

*Registration form*

**Distribution Primer 3 CEU Training Course \$100.00  
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00**

**Start and Finish Dates:** \_\_\_\_\_  
*You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course*

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List hours worked on assignment must match State Requirement. \_\_\_\_\_

Please circle/check which certification you are applying the course CEU's/PDH's.

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# Distribution Primer 3 Answer Key

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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**Please circle, underline, bold or X only one correct answer**

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6. The height of a column or body of fluid above a given point.  
 A. Pressure                      D. Pressure, Atmospheric  
 B. Head, static                  E. Pressure, Static  
 C. Hydrokinetics                F. None of the Above
7. Engineering science pertaining to the energy of liquid flow and pressure.  
 A. Pressure                      D. Pressure, Atmospheric  
 B. Head, static                  E. Hydraulics  
 C. Hydrokinetics                F. None of the Above
8. Pressure exported by the atmosphere at any specific location. (Sea level pressure is approximately 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute, 1 bar = 14.5psi.)  
 A. Pressure                      D. Pressure, Atmospheric  
 B. Head, static                  E. Pressure, Static  
 C. Hydrokinetics                F. None of the Above

**Hydraulic Principles Section**

9. Definition: **Hydraulics** is a branch of engineering concerned mainly with \_\_\_\_\_. The term is applied commonly to the study of the mechanical properties of water, other liquids, and even gases when the effects of compressibility are small.  
 A. Pressure                      D. Hydrostatics  
 B. Head, static                  E. Hydraulics  
 C. Hydrokinetics                F. None of the Above

**Hydraulics: The Engineering science pertaining to liquid pressure and flow.**

10. Which of the following terms is based on the Greek word for water, and originally covered the study of the physical behavior of water at rest and in motion?  
 A. Pressure                      D. Hydrostatics  
 B. Hydrodynamics              E. Hydraulics  
 C. Hydrokinetics                F. None of the Above
11. Which of the following terms includes the manner in which liquids act in tanks and pipes, deals with their properties, and explores ways to take advantage of these properties?  
 A. Pressure                      D. Hydrostatics  
 B. Hydrodynamics              E. Hydraulics  
 C. Hydrokinetics                F. None of the Above
12. Which of the following terms is the consideration of liquids at rest, involves problems of buoyancy and flotation, pressure on dams and submerged devices, and hydraulic presses?  
 A. Pressure                      D. Hydrostatics  
 B. Hydrodynamics              E. Hydraulics  
 C. Hydrokinetics                F. None of the Above
13. Which of the following terms is the study of liquids in motion, is concerned with such matters as friction and turbulence generated in pipes by flowing liquids?  
 A. Pressure                      D. Hydrostatics  
 B. Hydrodynamics              E. Hydraulics  
 C. Hydrokinetics                F. None of the Above

## Hydrostatics

14. Hydrostatics is about the \_\_\_\_\_ exerted by a fluid at rest.

- A. Pressures
- B. Hydrodynamics
- C. Hydrokinetics
- D. Hydrostatics
- E. Hydraulics
- F. None of the Above

## Atmospheric Pressure... Now we will step it up with harder questions.

15. The atmosphere is the entire mass of air that surrounds the earth. While it extends upward for about 500 miles, the section of primary interest is the portion that rests on the earth's surface and extends upward for about 7 1/2 miles. This layer is called?

- A. The atmosphere
- B. The mercury column
- C. The troposphere
- D. Gauge pressure
- E. Absolute pressure
- F. None of the Above

16. Atmospheric pressure can be measured by any of several methods. The common laboratory method uses the mercury column barometer. \_\_\_\_\_ serves as an indicator of atmospheric pressure.

- A. The originating level
- B. Back pressure
- C. Absolute pressure
- D. The total pressure
- E. The height of the mercury column
- F. None of the Above

17. Which of the following terms and at a temperature of 0° Celsius (**C**), the height of the mercury column is approximately 30 inches, or 76 centimeters?

- A. The atmosphere
- B. The mercury column
- C. At sea level
- D. Gauge pressure
- E. Absolute pressure
- F. None of the Above

## Hydrostatic Paradox

18. If a volume of fluid is \_\_\_\_\_, the acceleration can be added to the acceleration of gravity. A free surface now becomes perpendicular to the total acceleration, and the pressure is proportional to the distance from this surface.

- A. The originating level
- B. Accelerated uniformly
- C. Absolute pressure
- D. The total acceleration
- E. A rotating fluid
- F. None of the Above

19. The same can be done for a rotating fluid, where the \_\_\_\_\_ is the important quantity. The earth's atmosphere is an example.

- A. The atmosphere
- B. The mercury column
- C. Centrifugal acceleration
- D. Gauge pressure
- E. Absolute pressure
- F. None of the Above

20. When air moves relative to the rotating system, \_\_\_\_\_ must also be taken into account. However, these are dynamic effects and are not strictly a part of hydrostatics.

- A. The originating level
- B. Backsiphonage
- C. Absolute pressure
- D. The total acceleration
- E. The Coriolis force
- F. None of the Above

### Pascal's Law

21. The foundation of \_\_\_\_\_ was established when Pascal discovered that pressure in a fluid acts equally in all directions.

- A.  $P = F/A$
- B. Fluids at rest
- C. Inertia and friction
- D. Two different heights
- E. Modern hydraulics
- F. None of the Above

22. This pressure acts at right angles to the containing surfaces. If some type of pressure gauge, with an exposed face, is placed beneath the surface of \_\_\_\_\_ and pointed in different directions, the pressure will read the same.

