

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Lonere
Diploma Program in Electrical Engineering**

SEM: VI

Course: Energy Conservation and Audit

Course code: DEE3203

Id	1
Question	.....is one of the important factor which drive the human development .
A	Energy
B	Money
C	Both A and B
D	None of the Above
Id	2
Question	India is the..... largest producer of lignite and coal in the world.
A	Second
B	Fourth
C	Third
D	None of the Above
Id	3
Question	The majority of India _ s roughly 5.4 billion barrels in oil reserves are located at :
A	Delhi
B	Pune
C	Kashmir
D	Bombay high, upper Assam, Cambay and Krishna-Godavari
Id	4
Question	.....% of the total global reserves are claimed by OPEC members.
A	79.1
B	72.9
C	71.9
D	17.9

Id	5
Question	No of villages Electrified in the country till 2019 are.....
A	597464
B	597644
C	597446
D	579464
Id	6
Question	Electrical Power Generation Capacity in India is
A	371504
B	371045
C	370154
D	371054
Id	7
Question	Per Capita consumption of Electrical Energy in India as on 2019 is.....kWh
A	1181
B	1118
C	1108
D	none of the above
Id	8
Question	Per Capita consumption of Electrical Energy in USA as on 2016 is.....kWh
A	12852
B	12285
C	12825
D	12582
Id	9
Question	World average Per Capita consumption of Electrical Energy as on 2015 is .....kWh
A	3025
B	3052
C	3502
D	none of the above

Id	10
Question	Industrial share of the total power consumption as on 2019 is.....%
A	43
B	53
C	23
D	33
Id	11
Question	Domestic share of the total power consumption as on 2019 is.....%
A	28
B	27
C	26
D	None of the above
Id	12
Question	Agriculture share of the total power consumption as on 2019 is.....%
A	52
B	35
C	25
D	None of the above
Id	13
Question	Gap between demand and supply in India as on 2019 is -----
A	594MW
B	549GW
C	596GW
D	549MW
Id	14
Question	Contribution of thermal power in the total installed capacity of India as on June 2020 is.....%
A	26.2
B	62.2
C	52.2
D	42.2
Id	15

Question	Contribution of Hydro power in the total installed capacity of India as on June 2020 is.....
A	45699MW
B	45969MW
C	46599MW
D	54699MW
Id	16
Question	Contribution of Nuclear power in the total installed capacity of India as on June 2020 is.....
A	6870MW
B	7680MW
C	8670MW
D	6780MW
Id	17
Question	Contribution of Renewable Energy in the total installed capacity of India as on June 2020 is.....%
A	22.63
B	23.62
C	22.62
D	None of the above
Id	18
Question	A per capita energy consumption means a per capita Capital Gross National Product.
A	higher-lower
B	lower-higher
C	lower-lower
D	higher-higher
Id	19
Question	To reduce the energy consumption by avoiding unnecessary usage of energy is called.....
A	Energy Conservation
B	Energy Efficiency

C	Both A and B
D	None of the above
Id	20
Question	.....is achieved when energy intensity is reduced without affecting output.
A	Energy Conservation
B	Energy efficiency
C	Both A and B
D	None of the above
Id	21
Question	.....is defined as the amount of energy consumed for generating one unit of gross domestic product (at constant prices).
A	Energy intensity
B	Energy Conservation
C	Both A and B
D	None of the above
Id	22
Question	The energy intensity of India is .....times of Japan,.....times of USA, .....times of Asia and .....times of the world average.
A	1.5, 3.7 , 1.55 , 1.47
B	1.55 , 1.47, 1.5, 3.7
C	1.47, 3.7 , 1.55 , 1.5
D	3.7 , 1.55 , 1.47, 1.5
Id	23
Question	..... is the star, is the appliances.
A	more, more efficient
B	less, less efficient
C	Both A and B
D	None of the above
Id	24

Question	For ceiling fans, tube lights, computers/laptops and televisions the..... star labels are used while for refrigerator, air conditioners, geysers and washing machines the .....star label is used.
A	bigger, smaller
B	smaller,bigger
C	smaller, Smaller
D	none of the above
Id	25
Question	The energy conservation bill was introduced in the LokSabha on
A	March 2, 2010
B	March 4, 2010
C	March 6, 2010
D	March 8, 2010
Id	26
Question	Under the EC act, the Government could specify energy conservation building codes for commercial building with a connected load of more than or contract demand of.....
A	500kW,600kVA
B	500kVA,600kW
C	600kW,500kVA
D	600kVA,500kW
Id	27
Question	The primary energy demand in India has grown from about million tons of oil equivalent (toe) in 2000 to about million toe in 2012.
A	410,720
B	425, 735
C	450, 770
D	460, 790
Id	28
Question	.....was set up as the statutory body on 1st March 2002 at the central level to facilitate the implementation of the EC Act.

