Program: BE --Electrical-- Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Final Year Semester VIII

Course Code: _EEE801_ and Course Name: _Flexible AC Transmission

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks:50

Q1.	Practice of generating reactive power as close as possible to the load which requires it is known as
Option A:	Load balancing
Option B:	Voltage Regulation
Option C:	Power factor correction
Option D:	Reactive power control
Q2.	A practical and economic way to improve voltage regulation is
Option A:	Increasing size of generating units
Option B:	Increasing number of generating units
Option C:	Making the network more densely interconnected
Option D:	size the power system according to the maximum demand for real power
Q3.	An ideal compensator has the following characteristics:
Option A:	eliminate harmonic distortion existing in the load current
Option B:	generate extra harmonics
Option C:	consume zero average power
Option D:	responds slowly in performing its main functions
Q4.	What are the factors which decide whether a given load should have power-factor correction?
Option A:	supply tariff

Option B:	size of the load
Option C:	uncompensated power factor
Option D:	supply tariff,size of the load and uncompensated power factor
Q5.	For sizeable industrial loads, power-factor correction is economically advantageous if the uncompensated powerfactor is less than
Option A:	0.8
Option B:	0.7
Option C:	0.65
Option D:	0.75
Q6.	A capacitive compensator can be biased into the lagging quadrant by means of
Option A:	a fixed inductor
Option B:	a fixed shunt inductor
Option C:	a fixed shunt capacitor
Option D:	a fixed series capacitor
Q7.	Load Compensation is the management of _____ to improve the quality of supply in ac power systems
Option A:	reactive power
Option B:	active power
Option C:	apparent power
Option D:	active power and apparent power
Q8.	Practice of generating reactive power as close as possible to the load which requires it is known as
Option A:	Load balancing
Option B:	Voltage Regulation
Option C:	Power factor correction
Option D:	Reactive power control
Q9.	A practical and economic way to improve voltage regulation is
Option A:	Increasing size of generating units

Option B:	Increasing number of generating units
Option C:	Making the network more densely interconnected
Option D:	size the power system according to the maximum demand for real power
Q10.	An ideal compensator has the following characteristics:
Option A:	eliminate harmonic distortion existing in the load current
Option B:	generate extra harmonics
Option C:	consume zero average power
Option D:	responds slowly in performing its main functions
Q11.	What are the factors which decide whether a given load should have power-factor correction?
Option A:	supply tariff
Option B:	size of the load
Option C:	uncompensated power factor
Option D:	supply tariff,size of the load and uncompensated power factor
Q12.	For sizeable industrial loads, power-factor correction is economically advantageous if the uncompensated powerfactor is less than
Option A:	0.8
Option B:	0.7
Option C:	0.65
Option D:	0.75
Q13.	Shunt compensation works as a controllable _____ source .
Option A:	Current
Option B:	Voltage
Option C:	Impedance
Option D:	Inductance
Q14.	Whenever an inductive load is connected, the power factor _____.
Option A:	Leads

Option B:	Lags
Option C:	is unity
Option D:	is zero
Q15.	In midpoint compensation, usually, each half of the transmission line is an quivalent _____
Option A:	T network
Option B:	π(pi) network
Option C:	radial network
Option D:	Isolated
Q16.	Maximum power is transmitted in shunt compensation when the transmission angle is _____ across each half of the line.
Option A:	180°
Option B:	30°
Option C:	90°
Option D:	270°
Q17.	For a loss-less line, power is _____ at both the ends as/than at midpoint.
Option A:	double
Option B:	Equal
Option C:	Half
Option D:	Negative
Q18.	The _____ of the transmission line is the best location for shunt compensator.
Option A:	end-point
Option B:	mid-point
Option C:	start-point
Option D:	at 1/4th distance from source
Q19.	Series capacitor is used in a transmission line to ?
Option A:	Compensate the voltage drop
Option B:	Reduce line losses
Option C:	Limit short-circuit current
Option D:	Improve load power factor
Q20.	The voltage of a transmission line can be controlled by ?

Option A:	Excitation control
Option B:	Using induction regulator
Option C:	Reactive VAR injection methods
Option D:	any of the above
Q21.	..... Are used to provide compensation at the receiving end of a transmission line so as to improve its voltage profile
Option A:	Condensers
Option B:	Resistors
Option C:	Reactors
Option D:	Condensers, resistors or reactors
Q22.	**PARs means**
Option A:	phase angle regulators
Option B:	phase amplitude register
Option C:	phase amplitude regulator
Option D:	phase amplitude regulator
Q23.	**PARs also called as**
Option A:	phase amplitude register
Option B:	phase shifting transformers
Option C:	phase amplitude regulator
Option D:	power angle regulators
Q24.	UPFC stands for
Option A:	unified power flexibility controller
Option B:	unified power flow controller

Option C:	unity power flow controller
Option D:	under-voltage and power flow controller
Q25.	FACTS controllers operate on which parameters to alter power flow?
Option A:	voltage, temperature and angle
Option B:	voltage, humidity and current
Option C:	voltage, impedance and angle
Option D:	impedance, loss co-efficient and angle