- A. Velocity head
- B. A liquid at a specific depth
- C. A liquid
- D. Dynamic factors of fluid power
- E. Is directly proportional to the depth
- F. None of the Above

23. Which of the following terms at any level, depends on the depth of the fluid from the surface?

- A.  $P = F/A$
- B. Fluids at rest
- C. Inertia and friction
- D. Two different heights
- E. Pressure due to the weight of a liquid
- F. None of the Above

24. Using this information and equation, \_\_\_\_\_, we can calculate the pressure on the bottom of the container.

- A.  $P = F/A$
- B. Fluids at rest
- C. Inertia and friction
- D. Two different heights
- E. The indicated pressure is doubled
- F. None of the Above

### Gravity

25. Gravity is one of the four forces of nature. The strength of the \_\_\_\_\_ between two objects depends on their masses. The more massive the objects are, the stronger the gravitational attraction.

- A. Velocity head
- B. Gravity
- C. Gravitational force
- D. Dynamic factors of fluid power
- E. Odor
- F. None of the Above

26. When you pour water out of a container, the earth's gravity pulls the water towards the ground. The same thing happens when you put two buckets of water, with a tube between them, at two different heights. You must work to start the flow of water from one bucket to the other, but then \_\_\_\_\_ takes over and the process will continue on its own.

- A. Gravity
- B. Fluids at rest
- C. Inertia and friction
- D. Two different heights
- E. The indicated pressure is doubled
- F. None of the Above

27. Gravity, applied forces, and atmospheric pressure are \_\_\_\_\_ that apply equally to fluids at rest or in motion, while inertia and friction are dynamic factors that apply only to fluids in motion.

- A. Velocity head
- B. Gravity
- C. Static factors
- D. Dynamic factors
- E. Are directly proportionality
- F. None of the Above

28. Static pressure exists in addition to \_\_\_\_\_ that may also be present at the same time.

- A.  $P = F/A$
- B. Any dynamic factors
- C. Inertia and friction
- D. Two different heights
- E. The indicated pressure is doubled
- F. None of the Above

29. Obviously, when velocity becomes a factor it must have \_\_\_\_\_, and as previously explained, the force related to the velocity must also have a direction, so that Pascal's law alone does not apply to the dynamic factors of fluid power.

- A. Velocity head
- B. Gravity
- C. A liquid
- D. Dynamic factors of fluid power
- E. A direction
- F. None of the Above

30. The dynamic factors of inertia and friction are related to?

- A. Velocity head
- B. Gravity
- C. A liquid
- D. Dynamic factors of fluid power
- E. The static factors
- F. None of the Above

31. Velocity head and \_\_\_\_\_ are obtained at the expense of static head.

- A. Friction head
- B. Fluids at rest
- C. Inertia
- D. Two different heights
- E. The indicated pressure
- F. None of the Above

32. Force, which can be produced by pressure or head when dealing with fluids, is necessary to start a body moving if it is at rest, and is present in some form when the motion of the body is arrested; therefore, whenever a fluid is given velocity, some part of its \_\_\_\_\_ is used to impart this velocity, which then exists as velocity head.

- A. Velocity head
- B. Gravity
- C. Original static head
- D. Dynamic factor
- E. Direction
- F. None of the Above

### Motor Section

33. The power source of the pump is usually an electric motor. The motor is connected by a coupling to the pump shaft. The purpose of the \_\_\_\_\_ is to hold the shaft firmly in place, yet allow it to rotate.

- A. Brush(es)
  - B. Pump assembly
  - C. Stator
  - D. Bearing house
  - E. Bearing(s)
  - F. None of the Above
- (s) Means Plural or Singular

34. Which of the following terms supports the bearings and provides a reservoir for the lubricant. An impeller is connected to the shaft?

- A. Brush(es)
  - B. Pump assembly
  - C. Stator
  - D. Bearing house
  - E. Bearing(s)
  - F. None of the Above
- (s) Means Plural or Singular

35. Which of the following terms can be a vertical or horizontal set-up; the components for both are basically the same?

- A. Brush(es)
  - B. Pump assembly
  - C. Stator
  - D. Bearing house
  - E. Bearing(s)
  - F. None of the Above
- (s) Means Plural or Singular

### A-C Motors

36. There are a number of different types of alternating current motors, such as Synchronous, Induction, wound rotor, and?

- A. DC electric motor
- B. AC electric motor
- C. Squirrel cage
- D. Three-phase AC synchronous motors
- E. Computer controlled stepper motors
- F. None of the Above

37. This also means that the \_\_\_\_\_ is used in large horsepower sizes, usually above 250 HP. The induction type motor uses only alternating current.

- A. DC electric motor
- B. AC electric motor
- C. Squirrel cage
- D. Three-phase AC synchronous motor
- E. Synchronous type of A-C motor
- F. None of the Above

38. The \_\_\_\_\_ motor provides a relatively constant speed. The wound rotor type could be used as a variable speed motor.

- A. DC electric
- B. AC electric
- C. Squirrel cage
- D. Three-phase AC synchronous
- E. Computer controlled stepper
- F. None of the Above

### Motor Starters

39. The purpose of the \_\_\_\_\_ is to prevent the load from coming on until the amperage is low enough.

- A. Brush(es)
  - B. Pump assembly
  - C. Stator
  - D. Reduced voltage starter
  - E. Bearing(s)
  - F. None of the Above
- (s) Means Plural or Singular

### Motor Enclosures

40. Other motors use \_\_\_\_\_ for special environments or safety protection.

- A. Brush(es)
  - B. Specific enclosures
  - C. Stator
  - D. Reduced voltage starter
  - E. Bearing(s)
  - F. None of the Above
- (s) Means Plural or Singular

### Motor Controls

41. All pump motors are provided with some method of control, typically a combination of manual and automatic. \_\_\_\_\_ can be located at the central control panel at the pump or at the suction or discharge points of the liquid being pumped.