A	Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)
B	Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA)
C	Central Power Research Institute (CPRI)
D	Nuclear Power Corporation (NPC)
Id	29
Question	The CAFC Standards for passenger cars has been notified on.....
A	January 31, 2014
B	January 30, 2015
C	January 31, 2015
D	January 30, 2014
Id	30
Question	CAFC stands for.....
A	Common Annual Fuel Cost
B	Common Avarage Fuel consumption
C	Corporate Average Fuel Consumption
D	Corporate Annual Fuel Consumption
Id	31
Question	ECBC sets minimum energy standards for new commercial buildings having a connected load of .....or contract demand of .....and above.
A	100kW, 120kVA
B	120kVA, 100kW
C	100kVA, 120kW
D	120kW, 100kVA
Id	32
Question	One pilot project in Solapur, Maharashtra being implemented under Agriculture DSM scheme reflects savings of .....by efficiency up gradation of 2209 pumpsets.
A	6.2MU
B	6.1 MU
C	6.0MU
D	6.15MU

Id	33
Question	In the first cycle of PAT (ending in year 2014-15), have been mandated to reduce their specific energy consumption (SEC)
A	472 industrial units in 6 sectors
B	470 industrial units in 6 sectors
C	478 industrial units in 8 sectors
D	478 industrial units in 6 sectors
Id	34
Question	SEC reduction targets aim to secure .....reduction in energy consumption in these industries totaling an energy saving of .....million tonne of oil equivalent.
A	4.05%, 6.686
B	4.05%, 6.866
C	4.5%, 6.686
D	4.15%, 6.86
Id	35
Question	Under MTEE, following programmes have been developed
A	Bachat Lamp Yojana
B	Super Efficient Equipment Program
C	Both A and B
D	None of the above
Id	36
Question	Under Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) program, over .....incandescent bulbs have been replaced by CFLs.
A	29 million
B	30 million
C	28 million
D	27 million
Id	37
Question	The goal of SEEP for ceiling fans is to support the introduction and deployment of super efficient ceiling fans, as against the current average ceiling fan sold in Indian market with about rating.

A	30W, 70W
B	35W, 75W
C	30W, 75W
D	35W, 70W
Id	38
Question	-----is risk sharing mechanism to provide commercial banks with a partial coverage of risk involved in extending loans for energy efficiency projects.
A	SEEP
B	PRGFEE
C	BLY
D	All of the above
Id	39
Question	On average, buildings can consume about% of a city _ s energy
A	30
B	35
C	40
D	45
Id	40
Question	As per the estimation done by the policy agency Niti Ayog, the energy demand from India _ s buildings will increase by more than percent by the year 2047 as compared to 2012.
A	800
B	700
C	600
D	500
Id	41
Question	1000MW thermal power plants gives an actual output of.....
A	900MW
B	920MW
C	930MW
D	1000MW
Id	42

Question	To generate 1 unit of power requires .....gm coal
A	400 to 500
B	500 to 600
C	600 to 700
D	700 to 800
Id	43
Question	1000MW thermal power plants requires .....t/day of coal
A	10000
B	11000
C	12000
D	13000
Id	44
Question	What are the benefits of Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency?
A	Decreases our Electricity Bills
B	Reduces pollution so good for Environment
C	It conserves natural resources
D	All of the above
Id	45
Question	What are the objectives of Energy Audit
A	Identifying the quality and cost of various energy inputs
B	Understanding present pattern of energy consumption in different operations
C	Implementation of measures for energy conservation and realization of savings
D	All of the above
Id	46
Question	What are the benefits of standard and labelling?
A	Provides information on energy used by appliances to the consumers
B	Enables Consumers to reduce energy bills
C	Reduces capital investment in Energy Supply infrastructure like power plants
D	All of the above
Id	47
Question	What Star Label Says?
A	More stars more saving

