Electrical Instruments and Measurement MCQ Questions & Answers Pdf

- 1. A moving coil permanent magnet instrument can be used as flux meter
- a. by using a low resistance shunt
- b. by using a high series resistance
- c. by eliminating the control springs
- d. by making control springs of large moment of inertia

Ans: C

- 2. An ammeter is a
- a. secondary instrument
- b. absolute instrument
- c. recording instrument
- d. integrating instrument

Ans: A

- 3. The resistance in the circuit of the moving coil of a dynamometer zies.coñ watt meter should be
- a. almost zero
- b. low
- c. high
- d. none of the above

Ans: C

- 4. In a low power factor wattmeter the compensating coil is connected
- a. in series with current coil
- b, in parallel with current coil c. in series with pressure coil
- d. in parallel with pressure coil

Ans: C

- 5. In a meggar controlling torque is provided by
- a. spring
- b. gravity
- c. coil
- d. eddy current

Ans: C

- 6. In an Anderson bridge, the unknown inductance is measured in terms of
- a. known inductance and resistance
- b. known capacitance and resistance
- c, known resistance
- d, known inductance

Ans: B

- 7. In a single phase factor meter the phase difference between the currents in the two pressure coils is
- a. exactly 0°
- b. approximately 0°
- c. exactly 90°
- d. approximately 90°

Ans: C

- 8. In a Weston frequency meter, the magnetic axes of the two fixed coils are
- a. parallel
- b. perpendicular
- c. inclined at 60°
- d. inclined at 120°

Ans: B

- 9. The desirable static characteristics of a measuring system are
- a. accuracy and reproducibility
- b, accuracy, sensitivity and reproducil filty
- c. drift and dead zone
- d. static error

Ans: B

- 10. The ratio of maximum displacement deviation to full scale deviation of the instrument is called
- a. static sensitivity
- b, dynamic deviation
- c. linearity
- d. precision or accuracy

Ans: C