- A. Circuit
  - B. Motor control(s)
  - C. Bearing house
  - D. Bubble regulator
  - E. Manual pump control(s)
  - F. None of the Above
- (s) Means Plural or Singular

42. Two typical level sensors are the \_\_\_\_\_ and the bubble regulator.

- A. Circuit
- B. Motor control(s)
- C. Bearing house
- D. Float sensor (s)
- E. A-C motor(s)
- F. None of the Above

43. Which of the following terms is pear-shaped and hangs in the wet well?

- A. Brush(es)
- B. Specific enclosures
- C. Stator
- D. Reduced voltage starter
- E. Bearing(s)
- F. None of the Above

44. As the height increases, the float tilts, and the mercury in the glass tube flows toward the end of the tube that has two wires attached to it. When the mercury covers the \_\_\_\_\_, it closes the circuit.

- A. Circuit
- B. Motor control(s)
- C. Wires
- D. Bubble regulator
- E. A-C motor(s)
- F. None of the Above

45. Which of the following terms will detect this change and use this information to control pump operation?

- A. Open motor(s)
- B. Sensitive air pressure switches
- C. Float sensor
- D. Pump assembly
- E. Reduced voltage starter
- F. None of the Above

### Motor Maintenance

46. Motors should be kept clean, free of moisture, and lubricated properly. Dirt, dust, and grime will plug the ventilating spaces and can actually form an insulating layer over the metal surface of the?

- A. Brush(es)
- B. Pump assembly
- C. Stator
- D. Reduced voltage starter
- E. Bearing(s)
- F. None of the Above

### Moisture

47. Moisture harms the insulation on the \_\_\_\_\_ to the point where they may no longer provide the required insulation for the voltage applied to the motor. In addition, moisture on windings tend to absorb acid and alkali fumes, causing damage to both insulation and metals.

- A. Circuit
- B. Motor control(s)
- C. Wires
- D. Windings
- E. Motor enclosure
- F. None of the Above

48. To reduce problems caused by moisture, the most suitable \_\_\_\_\_ for the existing environment will normally be used. It is recommended to run stand by motors to dry up any condensation which accumulates in the motor.

- A. Circuit
- B. Motor control(s)
- C. Wires
- D. Windings
- E. Motor enclosure
- F. None of the Above

### Motor Lubrication

49. Friction will cause wear in all moving parts, and lubrication is needed to reduce this friction. It is very important that all your manufacturer's recommended lubrication procedures are strictly followed. You have to be careful not to add too much grease or oil, as this could cause more friction and?

- A. Vacuum
- B. Friction loss
- C. Vibration
- D. Generate heat
- E. Vapor bubbles
- F. None of the Above

### More Detailed Information on Motors

50. Many classic \_\_\_\_\_ run happily on AC power.

- A. Motor(s)
- B. AC power
- C. DC motor(s)
- D. Direct Current (DC)
- E. An asynchronous motor
- F. None of the Above

51. Driver circuits are relied upon to generate \_\_\_\_\_, or some approximation of.
- A. Sinusoidal AC drive currents D. Direct Current (DC)  
 B. AC power E. Asynchronous sinusoidal AC drive currents  
 C. DC motor(s) F. None of the Above
52. The two best examples are: the \_\_\_\_\_ and the stepping motor, both being polyphase AC motors requiring external electronic control.
- A. Brushless DC motor D. Direct Current (DC)  
 B. AC power E. An asynchronous motor  
 C. DC motor(s) F. None of the Above
53. There is a clearer distinction between a \_\_\_\_\_ and asynchronous types. In the synchronous types, the rotor rotates in synchrony with the oscillating field or current (e.g. permanent magnet motors).
- A. Sinusoidal AC drive currents D. Synchronous motor  
 B. AC power E. Asynchronous sinusoidal AC drive currents  
 C. DC motor(s) F. None of the Above
54. An asynchronous motor is designed to slip; the most ubiquitous example being the common \_\_\_\_\_ which must slip in order to generate torque.
- A. Sinusoidal AC drive currents D. Synchronous motor  
 B. AC induction motor E. Asynchronous sinusoidal AC drive currents  
 C. DC motor(s) F. None of the Above
55. Which of the following terms is designed to run on DC electric power?
- A. Synchronous motor D. Direct Current (DC)  
 B. AC power E. An asynchronous motor  
 C. DC motor(s) F. None of the Above
56. Two examples of pure DC designs are Michael Faraday's \_\_\_\_\_ (which is uncommon), and the ball bearing motor, which is (so far) a novelty.
- A. Sinusoidal AC drive currents D. Synchronous motor  
 B. AC induction motor E. Homopolar motor  
 C. DC motor(s) F. None of the Above
57. By far the most common \_\_\_\_\_ types are the brushed and brushless types, which use internal and external commutation respectively to create an oscillating AC current from the DC source -- so they are not purely DC machines in a strict sense.
- A. Motor(s) D. Direct Current (DC)  
 B. AC power E. An asynchronous motor  
 C. DC motor(s) F. None of the Above
58. The classic DC motor design generates an oscillating current in a \_\_\_\_\_ with a split ring commutator, and either a wound or permanent magnet stator.
- A. Brush(es) D. Permanent magnet stator  
 B. Rotating switch E. Wound rotor  
 C. Stator F. None of the Above
59. Which of the following terms consists of a coil wound around a rotor which is then powered by any type of battery?
- A. Brush(es) D. Permanent magnet stator  
 B. Rotating switch E. Rotor  
 C. Stator F. None of the Above

60. Many of the limitations of the classic commutator DC motor are due to the need for \_\_\_\_\_ to press against the commutator. This creates friction.

