1. Hydroelectric power plants usually adopt round-rotor generators for high speed operation
   True
   False

2. A synchronous machine is delivering $S=P+jQ$. Both $P$ and $Q$ can be either positive or negative. For instance, when $P<0$ and $Q>0$, it is operated in the motor mode as a reactive power source.
   True
   False

3. Capacitors, generators and regulating transformers can help control voltages, so they are all reactive power sources.
   True
   False

4. When a generator is delivering rated power at a 0.9 power factor lagging at the rated terminal voltage to an infinite bus. When its excitation decreases until the minimum value, its armature current always decreases.
   True
   False

5. For a salient-pole rotor generator, its induced voltage $E$, terminal voltage $V$ and armature current $I_a$ can be calculated accurately using a single equivalent circuit.
   True
   False

6. If power transformers are designed with very small eddy currents and hysteresis loss in the core, the shunt branch can be ignored.
   True
   False
   (the shunt branch is still needed for $I_m$)

7. When the Voltage Regulation is calculated for a transformer, the results from the equivalent circuits respectively referred to the primary side and the secondary side are different.
   True
   False

8. In three-phase transformers, Y-$\Delta$ transformers are commonly used as voltage step-up transformers while $\Delta$-Y transformers are commonly used as voltage step-down transformers.
   True
   False

9. Are these statements about the per-unit system true or false?
   1) Giving any three of $S_b$, $V_b$, $I_b$ and $Z_b$ for a per-unit system is enough for calculation.
      True
      False
   2) The per-unit values of impedance, voltage and current of a transformer are the same regardless of whether they are referred to the primary or the secondary side
      True
      False