Practical Guide to Inspection Testing and Certification of Electrical Installations 3rd edition Kitcher Test Bank

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1 What is the status of the person who is carrying out an inspection and test

(A) Duty holder

(B) Electrician

(C) Competent

(D) Qualified

Answer: (A) Duty holder

2 Which of the following documents is non statutory

(A) Electricity at work regulations 1989

(B) Health and safety at work regulations 1974

(C) Electrical safety quality and continuity regulations 2002

(D) GS 38

Answer: (D) GS 38

3 The correct document required when an electrical installation has been overloaded is

(A) An electrical installation certificate

(B) A minor works certificate

(C) An electrical installation condition report

(D) A periodic inspection report

Answer: (D) A periodic inspection report

4 A periodic inspection need not be carried out when

(A) It is too expensive

(B) Regular documented maintenance is carried out

(C) The due date has expired

(D) The installation is more than 10 years old

Answer: (B) Regular documented maintenance is carried out

5 A low resistance ohmmeter must produce a voltage of

(A) 50v

(B) 500v

(C) 2 - 24v

(D) 2 - 24mV

Answer: (C) 2 - 24v

6 A test instrument which could be used to measure the resistance of an earth electrode is

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(A) A low resistance ohm meter

(B) An earth fault loop impedance tester

(C) A prospective short circuit current tester

(D) An insulation resistance tester

Answer: (B) An earth fault loop impedance tester

7 Why is it important that the tests carried out during an initial verification carried out in the correct order

(A) To save time

(B) To avoid excessive battery use

(C) Safety

(D) It is easy to remember

Answer: (C) Safety

8 The calculation for circuit earth fault loop impedance is

(A) Zs = Ze + R1 + R2

(B) Ze = Zs – R1 + R2

(C) Zs = Ze + R1 + Rn

(D) Ze = Zs + R1 + R2

Answer: (A) Zs = Ze + R1 + R2

9 A conductor which is 36 m long has a resistance of 7.41mΩ per meter calculate its end to end resistance

(A) 0.26mΩ

(B) 2.66Ω

(C) 0.26Ω

(D) 2.66mΩ

Answer: (C) 0.26Ω

10 The circuits in an installation have an insulation resistance of 20MΩ, 34MΩ 18MΩ and 20MΩ if the insulation resistance was measured from the meter tails the expected insulation resistance would be

(A) 5.40MΩ

(B) 546MΩ

(C) 5.46Ω

(D) 5.46mΩ

Answer: (A) 5.40MΩ

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11 The test which must be carried out prior to the RCD test during a periodic inspection is

(A) Push button test

(B) Prospective short circuit current

(C) Earth fault loop impedance

(D) Insulation resistance

Answer: (C) Earth fault loop impedance

12 The tests currents required when testing a 300mA RCD are

(A) 150mA, 300mA and 1500mA

(B) 15mA, 30mA and 150mA

(C) 0.15A, 0.3A

(D) 0.015A 0.030A

Answer: (C) 0.15A, 0.3A

13 The first three tests required for an initial verification are

(A) Polarity, Insulation resistance and earth fault loop

(B) Continuity of protective conductors, polarity and insulation resistance

(C) Ring final circuit test, insulation resistance and earth fault loop impedance

(D) Continuity of protective conductors, ring final circuit test and insulation resistance

Answer: (D) Continuity of protective conductors, ring final circuit test and insulation resistance

14 The maximum rating of an RCD used for fire protection is

(A) 300mA

(B) Time delayed 300mA

(C) Time delayed 30mA

(D) 500mA

Answer: (A) 300mA

15 The correct IP rating for equipment installed in Zone 2 of a bathroom is

(A) IP4X

(B) IPXXB

(C) IPX4

(D) IPX2

Answer: (C) IPX4

16 The IP rating used to indicate finger protection is

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(A) IP2X

(B) IPXXB

(C) IP4X

(D) IPXXD

Answer: (B) IPXXB

17 The current which should cause automatic disconnection of a 20a type B BS EN 60898 circuit breaker is

(A) 100A

(B) 200A

(C) 100mA

(D) 21A

Answer: (A) 100A

18 The stated maximum Ze for a TN-S supply system is

(A) 0.35Ω

(B) 0.21Ω

(C) 0.8Ω

(D) 0.85Ω

Answer: (C) 0.8Ω

19 A TT system is normally an

(A) Overhead supply

(B) Underground supply

(C) Generator supply

(D) A top to tail supply

Answer: (A) Overhead supply

20 Ipf is the symbol used for the value of

(A) Current power factor

(B) Current, power and frequency

(C) Frequency of phase current

(D) Prospective fault current

Answer: (D) Prospective fault current

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