B	Efficiency Parameter
C	Technical Parameter
D	All of the above
Id	48
Question	Fans consume about .....of the electricity in Indian households.
A	15%
B	20%
C	30%
D	25%
Id	49
Question	Annual sales of about .....for ceiling fans within India
A	39 million
B	19 million
C	49 million
D	29 million
Id	50
Question	The power consumption by the lighting system in industrial varies between .....of the total power depending on the type of industry.
A	40 to 45%
B	70 to 75%
C	2 to 10%
D	20 to 25%
Id	51
Question	The body which is at a .....temperature than its surrounding medium radiates out energy in to the medium.
A	higher
B	lower
C	Different
D	Same
Id	52

Question	.....is defined as the total quantity of light energy in the form of light waves radiated per second from the luminous body.
A	Radiation
B	Luminous Flux
C	Illumination
D	Illuminance
Id	53
Question	.....is unit of luminous flux.
A	Lux
B	Lumen
C	Radian
D	Watt
Id	54
Question	When the light falls on the surface it is said to be
A	Illuminated
B	Radiated
C	Glowed
D	Radiated
Id	55
Question	The is defined as to be luminous flux received per unit area.
A	Radiation
B	Luminous flux
C	Illumination
D	Illuminance
Id	56
Question	The mean of candle powers in all directions in a horizontal plane passing through the source of light is called as of the source.
A	Mean Horizontal Candle Power

B	Mean Spherical Candle Power
C	Mean hemi-Spherical Candle Power
D	Mean Candle Power
Id	57
Question	If the mean of candle powers is taken in all directions it will give the .....of the source.
A	Mean Horizontal Candle Power
B	Mean Spherical Candle Power
C	Mean hemi-Spherical Candle Power
D	Mean Candle Power
Id	58
Question	.....is the mean of the candle powers below a horizontal plane passing through the light source.
A	Mean Horizontal Candle Power
B	Mean Spherical Candle Power
C	Mean hemi-Spherical Candle Power
D	Mean Candle Power
Id	59
Question	Typical life of incandescent lamp is hours
A	5000
B	1000
C	10000
D	100
Id	60
Question	Which of following is not RoHS Compliant
A	LED lamp
B	Incandescent lamp
C	Metal halide lamp
D	CFL lamp

Id	61
Question	Incandescent lamp emits high amount of
A	Carbon dioxide
B	Heat
C	Oxygen
D	Pollution
Id	62
Question	Select appropriate interior colours for light.....
A	Diffraction
B	Reflection
C	Dispersion
D	Conservation
Id	63
Question	.....lamps provide high color rendering index when compared with mercury and sodium vapour lamps.
A	CFL
B	LED
C	Metal halide
D	Incandescent
Id	64
Question	It is recommended to install .....lamps where colour rendering is more critical.
A	Mercury vapour
B	Sodium vapour
C	CFL
D	Metal halide
Id	65
Question	The purpose of performance test is to calculate the installed efficacy in terms of .....for general lighting installation

A	Lux/watt
B	Lumen/watt
C	Lux/watt/m ²
D	Lumen/watt/m ²
Id	66
Question	.....is the ratio of luminous flux to power input to lamp.
A	Luminous efficacy
B	Luminous flux
C	Illumination
D	Luminous efficiency
Id	67
Question	Unit of .....is lumen per watt
A	Luminous flux
B	Illumination
C	Luminous efficacy
D	Luminous efficiency
Id	68
Question	Whenever the orientation of a building permits, .....can be used in combination with electric lighting.
A	Artificial lighting
B	Day lighting
C	Ambient lighting
D	Night lighting
Id	69
Question	.....has highest life span of all lamps.
A	CFL
B	Metal halide lamp
C	Sodium vapour lamp
D	LED
Id	70

Question	Ballast is a current limiting device, to counter .....of any discharge lamps.
A	Negative resistance characteristics
B	Positive resistance characteristics
C	Voltage-Current characteristics
D	Starting characteristics
Id	71
Question	CFL contains the toxic
A	Phosphorous
B	Mercury
C	Cadmium
D	Lead
Id	72
Question	It is recommended to install.....for panel indicator lamps instead of filament lamps at the design stage.
A	CFL
B	LED
C	Both A and B
D	None of the above
Id	73
Question	Incandescent lamp, also known as .....lamp
A	General Lighting Service
B	Filament Lamp
C	Both A and B
D	None of the above
Id	74
Question	The simplest and the most widely used form of controlling a lighting installation is.....
A	Timer

B	On-Off switch.
C	Photo sensitive seVICES
D	Non of the above
Id	75
Question	Advanced lighting control system uses..... , to feed signals to the controllers.
A	movement detectors
B	lighting sensors
C	movement detectors or lighting sensors
D	non of the above
Id	76
Question	Transparent sheets are used to
A	maximize the use of sunlight
B	Minimize the cost
C	avoid the glare
D	improve appearance
Id	77
Question	.....have no effect on LED lamp.
A	Humidity
B	Low Temperature
C	Humidity and low temperatures
D	none of the above
Id	78
Question	It is necessary to install .....for energy efficiency as well as longer life expectancy for lamps where higher voltages, fluctuations are expected.
A	output voltage regulators
B	sensors
C	voltmeters
D	input voltage regulators
Id	79
Question	The lighting equipment has to be isolated from the feeders.

