

## Electrical Alternators Objective Questions & Answers Pdf

1. In an alternator, armature reaction is considered equivalent to

- a. fictitious impedance
- b. fictitious conductance
- c. fictitious reactance
- d. fictitious resistance

Ans: C

2. For the alternators operating in parallel, if the load shared by one of them is to be increased, its field excitation is

- a. to be weakened keeping input torque same
- b. to be strengthened keeping input torque same
- c. to be kept constant but input torque should be increased
- d. to be kept constant but input torque should be decreased

Ans: C

3. Salient pole rotors are used where

- a. high frequency current is required
- b. floor space is available in plenty
- c. low and medium speed prime movers are available
- d. high speed prime movers are available

Ans: C

4. The power factor of an alternator is determined by its

- a. prime mover
- b. excitation
- c. speed
- d. load

**Ans: D**

**5. A stationary alternator should not be connected to a live bus bar because it**

- a. will get short circuited**
- b. will disturb generated e.m.f. of other alternators connected in parallel**
- c. is likely to run as a synchronous motor**
- d. will decrease but bar voltage through momentarily**

**Ans: A**

**6. Overheating of generator's winding**

- a. reduces life of the machine**
- b. does not have any significant effect**
- c. reduces generated voltage**
- d. reduces power factor**

**Ans: A**

**7. An exciter for a generator is a**

- a. shunt motor**
- b. series motor**
- c. shunt generator**
- d. series generator**

**Ans: C**

**8. In a synchronous machine, if the field flux axis is ahead of the armature field axis, in the direction of rotation, the machine is working as**

- a. synchronous generator**
- b. asynchronous generator**
- c. synchronous motor**
- d. asynchronous motor**

**Ans: A**

**9. In an alternator zero power factor method is used to find the**

- a. synchronous impedance**
- b. efficiency**
- c. armature resistance**
- d. voltage regulation**

**Ans: D**

**10. At leading power factor, the armature flux in an alternator**

- a. distorts the rotor flux**
- b. aids the rotor flux**
- c. opposes the rotor flux**
- d. does not affect the rotor flux**

**Ans: B**

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