- A. Brushes
- B. Motor control(s)
- C. Wires
- D. Windings
- E. Motor enclosure
- F. None of the Above

61. At higher speeds, brushes have increasing difficulty in maintaining contact. \_\_\_\_\_ may bounce off the irregularities in the commutator surface, creating sparks. This limits the maximum speed of the machine.

- A. Brushes
- B. Motor control(s)
- C. Wires
- D. Windings
- E. Motor enclosure
- F. None of the Above

62. The current density per unit area of the \_\_\_\_\_ limits the output of the motor. The imperfect electric contact also causes electrical noise.

- A. Brush(es)
- B. Rotating switch
- C. Stator
- D. Permanent magnet stator
- E. DC motor(s)
- F. None of the Above

63. Which of the following terms eventually wear out and require replacement, and the commutator itself is subject to wear and maintenance?

- A. Brush(es)
- B. Rotating switch
- C. Stator
- D. Permanent magnet stator
- E. DC motor(s)
- F. None of the Above

### Brushless DC Motors

64. Some of the problems of the brushed DC motor are eliminated in the brushless design. In this motor, the mechanical "rotating switch" or commutator/brush gear assembly is replaced by \_\_\_\_\_ synchronized to the rotor's position.

- A. Brush(es)
- B. Rotating switch
- C. Stator
- D. Permanent magnet stator
- E. An external electronic switch
- F. None of the Above

65. Which of the following terms motors are typically 85-90% efficient, whereas DC motors with brush gear are typically 75-80% efficient?

- A. Brush(es)
- B. Rotating switch
- C. Stator
- D. Permanent magnet stator
- E. Brushless
- F. None of the Above

66. Midway between ordinary DC motors and \_\_\_\_\_ lies the realm of the brushless DC motor.

- A. Stepper motors
- B. AC power
- C. DC motor(s)
- D. Direct Current (DC)
- E. An asynchronous motor
- F. None of the Above

67. The coils are activated one phase after the other by the drive electronics, as cued by the signals from the?

- A. Brush(es)
- B. Rotating switch
- C. Stator
- D. Permanent magnet stator
- E. Hall effect sensors
- F. None of the Above

68. Which of the following terms are commonly used where precise speed control is necessary, as in computer disk drives or in video cassette recorders, the spindles within CD, CD-ROM (etc.) drives?

- A. Stepper motors
- B. AC power
- C. DC motor(s)
- D. Direct Current (DC)
- E. Brushless DC motors
- F. None of the Above

### Components

**A typical AC motor consists of two parts:**

69. Which of the following terms having coils supplied with AC current to produce a rotating magnetic field?

- A. Torque motor(s)
- B. An inside rotor
- C. Standard squirrel cage motor
- D. Slip ring or wound rotor motor
- E. An outside stationary stator
- F. None of the Above

70. Which of the following terms attached to the output shaft that is given a torque by the rotating field?

- A. Torque motor(s)
- B. An inside rotor
- C. Standard squirrel cage motor
- D. Slip ring or wound rotor motor
- E. An outside stationary stator
- F. None of the Above

### Torque motors

71. Which of the following terms is a specialized form of induction motor which is capable of operating indefinitely at stall without damage. In this mode, the motor will apply a steady stall torque to the load.

- A. Torque motor(s)
- B. An inside rotor
- C. Standard squirrel cage motor
- D. Slip ring or wound rotor motor
- E. An outside stationary stator
- F. None of the Above

72. A common application of a \_\_\_\_\_ would be the supply- and take-up reel motors in a tape drive.

- A. Torque motor(s)
- B. An inside rotor
- C. Standard squirrel cage motor
- D. Slip ring or wound rotor motor
- E. An outside stationary stator
- F. None of the Above

73. In the computer world, \_\_\_\_\_ are used with force feedback steering wheels.

- A. Torque motor(s)
- B. An inside rotor
- C. Standard squirrel cage motor
- D. Slip ring or wound rotor motor
- E. An outside stationary stator
- F. None of the Above

### Slip Ring

74. Which of the following terms is an induction machine where the rotor comprises a set of coils that are terminated in slip rings to which external impedances can be connected?

- A. Torque motor(s)
- B. Inside rotor
- C. Standard squirrel cage motor
- D. Slip ring or wound rotor motor
- E. Outside stationary stator
- F. None of the Above

75. By changing the impedance connected to the \_\_\_\_\_, the speed/current and speed/torque curves can be altered.

- A. Rotor circuit
- B. Rotating switch
- C. Stator
- D. Permanent magnet stator
- E. Hall effect sensors
- F. None of the Above

76. Which of the following terms is used primarily to start a high inertia load or a load that requires a very high starting torque across the full speed range?

- A. Torque motor(s)
- B. Inside rotor
- C. Standard squirrel cage motor
- D. Slip ring motor
- E. Outside stationary stator
- F. None of the Above

77. By correctly selecting the resistors used in the secondary resistance or \_\_\_\_\_ starter, the motor is able to produce maximum torque at a relatively low current from zero speed to full speed.

- A. Torque motor(s)
- B. Inside rotor
- C. Standard squirrel cage motor
- D. Slip ring
- E. Outside stationary stator
- F. None of the Above

78. A secondary use of the \_\_\_\_\_ is to provide a means of speed control.

- A. Torque motor(s)
- B. Inside rotor
- C. Standard squirrel cage motor
- D. Slip ring motor
- E. Outside stationary stator
- F. None of the Above

79. Because the torque curve of the motor is effectively modified by the resistance connected to the rotor circuit, the speed of the motor can be altered. Increasing the value of resistance on the \_\_\_\_\_ will move the speed of maximum torque down.

