

## Electrician - Block 1 - Module 4 : Basic Wiring Practice

### Questions: Level 1

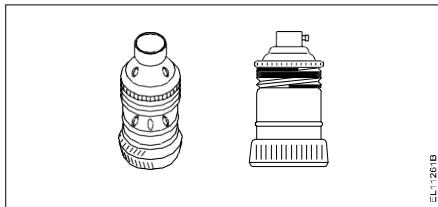
1 How the conduit pipes are specified?

- A Length in metre
- B Wall thickness in mm
- C Inner diameter in mm
- D Outer diameter in mm

2 What is the fusing factor for rewirable fuse?

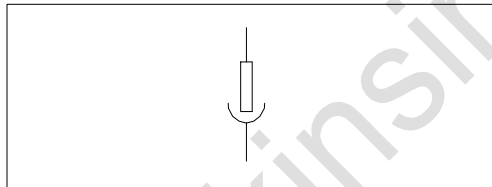
- A 1.1
- B 1.4
- C 2.1
- D 2.5

3 What is the name of electrical accessory?



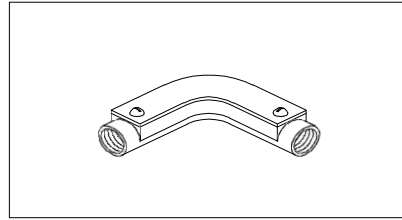
- A Bracket holder
- B Edison screw type holder
- C Angle swivel lamp holder
- D Goliath Edison screw lamp holder

4 What is the name of symbol used in wiring circuit?



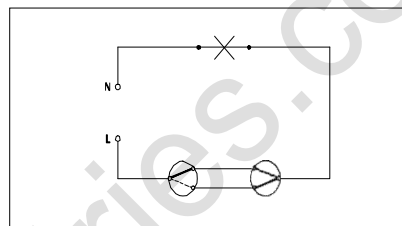
- A Link
- B Fuse
- C Pull switch
- D Plug and socket

5 What is the name of the conduit accessory?



- A Solid bend
- B Solid elbow
- C Inspection Bend
- D Inspection elbow

6 What is the name of the diagram?

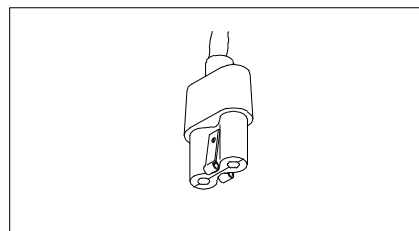


- A Installation plan
- B Layout diagram
- C Wiring diagram
- D Circuit diagram

7 What is the fusing factor for high rupturing capacity fuses (HRC)?

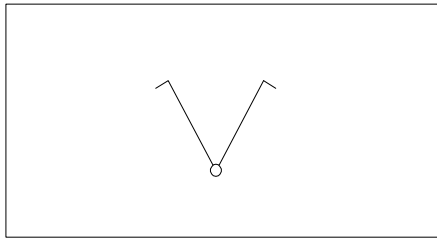
- A 1.0
- B 1.1
- C 1.4
- D 1.7

8 What is the name of the accessory used in electrical appliances?



- A 2 Pin plug
- B Three pin plug
- C Iron connector with direct entry
- D Flat connector with side entry

9 What is the name of the accessory symbol?



- A Bell push switch
- B Two way switch
- C One way switch two poles
- D Multi position switch single pole

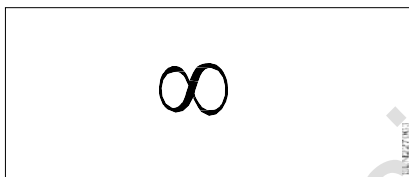
10 What is the name of the four insulated conductors group?

