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Alternating Current and Voltage MCQ Test

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Below is the **Alternating Current and Voltage MCQ** test that checks your basic knowledge of Alternating Current and Voltage. This **Alternating Current and Voltage MCQ Test** contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions. You have to select the right answer to the question. Apart from this, you can also download **Alternating Current and Voltage MCQ PDF** completely free.

Q1. AC stands for _____.

- A. direct current
- B. Action current
- C. Alter current
- **D. alternating current**

Q2. A phasor represents _____.

- A. The magnitude and a quantity direction
- B. The width of a quantity
- C. The phase angle
- **D. The magnitude of a quantity**

Q3. What is the peak to peak voltage of the waveform?

- **A. just the full vertical length of a voltage waveform from the very top to the very bottom on the circuit.**
- B. just the full horizontal length of a voltage waveform from the very top to the very bottom
- C. just the full horizontal length of a voltage waveform from the very left to the right
- D. None of the above

Q4. A half cycle average voltage of 12 v is equal to ____ rms voltage

- **A. 13.33 V**
- B. 64 V
- C. 18.84 V
- D. 8.48 V

Q5. What is the fourth harmonic of a fundamental frequency of 400hz?

- A. 100 Hz
- B. 4 kHz
- C. 4 Hz
- **D. 1.6 kHz**

Q6. The peak value of a sine wave is equal to ____ the RMS value.

- **A. 1.414 x**
- B. 1.44 x
- C. 0.414 x
- D. None of the above

Q7. What do you mean by alter alternator?

- **A. An alternator is an electrical generator that converts mechanical energy to electrical energy in the form of alternating current.**
- B. DC
- C. AC
- D. None of the above

Q8. The term “RMS” stands for _____ in electronics.

- **A. Root-Mean-Squared**
- B. Read Only Memory
- C. Random Machine System
- D. None of the above

Q9. A sine wave's peak-to-peak voltage value is always twice its peak voltage value.

- A. False
- **B. True**

Q10. If a wave has frequency of 2 Hz, it has a period of ?

- A. 1s
- **B. 1/2 s**
- C. 2.5s
- D. 2s

Q11. Most practical alternators generate electricity from _____.

- A. a coil rotating within a magnetic field
- **B. a magnetic field rotating around fixed windings**
- C. a permanent magnet rotating within a varying electromagnetic field
- D. none of the above

Q12. Transformer works on the principle of _____.

- A. convertor
- B. inverter
- **C. mutual induction**
- D. self-induction

Q13. What do you mean by Instantaneous Value?

- **A. The value of alternating voltage and current at an instant t.**
- B. The value of direct current which produces the same heating effect in a given resistor as is produced by the given alternating current when passed for the same time.
- C. It is defined as that value of direct current which sends the same charge in a circuit in the same time as is sent by the given alternating current in its half time period.
- D. Maximum values of voltage and current in a cycle

Q14. Root Mean Square Value is _____.

- A. Random Access Memory
- **B. The value of direct current which produces the same heating effect in a given resistor as is produced by the given alternating current when passed for the same time.**

- C. The value of alternating voltage and current at an instant t .
- D. None of the above

Q15. Is Mean or average value is defined as that value of direct current which sends the same charge in a circuit in the same time as is sent by the given alternating current in its half time period.

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q16. Which one is the reciprocal of impedance?

- A. Admittance
- B. Inductance
- C. Reactance
- D. Conductance

Q17. Why can't the DC ammeter measure an alternating current?

- A. AC cannot pass through a DC ammeter
- B. AC changes its direction
- C. AC is virtual
- D. The average value of a complete cycle is zero

Q18. Who invented the AC?

- A. Jaes Goslig
- B. Nikola Tesla and Otto Blathy
- C. Lerdrof Each
- D. Tim Bernners Lee

Q19. In a series resonant circuit, the a.c. voltage across resistance R , inductance L and capacitance C are 5V, 10V and 10V, respectively. The a.c. voltage applied to the circuit will be _____.

- A. 20V
- B. 10V
- C. 5V

- D. 25V

Q20. In a series L, R, C, circuit which is connected to a.c. source. When resonance is obtained then net impedance Z will be _____.

- **A. $Z = R$**
- B. $Z = \omega L - 1/\omega C$
- C. $Z = \omega L$
- D. $Z = 1/\omega C$

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