- A. Rotor circuit
- B. Rotating switch
- C. Stator
- D. Permanent magnet stator
- E. Hall effect sensors
- F. None of the Above

80. If the resistance connected to the \_\_\_\_\_ is increased beyond the point where the maximum torque occurs at zero speed, the torque will be further reduced.

- A. Rotor
- B. Rotating switch
- C. Stator
- D. Permanent magnet stator
- E. Hall effect sensors
- F. None of the Above

81. When used with a load that has a torque curve that increases with speed, the motor will operate at the speed where the torque developed by the motor is equal to the?

- A. Torque motor(s)
- B. An inside rotor
- C. Standard squirrel cage motor
- D. Load torque
- E. An outside stationary stator
- F. None of the Above

82. Reducing the load will cause the motor to speed up, and increasing the \_\_\_\_\_ will cause the motor to slow down until the load and motor torque are equal.

- A. Rotor circuit
- B. Rotating switch
- C. Stator
- D. Permanent magnet stator
- E. Hall effect sensors
- F. None of the Above

83. Which of the following terms are dissipated in the secondary resistors and can be very significant. The speed regulation is also very poor?

- A. Torque motor(s)
- B. Slip losses
- C. Standard squirrel cage motor
- D. Slip ring or wound rotor motor
- E. Stationary stator
- F. None of the Above

## Stepper Motors

84. Closely related in design to \_\_\_\_\_ are stepper motors, where an internal rotor containing permanent magnets or a large iron core with salient poles is controlled by a set of external magnets that are switched electronically.

- A. Stepper motor(s)
- B. AC power
- C. DC motor(s)
- D. Three-phase AC synchronous motor(s)
- E. Brushless DC motor(s)
- F. None of the Above

85. Which of the following terms may also be thought of as a cross between a DC electric motor and a solenoid?

- A. Stepper motor(s)
- B. AC power
- C. DC motor(s)
- D. Three-phase AC synchronous motor(s)
- E. Brushless DC motor(s)
- F. None of the Above

86. Unlike a synchronous motor, in its application, the motor may not rotate continuously; instead, it "steps" from one position to the next as \_\_\_\_\_ are energized and de-energized in sequence.

- A. Rotor circuit
- B. Rotating switch
- C. Stator
- D. Permanent magnet stator
- E. Field windings
- F. None of the Above

87. Which of the following terms can proportionally control the power to the field windings, allowing the rotors to position between the cog points and thereby rotate extremely smoothly?

- A. Rotor circuit
- B. Rotating switch
- C. More sophisticated drivers
- D. Permanent magnet stator
- E. Field windings
- F. None of the Above

88. Computer controlled \_\_\_\_\_ are one of the most versatile forms of positioning systems, particularly when part of a digital servo-controlled system.

- A. Stepper motor(s)
- B. AC power
- C. DC motor(s)
- D. Three-phase AC synchronous motor(s)
- E. Brushless DC motor(s)
- F. None of the Above

## Motor Review Section

### Reviewing D-C Motors

89. An electric motor can be configured as a \_\_\_\_\_, a stepper motor or a rotational machine.

- A. DC electric motor
- B. AC electric motor
- C. Solenoid
- D. Three-phase AC synchronous motors
- E. Computer controlled stepper motors
- F. None of the Above

90. The DC motor works with \_\_\_\_\_ and electrical current.

- A. Force
- B. Magnetic field(s)
- C. Electric charges
- D. DC motor
- E. Permanent magnet
- F. None of the Above

91. Centuries ago it was discovered that a stone found in Asia, referred to as a lodestone, and had an unusual property that would transfer \_\_\_\_\_ to an iron object when the stone was rubbed against it.

- A. Force
- B. Magnetic field(s)
- C. Electric charges
- D. An invisible force
- E. Permanent magnet
- F. None of the Above

92. These lodestones were found to align with the \_\_\_\_\_ when freely hanging on a string or floated on water, and this property aided early explorers in navigating around the earth.

A. Force  
B. Magnetic field(s)  
C. Electric charges

D. Earth's north-south axis  
E. Permanent magnet  
F. None of the Above

93. It was understood later that this stone was a \_\_\_\_\_ with a field that had two poles of opposite effect, referred to as north and south.

A. Force  
B. Magnetic field(s)  
C. Electric charges

D. Motor  
E. Permanent magnet  
F. None of the Above

94. The magnetic fields, just like electric charges, have \_\_\_\_\_ that are opposite in their effects.

A. Force(s)  
B. Magnetic field(s)  
C. Electric charges

D. DC motors  
E. Permanent magnets  
F. None of the Above

95. When \_\_\_\_\_ are aligned at opposite or dissimilar poles, they'll exert considerable forces of attraction with one another, and when aligned at like or similar poles, they'll strongly repel one another.

A. Forces  
B. Magnetic field(s)  
C. Electric charges

D. Similar poles  
E. Permanent magnet  
F. None of the Above

96. The magnetic field will pull or put a force upon a ferrous (magnetic) material. If iron particles are sprinkled on a paper sheet over a permanent magnet, the alignment of the iron particles maps the magnetic field, which shows that this field leaves one pole and enters the other pole with the \_\_\_\_\_ field being unbroken.

A. Force  
B. Magnetic field(s)  
C. Electric charges

D. DC motor  
E. Permanent magnet  
F. None of the Above

97. Which of the following terms field is comprised of many lines of flux, all starting at one pole and returning to the other pole?

