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Synchronous Motors MCQ Test

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Below is the **Synchronous Motors MCQ** test that checks your basic knowledge of Synchronous Motors. This **Synchronous Motors Test** contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions. You have to select the right answer to the question. Finally, you can also take the Online Quiz from the Take **Synchronous Motors Quiz** Button.

Q1. In a synchronous motor, the breakdown torque is ____.

- A. directly proportional to the square of the applied voltage
- **B. directly proportional to applied voltage**
- C. inversely proportional to applied voltage
- D. None of the above

Q2. The speed of a synchronous motor ____.

- A. increases as the load increases
- B. decreases as the load decreases C.
- **C. always remains constant**
- D. None of the above

Q3. What is a pony motor?

- A. DC class motor
- **B. small induction motor**
- C. DC shunt motor
- D. All of the above

Q4. The back emf in the stator of a synchronous motor depends on ____.

- A. Flux density
- **B. DC excitation**

- C. Load on the motor
- D. Speed of the rotor

Q5. What is the main reason for embedding the damper winding in the pole face?

- A. Eliminate losses on account of air friction
- B. Reduce bearing friction
- C. **Eliminate hunting and provide starting torque**
- D. Eliminate air friction

Q6. The armature current of the synchronous motor has large values for ____.

- A. High excitation
- B. Low excitation
- C. **Both high and low excitation**
- D. None of the above

Q7. The construction of a synchronous motor resembles which of the following machine ____.

- A. Induction motor
- B. Differential compound motor
- C. Dc series motor
- D. **Alternator**

Q8. Which of the following losses is not dissipated by the stator core surface in a synchronous motor?

- A. Eddy current losses in the conductors
- B. **Windage losses**
- C. Copper losses in the slot portion of the conductors
- D. Iron losses in the stator

Q9. Which of the following devices can be used as a phase advancer?

- A. Synchronous motor working at lagging power factor
- **B. Synchronous motor working at leading power factor**
- C. Squirrel cage induction motor
- D. Slip ring induction motor

Q10. In which of the following motors the stator and rotor magnetic field rotate at the same speed ?

- A. Universal motor
- **B. Synchronous motor**
- C. Induction motor
- D. Reluctance motor

Q11. What do you mean by torque angle?

- **A. The angle between the synchronous rotating stator flux and rotor poles of a synchronous motor**
- B. The angle between the series rotating stator flux and rotor poles of a synchronous motor
- C. The angle between the continuous rotating stator flux and rotor poles of a synchronous motor
- D. None of the above

Q12. Which one of the following is similar to the working of a synchronous motor?

- A. gear train arrangement
- B. turbine
- C. distribution transformer
- **D. transmission of mechanical power by shaft**

Q13. The stator and rotor magnetic field rotate at the same speed in synchronous motor.

- **A. True**
- B. False

Q14. Exciters of synchronous machines are ____.

- A. d.c. series machines
- B. d.c. compound machines
- C. d.c. shunt machines
- D. All of the above

Q15. What is Cogging?

- A. The phenomenon of Magnetic Locking between the stator and the rotor teeth
- B. The phenomenon of induction between the stator and the rotor teeth
- C. angle between the stator and the rotor teeth
- D. None of the above

Q16. Which of the following motors does not use a centrifugal switch?

- A. Repulsion start induction motor
- B. Capacitor-start capacitor run motor
- C. Split phase motor
- D. Shaded pole motor

Q17. Utility factor is maximum for _____ phase rectifier.

- A. single
- B. twelve
- C. six
- D. three

Q18. Size of synchronous motor increases when there is increase in flux density.

- A. True
- B. False

Q19. Which of the following losses, in a synchronous motor, does not vary with load?

- A. Windage loss
- B. Copper losses
- C. Any of the above
- D. None of the above

Q20. In which of the following motors the stator and rotor fields rotate simultaneously?

- A. Reluctance motor
- **B. Synchronous motor**
- C. Universal motor
- D. D.C. motor

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