

Name:		Roll No.		Subject	Physics
Test Type	MCQs, Short & Long question	Class	12	Date	
Chapter	15 AC Generator to end	Unit	15	Time	

Q. No. 1 Tick the best option

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- A device which converts mechanical energy into electrical energy is called:
 - Generator
 - Motor
 - Converter
 - Oscillator
- Emf produced by A.C generator depends upon:
 - Magnetic field strength
 - Number of turns in the coil
 - Frequency of rotation
 - All of these
- The principle of electric generator is based on:
 - Faradays law
 - Lenz's law
 - Ampere's law
 - None of above
- The only difference between construction of D.C generator and A.C generator is that of:
 - Coil
 - Carbon brushes
 - Magnetic field
 - Commutator
- The Alternating generator use:
 - Coiled rings
 - Split rings
 - Slip rings
 - Loop rings
- The generator running in reverse direction may be called as:
 - D.C generator
 - Motor
 - Commutator
 - A.C generator
- In a step-up transformer, voltage in the secondary increases and current:
 - Decreases
 - Increases
 - Remains same
 - None of these
- When motor is just started, back emf is almost:
 - Maximum
 - Minimum
 - Zero
 - Infinite
- If the back emf in a motor decrease, then it will draw:
 - Zero current
 - More current
 - Steady current
 - Small current
- The core of the transformer laminated to reduce:
 - Magnetic loss
 - Hysteresis loss
 - Eddy current loss
 - Electric loss
- In A.C generator, when plane of the coil perpendicular to the magnetic field, then output of generator is:
 - $N\omega AB$
 - $2\pi f$
 - Maximum
 - Zero
- A step-down transformer:
 - Decreases current
 - Increases current
 - Current remains constant
 - Current becomes infinite
- One of the source of A.C voltage is:
 - Motor
 - Battery
 - Solar cell
 - UPS
- If the angular frequency of A.C generator increased to double, the time period would become:
 - Double
 - Four times
 - One-fourth
 - Half
- Turn ratio of a transformer is 50. If 220V A.C is applied to its primary coil, voltage in secondary coil will be
 - 220 V
 - 440 V
 - 4.4 V
 - 11000 V
- The jerk in D.C motor are created by use of:
 - Armature
 - Slip ring
 - Commutator
 - Source of emf
- If $N_s < N_p$ then such a transformer is called:
 - Step-up
 - Step-down
 - Single phase
 - Both A & B
- Who invented commutator?
 - William smith
 - Michael faraday
 - Oersted
 - William sturgeon
- The amount of torque in D.C. motors depends upon:
 - Current
 - Resistance
 - Electric field
 - Force
- The best material for the core of a transformer is:
 - Stainless steel
 - Mild steel
 - Hard steel
 - Soft iron
- Which of the following quantity decreases in a step-up transformer?
 - Current
 - Voltage
 - Frequency
 - None
- Devices in the circuit that consume electric energy are called:
 - Dissipaters
 - Generators
 - Motors
 - Loads

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Q. No. 2 Write the short answer of these following question

8 x 2 = 16

- 1) What is back emf effect in D.C motor?
- 2) How power losses can be minimized in a transformer?
- 3) Four unmarked wires emerge from a transformer. What steps would you take to determine the turn's ratio?
- 4) A suspended magnet is oscillating freely in a horizontal plane? The oscillations are strongly damped when a metal plate is placed under the magnet. Explain why this occurs.
- 5) Can an electric motor be used to drive an electric generator with the output from the generator being used to operate the motor?
- 6) Can a D.C motor be turned into a D.C generator? What changes are required to be done?
- 7) Show that ϵ & $\Delta\Phi/\Delta t$ have same units?
- 8) When an electric motor, such as an electric drill, is being used, does it also act as a generator? If so, what is the consequence of this?

Q. No. 3 Long question

- A. What is A.C generator? Describe its principle, construction and working. Derive an expression for induced emf and induced current.
- B. An ideal step-down transformer is connected to main supply of 240V. It is desired to operate a 12 V, 30 W lamps. Find the current in the primary and the transformation ratio?

PARHOZONE

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