A. Force  
B. Magnetic field(s)  
C. Electric charges

D. Magnetic force  
E. Permanent magnet  
F. None of the Above

### **Pump Introduction**

98. Which of the following terms are used to move or raise fluids. They are not only very useful, but are excellent examples of hydrostatics?

A. The lift pumps  
B. The force pumps  
C. The Bellows

D. The force and lift pumps  
E. Pumps  
F. None of the Above

99. Pumps are of two general types, hydrostatic or positive displacement pumps, and pumps depending on dynamic forces, such as?

A. Centrifugal pumps  
B. The force pumps  
C. The Bellows

D. The force and lift pumps  
E. The Roots blowers  
F. None of the Above

## Pump Safety Regulations

100. Before installing and operating or performing maintenance on the pump and associated components described in this manual, it is important to ensure that it covers \_\_\_\_\_ from high speed rotating machinery.

- A. The minor and major hazards
- B. The severe dangers
- C. The hazards arising
- D. Interest of personal safety
- E. Due consideration
- F. None of the Above

101. It is also important that \_\_\_\_\_ consideration be given to those hazards which arise from the presence of electrical power, hot oil, high pressure and temperature liquids, toxic liquids and gases, and flammable liquids and gases.

- A. Minor
- B. Severe
- C. Due
- D. Interest of personal safety and
- E. Little
- F. None of the Above

102. Proper installation and care of protective guards, shut-down devices and over pressure protection equipment must also be considered.

- A. Minor
- B. Severe
- C. The hazards arising
- D. Interest of personal safety
- E. An essential part of any safety program
- F. None of the Above

103. In the following safety procedures you will encounter the words DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION, and NOTICE. These are intended to \_\_\_\_\_ in the interest of personal safety and satisfactory pump operation and maintenance.

- A. Scare
- B. Create fear
- C. Inform of the hazards arising
- D. Emphasize certain areas
- E. Warn
- F. None of the Above

The definitions of these words are as follows:

104. "DANGER" Danger is used to indicate the presence of a hazard which will cause \_\_\_\_\_, death, or substantial property damage if the warning is ignored.

- A. Severe personal injury
- B. Create fear
- C. Inform of the hazards arising
- D. Emphasize certain areas
- E. Minor personal injury
- F. None of the Above

105. "WARNING" Warning is used to indicate the presence of a hazard which can cause \_\_\_\_\_, death, or substantial property damage if the warning is ignored.

- A. Severe personal injury
- B. Create fear
- C. Inform of the hazards arising
- D. Emphasize certain areas
- E. Minor personal injury
- F. None of the Above

106. "CAUTION" Caution is used to indicate the presence of a hazard which will or can cause \_\_\_\_\_, death, or substantial property damage if the warning is ignored.

- A. Severe personal injury
- B. Create fear
- C. Inform of the hazards arising
- D. Emphasize certain areas
- E. Minor personal injury
- F. None of the Above

## Complicated Pumps

107. Which of the following terms have valves allowing them to work repetitively. These are usually check valves that open to allow passage in one direction.

- A. On the discharge side of pumps
- B. Suction side of the pumps
- C. The discharge valve on pumps
- D. Vanes of the impeller on the liquid
- E. Positive displacement pumps
- F. None of the Above

108. Which of the following terms has two check valves in the cylinder, one for supply and the other for delivery?

- A. Diaphragm pumps
- B. The Roots blower
- C. The Bicycle pump
- D. The force pump
- E. Fire fighting force pumps
- F. None of the Above

109. Which of the following terms has a supply valve and a valve in the piston that allows the liquid to pass around it when the volume of the cylinder is reduced?

- A. The lift pump
- B. The force pump
- C. The Bellow
- D. The force and lift pumps
- E. The Roots blower
- F. None of the Above

110. Which of the following terms are force pumps in which the oscillating diaphragm takes the place of the piston?

- A. Diaphragm pumps
- B. The Roots blower
- C. The Bicycle pumps
- D. The free pumps
- E. Fire fighting force pumps
- F. None of the Above

111. Which of the following terms has two valves in the cylinder, while the lift pump has one valve in the cylinder and one in the piston?

- A. The lift pump
- B. The force pump
- C. The Bellows
- D. The force and lift pump
- E. The Roots blower
- F. None of the Above

112. The maximum lift, or "suction," is determined by the atmospheric pressure, \_\_\_\_\_ must be within this height of the free surface.

- A. On the discharge side
- B. Suction side of the pump
- C. The discharge valve
- D. Vanes of the impeller on the liquid
- E. And either cylinder
- F. None of the Above

113. Which of the following terms can give an arbitrarily large pressure to the discharged fluid, as in the case of a diesel engine injector?

- A. The lift pump
- B. The force pump
- C. The Bellows
- D. The force and lift pump
- E. The Roots blower
- F. None of the Above

114. Which of the following terms usually have two cylinders feeding one receiver alternately?

- A. Diaphragm pumps
- B. The Roots blower
- C. The Bicycle pump
- D. Diaphragm pumps
- E. Fire fighting force pumps
- F. None of the Above

115. Which of the following terms has no valves, their place taken by the sliding contact between the rotors and the housing?

- A. The lift pump
- B. The force pump
- C. The Bellows
- D. The force and lift pumps
- E. The Roots blower
- F. None of the Above

116. Which of the following terms can either exhaust a receiver or provide air under moderate pressure, in large volumes?