A	power
B	main
C	secondary
D	non of the above
Id	80
Question	Installation of .....for lighting provides a better voltage regulation for the lighting
A	step up transformer
B	exclusive transformer
C	power transformer
D	common transformer
Id	81
Question	Wherever, installation of exclusive transformer for lighting is not economically attractive, .....can be installed for the lighting feeders.
A	step up transformer
B	power transformer
C	servo stabilizer
D	common transformer
Id	82
Question	.....must be installed in place of conventional ballasts.
A	Low frequency electronic ballasts
B	High frequency electronic ballasts
C	Medium frequency electronic ballasts
D	None of the above
Id	83
Question	How many percentage of the 3 phase induction motor consumes the electricity used in industry?
A	50%
B	70%
C	80%
D	40%

Id	84
Question	What is the Factors Affecting the Motor Efficiency and Minimizing the Motor Losses in Operation?
A	Power Supply Quality.
B	Motor Loading.
C	Operating the Motor in Star Mode
D	All of the above.
Id	85
Question	The Larger motors have inherently : : ;rated efficiencies than smaller motors.
A	Lower.
B	Higher .
C	Medium .
D	None of the above.
Id	86
Question	Motor operation in the star mode is only possible for applications where : : :
A	Torque-to-speed requirement is higher at reduced load
B	Torque-to-speed requirement is lower at reduced load.
C	Torque-to-speed requirement medium at reduced load.
D	All of the above.
Id	87
Question	The size of capacitor required for a particular motor depends upon the : : ;.drawn by motor
A	No-load active KVA.
B	Full-Load reactive KVA.
C	No-load reactive KVA.
D	Full-Load active KVA.
Id	88
Question	The impacts of power factor correction include.....
A	Reduced KVA demand.
B	Reduced I ² R losses in cable upstream of the capacitor.
C	Reduced voltage drop in the cables.

D	All of the above.
Id	89
Question	Which is the loss are main responsible for rising the temperature of the motor?
A	Iron losses.
B	Resistance losses.
C	Windage losses.
D	Hysteresis losses.
Id	90
Question	In India, most motor cores are manufactured from : :
A	Silicon steel.
B	Copper and aluminium.
C	De-carbonized cold-rolled steel.
D	Both I and III.
Id	91
Question	Which of the following energy conservation techniques in induction motor?
A	Standard motor.
B	Impure power quality.
C	Operating in Star Mode
D	Inadequate maintenance.
Id	92
Question	The check motor : : :.is the first step of motor survey.
A	Name plate.
B	Rotor resistance.
C	Size .
D	Overloaded.
Id	93
Question	Which of the following correct energy conservation technique when the motor is continuously loaded at 50%?
A	Convert $\Delta \rightarrow Y$ for highly loaded motor.
B	Use cooling fan.
C	Use APFC or IPFC for better power factor improvement.

D	All of the above.
Id	94
Question	Which of the following energy conservation equipment?
A	Star-delta starter.
B	Constant frequency drives.
C	Dual starter.
D	Intelligent power factor controller (IPFC).
Id	95
Question	Which of the following main advantage of soft starters?
A	High starting torque.
B	Rough starting operation
C	System efficiency improves.
D	Large line voltage drop in operation of motor.
Id	96
Question	Which of the following major harmonic generator?
A	Home equipment.
B	Variable speed drives for AC and DC motors.
C	Interrupted power supplies.
D	Both I and II
Id	97
Question	In energy efficient motors core losses are reduced by using : :
A	Thicker lamination.
B	Thinner lamination.
C	Hard lamination.
D	No lamination required.
Id	98
Question	Which is the correct method of improving the power factor.
A	Using inductancel.
B	Using phase advancers.
C	Using synchronous condensers.

