

Electrical Engineering Transformer Objective Questions Pdf

1. A transformer can have zero voltage regulations at

- a. leading power factor
- b. lagging power factor
- c. unity power factor
- d. zero power factor

Ans: A

2. The core used in high frequency transformer is usually

- a. copper core
- b. cast iron core
- c. air core
- d. mild steel core

Ans: C

3. Power transformers are generally designed to have maximum efficiency around

- a. no-load
- b. half load
- c. near full load
- d. 10% overload

Ans: C

4. During short circuit test iron losses are negligible because

- a. the current on secondary side is negligible
- b. the voltage on secondary side does not vary
- c. the voltage applied on primary side is low
- d. full load current is not supplied to the transformer

Ans: C

5. When a given transformer is run at its rated voltage but reduced frequency its

- a. flux density remains unaffected
- b. iron losses are reduced
- c. core flux density is reduced
- d. core flux density is increased

Ans: D

6. Which type of winding is used in 3-phase shell type transformer?

- a. circular type
- b. sandwich type
- c. cylindrical type
- d. rectangular type

Ans: B

7. Open circuit test on transformers is conducted to determine

- a. hysteresis losses
- b. copper losses
- c. core losses
- d. eddy current losses

Ans: C

8. Short circuit test on transformers is conducted to determine

- a. hysteresis losses
- b. copper losses
- c. core losses
- d. eddy current losses

Ans: B

9. The function of breather in a transformer is

- a. to provide oxygen inside the tank
- b. to cool the coils during reduced load
- c. to cool the transformer coil
- d. to arrest flow of moisture when outside air enters the transformer

Ans: D

10. The secondary winding of which of the following transformers is always kept closed?

- a. step up transformer
- b. step down transformer
- c. potential transformer
- d. current transformer

Ans: D