- A. Diaphragm pumps
- B. The Roots blower
- C. The Bicycle pump
- D. Diaphragm pumps
- E. Fire fighting force pumps
- F. None of the Above

117. Which of the following terms is a very old device, requiring no accurate machining?

- A. The lift pump
- B. The force pump
- C. The Bellows
- D. The force and lift pumps
- E. The Roots blower
- F. None of the Above

### Fluid Properties

The properties of the fluids being pumped can significantly affect the choice of pump. Key considerations include:

118. Acidity/alkalinity and chemical composition. \_\_\_\_\_ can degrade pumps, and should be considered when selecting pump materials.

- A. Fluid's vapor pressure
- B. Fluid density
- C. Kinematic viscosity
- D. Corrosive and basic fluids
- E. Corrosive and acidic fluids
- F. None of the Above

119. Operating temperature. Pump materials and expansion, mechanical seal components, and packing materials need to be considered with?

- A. Fluid's vapor pressure
- B. Fluid density
- C. Kinematic viscosity
- D. Pumped fluids that are hotter than 200°F
- E. Corrosive and acidic fluids
- F. None of the Above

120. Solids concentrations/particle sizes. When pumping abrasive liquids such as industrial slurries, selecting a pump that will not clog or fail prematurely depends on particle size, hardness, and the?

- A. Fluid's vapor pressure
- B. Fluid density
- C. Kinematic viscosity
- D. Pump materials
- E. Volumetric percentage of solids
- F. None of the Above

121. Specific gravity. The fluid specific gravity is the ratio of the \_\_\_\_\_ to that of water under specified conditions.

- A. Fluid's vapor pressure
- B. Fluid density
- C. Kinematic viscosity
- D. Pump materials
- E. Corrosive and acidic fluids
- F. None of the Above

122. Which of the following terms affects the energy required to lift and move the fluid, and must be considered when determining pump power requirements?

- A. Fluid's vapor pressure
- B. Fluid density
- C. Kinematic viscosity
- D. Pump materials
- E. Specific gravity
- F. None of the Above

123. Vapor pressure. A fluid's vapor pressure is the force per unit area that a fluid exerts in an effort to change phase from a liquid to a vapor, and depends on the fluid's chemical and physical properties. Proper consideration of the fluid's vapor pressure will help to minimize the?

- A. Fluid's vapor pressure
- B. Fluid density
- C. Kinematic viscosity
- D. Material size
- E. Risk of cavitation
- F. None of the Above

### Types of Pumps

124. The family of pumps comprises a large number of types based on application and capabilities. The two major groups of pumps are \_\_\_\_\_ and positive displacement.

- A. Kinetic Energy
- B. Centrifugal
- C. Dynamic
- D. Vanes of the impeller
- E. Positive displacement
- F. None of the Above

### Dynamic Pumps (Centrifugal Pump)

Centrifugal pumps are classified into three general categories:

125. Radial flow—a centrifugal pump in which the pressure is developed wholly by?

- A. Kinetic Energy
- B. Centrifugal force
- C. Dynamic
- D. Vanes of the impeller
- E. Positive displacement
- F. None of the Above

126. Mixed flow—a centrifugal pump in which the pressure is developed partly by centrifugal force and partly by the lift of the?

- A. On the discharge side
- B. Suction side of the pump
- C. The discharge valve
- D. Vanes of the impeller on the liquid
- E. Positive displacement
- F. None of the Above

127. Axial flow—a centrifugal pump in which the pressure is developed by the propelling or lifting action of the \_\_\_\_\_ on the liquid.

- A. Kinetic Energy
- B. Centrifugal force
- C. Dynamic
- D. Vanes of the impeller
- E. Positive displacement
- F. None of the Above

### A centrifugal pump has two main components:

128. I. A rotating component comprised of?

- A. An impeller and a shaft
- B. Suction side of the pump
- C. The discharge valve
- D. Vanes of the impeller on the liquid
- E. Positive displacement
- F. None of the Above

### Pump Types come in Two Main Categories

129. Centrifugal Pumps and Positive Displacement Pumps as classified according to the method of how the energy is imparted to the fluid – \_\_\_\_\_ and again each of these categories having many pump types.

- A. Reciprocating and rotary
- B. Increases and decreases
- C. Increase the pressure
- D. Kinetic Energy or Positive Displacement
- E. Unlike a Centrifugal Pump
- F. None of the Above

### Centrifugal Pump

130. Types the \_\_\_\_\_ type which imparts velocity energy to the pumped medium which is converted to pressure energy when discharging the pump casing and can be grouped according to several criteria, further to that a specific pump can belong to different groups.

- A. Kinetic Energy
- B. Centrifugal
- C. Dynamic
- D. Vanes of the impeller
- E. Positive displacement
- F. None of the Above

### Positive Displacement Pump

131. Types impart energy by mechanical displacement, these are of a lower flow range and are pulsating. PD pumps divided into two classes – \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Reciprocating and rotary
- B. Increases and decreases
- C. Increase the pressure
- D. Kinetic Energy or Positive Displacement
- E. Unlike a Centrifugal Pump
- F. None of the Above

### Plunger Pumps

132. The discharge stroke pushes the plunger forward closing \_\_\_\_\_ and pushing fluid out of the discharge valve.

- A. On the discharge side
- B. Suction side of the pump
- C. The discharge valve
- D. Suction valve
- E. Positive displacement suction valve
- F. None of the Above

### Diaphragm Pumps

133. Diaphragm pump types simply put use the plunger to pressurize either air or hydraulic fluid on one side which flexes the diaphragm which \_\_\_\_\_ the volumetric area in the pumping chamber; non-return check valves ensure no back flow of the fluid.