D	Both II and III
Id	99
Question	In energy efficient motor maintenance are required : :
A	More maintenance.
B	less warranty.
C	Negligible maintenance.
D	High failure rates.
Id	100
Question	In energy efficient motor the stray load losses reduced by careful selection of : : :
A	Slot numbers.
B	Tooth /slot geometry.
C	Air gap.
D	All of the above.
Id	101
Question	What are the main advantages By the use of active harmonic filters?
A	Reduce High harmonic distortion.
B	Improve the p.f close to leading.
C	Additional line losses.
D	Both I and II.
Id	102
Question	How many percentage of the energy efficient motor operate in India are efficient than the standard motor?
A	2 to 3%
B	3 to 4%
C	7 to 8%
D	6 to 7%
Id	103
Question	Stray load losses accounts for <u> </u> % of the total losses
A	2 to 3%

B	4 to 5%
C	3to 4%
D	5 to 6%
Id	104
Question	Stator and rotor I ² R losses accounts for the losses.
A	55 to 65%
B	55 to 60%
C	45 to 50%
D	40 to 50%
Id	105
Question	Which are the commonly used lamps:
A	Incandescent lamp
B	Reflector Lamp
C	Gas Discharge Lamp
D	All the Above
Id	106
Question	.....are basically incandescent, provided with a high quality internal mirror, which follows exactly the parabolic shape of the lamp
A	Incandescent lamp
B	Reflector Lamp
C	Gas Discharge Lamp
D	All the Above
Id	107
Question	The light from a .....lamp is produced by the excitation of gas contained in either a tabular or elliptical outer bulb.
A	Incandescent lamp
B	Reflector Lamp
C	Gas Discharge Lamp
D	All the Above
Id	108

Question	IS 325 for standard motors allows 12% tolerance of efficiency for motors up to.....rating.
A	40KW
B	50KW
C	60KW
D	55KW
Id	109
Question	Friction and windage losses accounts for.....of the total losses.
A	4-6%
B	7-9%
C	8-12%
D	10-12%
Id	110
Question	..... are generated by the circulation of the current within the core steel laminatons.
A	Eddy Current Losses
B	Hysteresis Losses
C	Core Losses
D	Iron Losses
Id	111
Question	Typical life in hours of Incandescent Lamp is
A	500
B	900
C	1000
D	1200
Id	112
Question	Typical life in hours of Fluoroscent Lamp is
A	2000
B	4000
C	5000

D	6000
Id	113
Question	Typical life in hours of Compact Fluorescent Lamp is
A	8000-10000
B	7000-9000
C	10000-12000
D	9000-11000
Id	114
Question	Typical life in hours of Mercury Lamp is
A	7000
B	4000
C	6000
D	5000
Id	115
Question	Typical life in hours of High Pressure Mercury Lamp is
A	500-1000
B	900-1800
C	2000-4000
D	2500-5000
Id	116
Question	Typical life in hours of High Pressure Sodium Lamp is
A	6000-12000
B	5000-8000
C	8000-10000
D	5000-9000
Id	117
Question	Typical life in hours of Low Pressure Mercury Lamp is
A	4000-8000
B	6000-12000
C	10000-12000
D	8000-10000
Id	118

Question	Ligh Output in Lumens of 4-5Watts LED Lamp is:
A	460
B	430
C	440
D	450
Id	119
Question	Light Output in Lumens of 25-28 Watts LED Lamp is:
A	2400
B	2600
C	2500
D	2200
Id	120
Question	Light Output in Lumens of 9-13Watts LED Lamp is:
A	1000
B	900
C	1100
D	1200
Id	121
Question	Light Output in Lumens of 40 Watts Incandescent Lamp is:
A	500
B	450
C	130
D	400
Id	122
Question	Light Output in Lumens of 60 Watts Incandescent Lamp is:
A	700
B	600
C	800
D	900
Id	123
Question	Ligh Output in Lumens of 150 Watts Incandescent Lamp is:
A	2500

B	2550
C	2600
D	2650
Id	124
Question	Light Output in Lumens of 55 Watts CFL is:
A	2490
B	2620
C	2600
D	2640
Id	125
Question	Light Output in Lumens of 15 Watts CFL is:
A	750
B	800
C	850
D	900
Id	126
Question	Light Output in Lumens of 30 Watts CFL is:
A	1590
B	1600
C	1610
D	1620
Id	127
Question	Features of Energy Efficient Motors:
A	Noise &Vibration Less
B	Start &Run torque is more
C	Power Factor better
D	All the Above
Id	128
Question	Features of Energy Efficient Motors:
A	High quality materials reduce the size of machine.
B	Maintenance required is very less