- A Pair
- B Core
- C Quad
- D Layer

11 How many two way switches are required in godown wiring circuit to control four lamps?

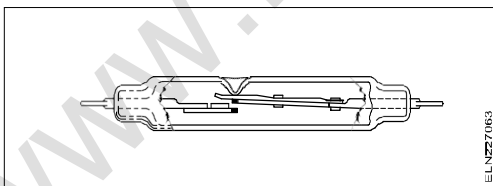
- A 2
- B 3
- C 4
- D 5

12 What is the symbol indicates?



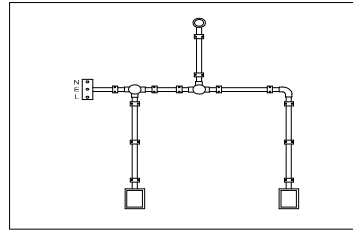
- A Table fan
- B Ceiling fan
- C Bracket fan
- D Exhaust fan

13 What is the name of the relay?



- A Impulse relay
- B Dry reed relay
- C Electromagnetic relay
- D Mercury wetted contact relay

14 What is the name of the diagram?



- A Layout plan
- B Wiring diagram
- C Installation plan
- D Schematic diagram

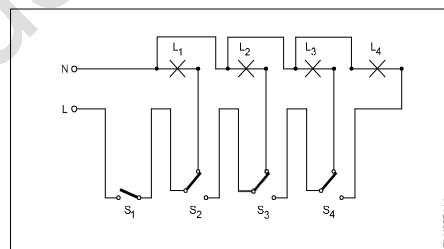
15 What is the term for the time taken by a fuse to interrupt the circuit in fault?

- A Time factor
- B Fusing factor
- C Cut-off factor
- D Fusing current

16 What is the maximum PVC conduit size to make safe cold bending?

- A 12 mm
- B 19 mm
- C 25 mm
- D 50 mm

17 What is the name of the lighting circuit?

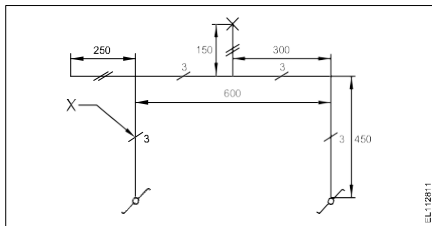


- A Tunnel lighting wiring
- B Corridor lighting wiring
- C Godown lighting wiring
- D Staircase lighting wiring

18 What is the expansion of MCB?

- A Minute Control Breaker
- B Miniature Circuit Breaker
- C Minimum Current Breaker
- D Maximum Current Breaker

19 What does the symbol marked 'X' indicate?

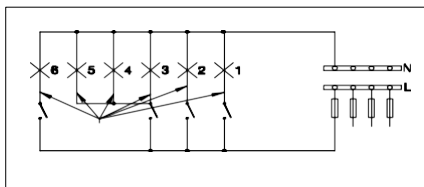


- A Number of wires run on the limb
- B Number of switches to be connected
- C Number of battern (or) pipe to be fixed
- D Number of clamps (or) clips to be fixed

20 What is the minimum size of aluminum earth continuity conductor used in single phase domestic wiring as per BIS?

- A 3.5 Sq.mm
- B 3 Sq.mm
- C 2.5 Sq.mm
- D 1.5 Sq.mm

21 What is the name of wiring method?



- A Joint box method
- B Looping back method
- C Loop in method using 3 plate ceiling rose
- D Loop in method using 2 plate ceiling rose

22 What is length of thread on rigid conduits as per BIS?

- A 9mm - 20mm
- B 11mm - 27mm
- C 13mm - 25mm
- D 15mm - 30mm

23 Which principle ELCB works?

- A Fall in potential
- B Residual current
- C Potential divider
- D Current sensing

24 Which type of lamp holder is used for the lamps above 300 watts?

- A Edison screw holder
- B Goliath screw holder
- C Angle holder
- D Brachet holder

25 Which principle miniature circuit breaker works?

- A Thermal magnetic
- B Thermal hydraulic
- C Thermal pneumatic
- D Induction

26 What is the formula to find voltage drop of a A.C single phase wiring circuit?

- A Voltage drop = IR volt
- B Voltage drop = I<sup>2</sup>R volt
- C Voltage drop = I/R volt
- D Voltage drop=IR/2 volt

27 What is the maximum permissible load for a power sub circuit as per I.E rules?

- A 800 Watt
- B 1500 Watt
- C 2000 Watt
- D 3000 Watt

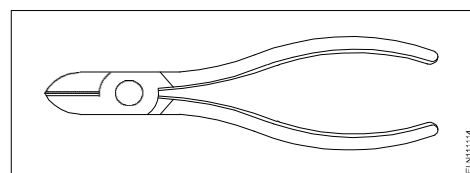
28 What is the permissible leakage current in domestic wiring installation?