- A. Increases
- B. Increases and decreases
- C. Increases the pressure
- D. Decreases the kinetic Energy
- E. Unlike a Centrifugal pump and increases
- F. None of the Above

### Positive Displacement Pumps

134. A Positive Displacement Pump has an expanding cavity on the suction side of the pump and?

- A. Increases the pressure
- B. Suction side of the pump
- C. The discharge valve
- D. A decreasing cavity on the discharge side
- E. Positive displacement
- F. None of the Above

135. Liquid is allowed to flow into the pump as the cavity on the suction side expands and the liquid is forced out of the discharge as?

- A. On the discharge side
- B. Suction side of the pump
- C. The discharge valve
- D. Vanes of the impeller on the liquid
- E. The cavity collapses
- F. None of the Above

136. A Positive Displacement Pump, unlike a Centrifugal Pump, will produce the same flow at a given RPM no matter what?

- A. The discharge pressure is
- B. Atmospheric pressure
- C. The vertical distance
- D. Gas volumetrically displacing a disproportion of liquid
- E. Build-up of pressure
- F. None of the Above

137. A Positive Displacement Pump cannot be operated against a closed valve on the discharge side of the pump, i.e. it does not have a shut-off head like?

- A. A Centrifugal Pump does
- B. Suction side of the pump
- C. The discharge valve
- D. Vanes of the impeller on the liquid
- E. Positive displacement
- F. None of the Above

138. If a Positive Displacement Pump is allowed to operate against a closed discharge valve it will continue to produce flow which will \_\_\_\_\_ until either the line bursts or the pump is severely damaged or both.

- A. Discharge
- B. Increase the water level
- C. Increase the boiling point
- D. Increase the suction feet (or meters) of head
- E. Increase the pressure in the discharge line
- F. None of the Above

### Plunger Pump

139. The plunger pump is a positive displacement pump that uses a plunger or piston to force \_\_\_\_\_ to the discharge side of the pump. It is used for heavy sludge.

- A. Liquid from the suction side
- B. Atmospheric pressure
- C. The vertical distance
- D. Gas volumetrically displacing a disproportion of liquid
- E. Build-up of pressure
- F. None of the Above

140. The movement of the plunger or piston inside the pump creates pressure inside the pump, so you have to be careful that this kind of pump is never operated?

- A. Discharge side of the pump
- B. Against any water level
- C. Against any boiling point
- D. Against any closed discharge valve
- E. With a particular combination of flow rate and head
- F. None of the Above

141. All discharge valves must be open before the pump is started, to prevent \_\_\_\_\_ that could damage the pump.

- A. Cavitation bubbles
- B. Atmospheric pressure
- C. The vertical distance
- D. Gas volumetrically displacing a disproportion of liquid
- E. Any fast build-up of pressure
- F. None of the Above

### Diaphragm Pumps

142. In this type of pump, a diaphragm provides \_\_\_\_\_ used to force liquid from the suction to the discharge side of the pump.

- A. Discharge side of the pump
- B. The mechanical action
- C. The robot dance action
- D. Suction
- E. A particular combination of flow rate and head
- F. None of the Above

### Pump Specifications

143. Pumps are commonly rated by horsepower, flow rate, \_\_\_\_\_ in meters (or feet) of head, inlet suction in suction feet (or meters) of head.

- A. Discharge side of the pump
- B. Water level
- C. Outlet pressure
- D. Suction feet (or meters) of head
- E. A particular combination of flow rate and head
- F. None of the Above

### Suction Lift Chart

144. The vertical distance that a pump may be placed above \_\_\_\_\_ is determined by pump design and limits dictated by altitude.

- A. The water level
- B. Atmospheric pressure
- C. The vertical distance
- D. Gas volumetrically displacing a disproportion of liquid
- E. To prevent any fast build-up of pressure
- F. None of the Above

145. The closer the pump is to the \_\_\_\_\_, the easier and quicker it will be to prime.

- A. Discharge side of the pump
- B. Water level
- C. Boiling point
- D. Suction
- E. Flow rate and head
- F. None of the Above

146. Fluid flows from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure. Pumps operate by creating low pressure at the inlet which allows the liquid to be pushed into the pump by?

- A. Discharge side of the pump
- B. Water level
- C. Atmospheric or head pressure
- D. Suction feet (or meters) of head
- E. A particular combination of flow rate and head
- F. None of the Above

### Pump Efficiency

147. Pump efficiency is defined as the ratio of the power imparted on the fluid by the pump in relation to the power supplied to drive the pump. Its value is not fixed for a given pump; efficiency is a function of the \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore also operating head.

- A. Dynamic
- B. Discharge
- C. Pump performance data
- D. Point of its maximum efficiency
- E. Motor efficiency
- F. None of the Above

148. For centrifugal pumps, the efficiency tends to increase with flow rate up to a point midway through the operating range (\_\_\_\_\_ ) and then declines as flow rates rise further.

- A. Dynamic
- B. Pump efficiency
- C. Pump performance data
- D. Point of its maximum efficiency
- E. Peak efficiency
- F. None of the Above

149. Pump performance data such as this is usually supplied by the manufacturer before pump selection. \_\_\_\_\_ tend to decline over time due to wear (e.g. increasing clearances as impellers reduce in size).

- A. Dynamic efficiency
- B. Motor efficiency
- C. Pump performance data
- D. Point of its maximum efficiency
- E. Pump efficiencies
- F. None of the Above

150. When a system design includes a centrifugal pump, an important issue in its design is matching the head loss-flow characteristic with the pump so that it operates at or close to the point of?

- A. Dynamic efficiency
- B. Pump efficiency
- C. Pump performance data
- D. Its maximum efficiency
- E. Motor efficiency
- F. None of the Above

**You are finished with your assignment. Please fax or email the answer key and registration form and call us to ensure we received it.**