C	Materials used for its construction is of high quality having higher flux densities and current densities.
D	All the Above
Id	129
Question	Advantages of IPFC for Improvement in Energy Efficiency:
A	Line losses are reduced
B	Extra load can be connected without sanction of additional demand
C	Demand penalty can be avoided
D	Zero cost maintenance is possible
E	All the Above
Id	130
Question	methods of improving power factor
A	Using capacitors
B	Using synchronous condensers (synchronous motors)
C	Using phase advancers
D	All the Above
Id	131
Question	Applications of VFD are
A	For controlling motor driven fans, pumps, blowers.
B	For machine tools, conveyers, production line equipments.
C	Textile mills.
D	Mining, boring, oil drilling platform, machine starting/controlling.
E	All the Above
Id	132
Question	Benefits of VFD:
A	Less maintenance
B	Bearings, motor _ s life is large
C	Improves p.f.
D	Improved power quality

E	All the Above
Id	133
Question	Advantages of VFD:
A	Energy saving
B	Less cost
C	Better process control
D	Smooth starting
E	All the Above
Id	134
Question	Benefits of soft starters:
A	Smooth starting operation
B	M.D is controlled as current is limited
C	Saving in operating cost
D	Less mechanical maintenance
E	All the Above
Id	135
Question	Advantages of Soft Starters:
A	Small line voltage drop in operation of motor
B	Motor is protected from mechanical stresses
C	P.F. improves
D	Low starting torque
E	All the Above
Id	136
Question	Various energy conservation techniques in induction motor are
A	Improving Power Quality
B	Motor Survey
C	Rewinding of motor
D	All the Above
Id	137
Question	Energy Conservation Techniques in Induction Motor:
A	Improving power quality
B	Voltage unbalance

C	Motor Survey
D	All the Above
Id	138
Question	Energy Conservation Techniques in Induction Motor:
A	Matching motor with Loading
B	Minimizing the idle and redundant running of motor
C	Energy Efficient Motor
D	All the Above
Id	139
Question	Periodic Maintenance Includes which of the following:
A	Machine cleaning
B	Bearing lubrication
C	Condition assessment
D	All the Above
Id	140
Question	Periodic Maintenance Includes which of the following:
A	None of the Above
B	Performance assessment
C	Maintenance of electrical connections in the starter and motor terminal box
D	All the Above
Id	141
Question	Effects of low power factor are:
A	KW capacity of generator reduces.
B	As current flowing through armature winding increases, it will increase copper losses and cause more temperature rise, reducing efficiency of generator and transformer.
C	KW capacity of transformer will be reduced and voltage drop in it will increase.
D	All the Above
Id	142
Question	Effects of low power factor are:
A	The cost of generation and transmission increases for the same power output.

B	As current supplied increases for obtaining proper voltage regulation, conductor size of transmission lines, etc increases.
C	for same KW demand of load, at low p.f current flowing through armature winding of alternator or windings of transformer increases, hence KVA rating needed increases.
D	All the Above
Id	143
Question	Techniques of power factor improvement
A	Determination of % of inductive loads
B	Determination of transformer capacity
C	Determination of p.f under full-load conditions of transformer by calculating impedance
D	Study of various types of loads
E	All the Above
Id	144
Question	Which of the following are the Harmonic Generators are:
A	Impact Laods
B	Furnaces
C	DC Power Supplies
D	All the Above
Id	145
Question	Which of the following are the Harmonic Generators are:
A	UPS &DC Power Supply
B	Variable Speed Drives for AC &DC Motors
C	Printers, Servers, Displays
D	All the Above
Id	146
Question	Which of the following is the unit of lamp circuit efficacy
A	lm/W
B	lux/W/m ²
C	lux/W/m

D	none of the above
Id	147
Question	Which of the following are Good Practices in lightning:
A	Installation of energy efficient fluorescent lamps
B	Installation of Conventional fluorescent lamps
C	Installation of LED Lamps/Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL's)
D	installation of incandescent lamps.
Id	148
Question	The minimum all illuminance for all non-working interiors has been mentioned (as per IAS)
A	20 lux
B	50lux
C	40lux
D	60lux
Id	149
Question	Wavelength of Violet , Red, Green Are
A	3400,5000,6000
B	4000,7000,5500
C	4000.7000.7050
D	5000,3500, 6000
Id	150
Question	Energy Efficiency Parameters for the Star rated refrigerator are
A	Energy Consumption per year
B	Energy Efficiency Ratio
C	Power Factor
D	Standand Losses