zero, this means
a. that no power is applied
b. that the load is purely resistive
c. that the load is a pure reactance
d. that the load is opened

10 _____ is the ratio of reflected voltage to the forward travelling voltage.
a. SWR
b. VSWR
c. Reflection coefficient
d. ISWR

----------**Section -2**----------

QUE SET 2 MARKS

1 The following are considered primary line constants except
a. conductance
b. resistance
c. capacitance
d. complex propagation constant

2T he dielectric constants of materials commonly used in transmission lines range from about
a. 1.2 to 2.8
b. 2.8 to 3.5
c. 3.5 to 5.2
d. 1.0 to 1.2

3. Typically, the velocity factor (VF) of the materials used in transmission lines range from
a. 0.6 to 0.9
b. 0.1 to 0.5
c. 1.0 to 0.9
d. 0.6 to 0.8

4. For an air dielectric two-wire line, the minimum characteristic impedance value is
a. 95 ohms
b. 85 ohms
c. 90 ohms
d. 88 ohms

5. The concept used to make one Smith chart universal is called
a. ionization
b. normalization
c. rationalization
d. termination

6 The lines having R, L, C distributed along the circuit are called a) Lumped b) Distributed c) Parallel d) Paired

7.. Which primary parameter is uniformly distributed along the length of the conductor? a) G b) C c) L d) R

8.The leakage current in the transmission lines is referred to as the a) Resistance b) Radiation c) Conductance d) Polarisation

9 A non-optimum value for SWR will cause:
a. standing waves
b. loss of power to load
c. higher voltage peaks on cable
d. all of the above

10 VSWR stands for:
a. variable SWR
b. vacuum SWR
c. voltage SWR
d. none of the above

11 The impedance "looking into" a matched line:
a. is infinite
b. is zero
c. is the characteristic impedance
d. 50 ohms

12 A Smith Chart is used to calculate:
a. transmission line impedances
b. propagation velocity
c. optimum length of a transmission line
d. transmission line losses

13What is the distance from the far end of the ground wave to the nearest point where the sky wave returns to earth called?
(a) Angle of radiation
(b) maximum usable frequency
(c) Skip distance
(d) Skip zone

14. Which of the following are electromagnetic
(a) Radio waves
(b) Light
(c) Gamma waves
(d) All the above
15 The radio waves were demonstrated experimentally by
(a) Hertz
(b) Maxwell
(c) Marconi
(d) Armstrong

----------END----------25.09.20----------