- A 1/5 x Full load current
- B 1/50 x Full load current
- C 1/500 x Full load current
- D 1/5000 x Full load current

29 Which formula is used to calculate the diversity factor?

- A Diversity factor =  $\frac{\text{Maximum load}}{\text{Installed load}}$
- B Diversity factor =  $\frac{\text{Installedload}}{\text{Maximumload}}$
- C Diversity factor =  $\frac{\text{Minimum actual load}}{\text{Installedload}}$
- D Diversity factor =  $\frac{\text{Installed load}}{\text{Minimum actual load}}$

30 What is the name of the tool?

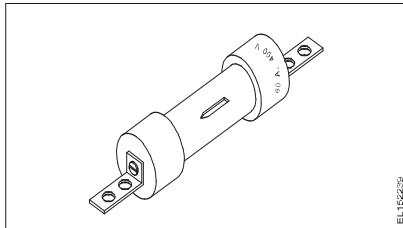


- A Wire stripper
- B Crimping tool
- C Combination pliers
- D Diagonal cutting pliers

**Questions: Level 2**

- 1 What is the purpose of underwriter's knot for pendant holder connection?
- A Avoid loose connections
  - B Increase mechanical strength
  - C Prevent excessive cap cover pressure
  - D Reduce the strain from the terminals of accessories

- 2 What is the type of fuse?



- A Knife edge cartridge fuse
  - B High rupturing capacity fuse
  - C Ferrule contact cartridge fuse
  - D Diazed screw type cartridge fuse
- 3 Which is provided along into MCB to quench arc during breaking?
- A Oil chamber
  - B Blow arc oil
  - C Arc chute
  - D Vacuum chamber
- 4 What is the advantage of concealed wiring?
- A Easy to maintain
  - B Less voltage drop
  - C High insulation resistance
  - D Protection against moisture
- 5 What is the purpose of the flexible cords in domestic wiring?
- A Concealed wiring
  - B Permanent connection
  - C Run cable through holes in ceiling
  - D Connection transportable appliances
- 6 What is the purpose of tin coating on copper fuse wire?
- A Withstand high temperature
  - B Increase the fusing factor
  - C Prevent oxidation of copper wire
  - D Increase the mechanical strength
- 7 Why tree system of wiring most suitable for multistoreyed building?
- A Easy load balancing
  - B Constant voltage distribution
  - C Offers minimum voltage drop
  - D Easy in fault finding with many fuses

- 8 Which place the Tree system of wiring is most suitable?

- A Godown wiring
- B Industrial wiring
- C Domestic wiring
- D Multi storied building

- 9 Why separate wiring is recommended for home theatre wiring and power wiring?

- A Avoid electrical fire
- B Reduce power loss
- C Avoid electrical interference
- D Maintain voltage level constant

- 10 What is the tool used to bend conduits?

- A Hickey
- B Coupler
- C Pipe vice
- D Bench vice

- 11 What is the purpose of ELCB?

- A Detects the fault in circuit
- B Monitors the residual current
- C Protects the equipment from over load
- D Protects from short circuit fault

- 12 What is the purpose of the fuse cut out provided at the incoming power supply?

- A To ensure the line is not over loaded
- B To maintain the stabilised supply voltage
- C To protect the circuit from the leakage current
- D To protect the human beings from electric shock

- 13 What is the use of die stock set?

- A Cut external threads on square pipe
- B Cut internal threads on cylindrical pipe
- C Cut external threads on cylindrical pipe
- D Cut internal threads on rectangular pipe

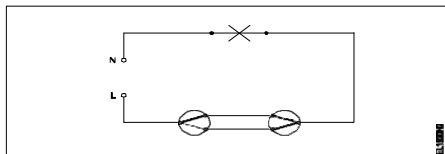
- 14 Which classification of accessory the ceiling rose is classified?

- A Outlet accessories
- B Safety accessories
- C Holding accessories
- D General accessories

- 15** What is the purpose of the circuit diagram in wiring installation?
- A** To show the physical position of accessories
- B** To estimate the various accessories in the circuit
- C** To inform the reader quickly what for the circuit is designed
- D** To show the schematic connection of the circuit for a specific task

- 16** Why the looping-back (loop in) method is preferred in domestic wiring installation?
- A** Easy to identify the faults
- B** No separate joints are used
- C** More number of tappings can be taken
- D** More number of sub-circuits can be taken

- 17** What is the name of the diagram?



- A** Staircase wiring
- B** Godown wiring
- C** Hostel wiring
- D** Tunnel wiring

- 18** What is the function of circuit breaker?
- A** Making contact at normal condition
- B** Making contact at abnormal condition
- C** Breaking automatically at abnormal condition
- D** Physical breaking contact at abnormal condition

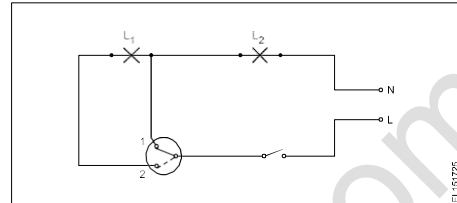
- 19** What is the function of bimetallic strip in MCB?
- A** Over load protection
- B** Short circuit protection
- C** Over voltage protection
- D** Earth leakage protection

- 20** What protection offered by residual current circuit breaker?
- A** Protection from shock
- B** Protection from over load
- C** Protection from short circuit
- D** Protection from leakage current

- 21** Where the phase conductor is looped in looping system of wiring?

- A** Switch box
- B** Junction box
- C** Distribution box
- D** Socket connection

- 22** What is the application of the wiring circuit?



- A** Two lamps dim operation only
- B** Two lamps controlled by one switch
- C** Two lamps controlled by two switches
- D** One lamp bright and two lamp dim operation

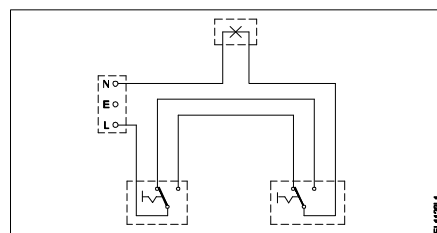
- 23** Which types of accessories are used to operate a portable appliance?

- A** Safety accessories
- B** Holding accessories
- C** Outlet accessories
- D** Controlling accessories

- 24** Which type of accessories of fuse is comes under?

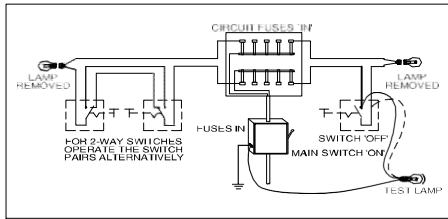
- A** Controlling accessories
- B** Holding accessories
- C** Safety accessories
- D** Outlet accessories

- 25** What is the type of diagram?



- A** Wiring diagram
- B** Circuit diagram
- C** Installation plan
- D** Layout diagram

26 What is the type of test in domestic wiring installation?

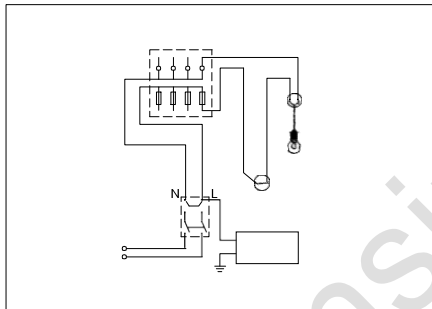


- A Polarity test
- B Continuity (or) open circuit test
- C Insulation resistance test between conductors
- D Insulation resistance test between conductors and earth

27 Which instrument is used to test new domestic wiring installation?

- A Multimeter
- B Megger
- C Shunt type ohmmeter
- D Series type ohmmeter

28 What is the type of test in the wiring installation?



- A Polarity test
- B Open circuit test
- C Insulation resistance test between conductors
- D Insulation resistance test between conductors and earth

29 Which test is to be carried out by using megger?

- A Polarity test
- B Insulation resistance test
- C Earth electrode resistance test
- D Earth conductor continuity test

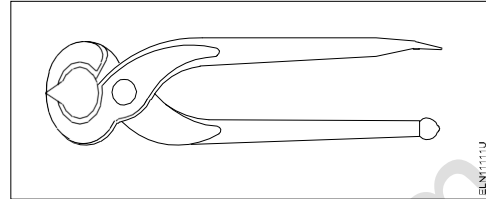
30 Which plier is used for making wire hooks and loops?

- A Flat nose plier
- B Long nose plier
- C Round nose plier
- D Diagonal cutting plier

31 What is the use of pincer?

- A Twisting the flexible wires
- B Cutting small diameter of wires
- C Extracting the pin nails from the wood
- D Holding small objects, where finger cannot reach

32 What is the use of this tool?



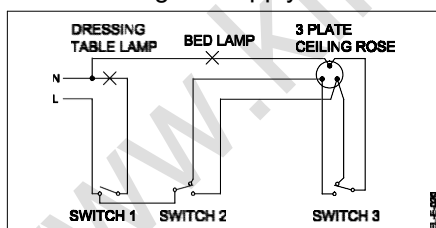
- A Holding the hot substances
- B Cutting and twisting the wires
- C Extracting nails from the wood
- D Loosening and tightening the bolts and nuts

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**Questions: Level 3**

- 1 What is the reason of lamp glowing dim and motor running slow in a domestic wiring circuit?
- A** Open circuit in the neutral line  
**B** Short circuit between conductors  
**C** High value series resistance fault  
**D** Open circuit in the earth conductor
- 
- 2 What is the effect of low current rated cable used to connect higher current load?
- A** Voltage drop increases  
**B** Load current increases  
**C** Voltage drop decreases  
**D** Cable damage due to heat
- 
- 3 Why the copper cables are mostly preferred than aluminium cables in bath room?
- A** Copper is cheaper  
**B** One type of wiring material only to be used in all rooms  
**C** Aluminium will be oxidised quickly  
**D** Less voltage drop in copper
- 
- 4 Why the earth wire is laid running along with the conduit run domestic wiring installation?
- A** Make the conduit mechanically sharp  
**B** Save the earth wire against mechanical damage  
**C** Provide continuous electrical conductivity to earth connection  
**D** Connect the earth wire to the installation of earth terminal
- 

- 5 Which test to be carried out next, after disconnecting the supply in this circuit?



- A** Continuity test between switch 1 and 2.  
**B** Continuity test between switch No.2 and ceiling rose  
**C** Continuity test of the neutral conductor of the lamp  
**D** Continuity test at the switch No.2 and 3
-

## Module 4 : Basic Wiring Practice - Key paper

### Questions: Level 1

SL.No	Key
1	D
2	B
3	B
4	D
5	C
6	D
7	B
8	C
9	D
10	C
11	B
12	B
13	B
14	C
15	C
16	C
17	C
18	B
19	A
20	C
21	B
22	B
23	B
24	B
25	A
26	A
27	D
28	D
29	C
30	D

### Questions: Level 2

SL.No	Key
1	D
2	B
3	C
4	D
5	D
6	C
7	D
8	D
9	C
10	A
11	B
12	A
13	C
14	A
15	D
16	B
17	A
18	C
19	A
20	A
21	D
22	D
23	C
24	C
25	A
26	A
27	B
28	D
29	B
30	C
31	C
32	C

### Question: Level 3

SL.No	Key
1	C
2	D
3	C
4	C
5	C