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This Portion of Electrical and Electronic Measurements and Measuring Instruments MCQs has been compiled from the various books for students studying in various universities and also for those appearing in various professional examinations. This section has been divided into two parts, part 1 deals with measurement and measuring instruments MCQs and Part 2 takes care of the instrumentations MCQs. We strongly recommend students to refer below lists of books for more understanding and in depth study of this subject. 1. The kWh meter can be classified as a/an instrument (a) deflecting (b) digital (c) recording (d) indicating 2. The moving system of an indicating type of electrical instrument is subjected to: (a) a deflecting torque (b) a controlling torque (c) a damping torque (d) all of the above 3. The damping force acts on the moving system of an indicating instrument only when it is: (a) moving (b) stationary (c) near its full deflection (d) just starting to move. 4. The most efficient form of damping employed in electrical instruments is: (a) air friction (b) fluid friction (c) eddy currents (d) none of the above. 5. Moving iron instruments can be used for measuring: (a) direct currents and voltages (b) alternating current and voltages (c) radio frequency currents (d) both (a) and (b). 6. Permanent-magnet moving-coil ammeters have uniform scales because: (a) of eddy current damping (b) they are spring-controlled (c) their deflecting torque varies directly as current (d) both (b) and (c). 7. The meter that is suitable for only direct current measurements is: (a) moving-iron type (b) permanent-magnet type (c) electrodynamic type (d) hot-wire type. 8. A moving coil voltmeters measures— (a) only a.c. voltages (b) only d.c. voltages (c) both a.c. and d.c. voltages 10. The hot-wire ammeter: (a) is used only for d.c. circuits (b) is a high precision instrument (c) is used only for a.c. circuits (d) reads equally well on d.c. and/or a.c. circuits. ANSWERS1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. d 6. d 7. b 8. b 9. c 10. Basic Electrical Objective Question and Answers from NOTEBOOK (EEE Made Easy old site) In this section you can learn and practice Electronics and Communication Engineering Questions based on "Measurements and Instrumentation" and improve your skills in order to face the interview, competitive examination and various entrance test (CAT, GATE, GRE, MAT, Bank Exam, Railway Exam etc.) with full confidence. Where can I get Electronics and Communication Engineering Measurements and Instrumentation questions and answers with explanation? IndiaBIX provides you lots of fully solved Electronics and Communication Engineering (Measurements and Instrumentation) questions and answers with Explanation. Solved examples with detailed answer description, explanation are given and it would be easy to understand. 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View Answer Discuss in Forum Workspace Report Page 2 View Answer Discuss in Forum Workspace Report Page 3 View Answer Discuss in Forum Workspace Report Page 4 View Answer Discuss in Forum Workspace Report Page 5 View Answer Discuss in Forum Workspace Report Page 6 View Answer Discuss in Forum Workspace Report Page 7 View Answer Discuss in Forum Workspace Report Page 8 View Answer Discuss in Forum Workspace Report Page 9 View Answer Discuss in Forum Workspace Report Page 10 View Answer Discuss in Forum Workspace Report 1 Hysteresis of an instrument means: A The change in the same reading when input is first increased and then decreased B The reliability of the instrument C The repeatability of the instrument D The inaccuracy due to change in temperature View Answer Answer: The change in the same reading when input is first increased and then decreased 2 In which part of the scale does the pointer indicate more accurately A In the first third of the cycle B In the first half of the cycle C In about middle of the scale D In the last third of the cycle View Answer Answer: In about middle of the scale 3 A 150 V moving iron voltmeter of accuracy class 1.0 reads 75 V when used in a circuit under a standard condition. The maximum possible percentage error in the reading is: View Answer 4 The moving iron voltmeters are likely: A To indicate the same value of the ac as on dc B To indicate higher value of ac than on dc C To indicate lower value of ac than on dc D The moving iron instruments should not be used for dc measurement View Answer Answer: To indicate lower value of ac than on dc 5 Hay's Bridge is suitable for the measurement of: A Inductances with Q>10 B Inductances with Q<10 C Capacitors with high dissipation factor D Capacitors with low dissipation factor View Answer Answer: Inductances with Q>10 6 The ballistic galvanometer is usually lightly damped so that: A It may oscillate B It may remain stable C Amplitude of the first swing is large D Amplitude of the first swing is small View Answer Answer: Amplitude of the first swing is large 7 Magnetic materials can be tested by: A Self inductance bridge B Campbell's mutual inductance bridge C A potentiometer D All the above View Answer 8 In CRO astigmatism is: A Source of generating fast electrons B Media for absorbing secondary emission electrons C An additional focus control D Time-delay control in the vertical deflection system View Answer Answer: An additional focus control 9 Moving iron and PMMC instruments can be distinguished from each other by looking at: A Pointer B Terminal size C Scale D Scale range View Answer 10 The deflection of hot-wire instrument depends on: A Instantaneous value of alternating current B Average value of current C RMS value of the alternating current D Voltage View Answer Answer: RMS value of the alternating current 11 The damping torque must operate only when the moving system of the indicating instrument is: A Actually moving B Stationary C Just starting to move D Near its full deflection View Answer 12 Air friction damping is used in the instruments which is: A Moving iron B Moving coil C Induction D Hot wire View Answer 13 An instrument that is capable of measuring only dc is: A Moving coil B Moving iron C Thermo couple D None of the above View Answer 14 A ballistic galvanometer is used to measure: A Charge B Current C Voltage D Frequency View Answer 15 For measuring emf of a standard cell we use: A Galvanometer B Potentiometer C Zenner reference D Electro-dynamic voltmeter View Answer 16 Introduction of dielectric: A Increases the capacitance B Reduces the breakdown voltage C Reduces the mechanical voltage D Increases the size of the capacitor View Answer Answer: Increases the capacitance 17 Which of the following instruments have least torque/weight ratio: A Dynamometer type B PMMC C Attraction type moving iron View Answer 18 The instrument having its deflection depends upon average value is: A Moving iron B Hot wire C Rectifier type D Induction type View Answer 19 Which of the following instruments can be used for full scale deflection of 3000: A PMMC B Induction type C Hot wire D Electrostatic View Answer 20 A Ohmmeter is basically: A A ammeter B A voltmeter C A multimeter D None of the above View Answer Advertisement Academia.edu uses cookies to enhance navigation, improve site usage, and improve your experience. By using our site, you agree to our collection of information through the use of cookies. To learn more, view our Privacy Policy. Here are 1000 MCQs on Electrical Measurement and Instrumentation (Chapterwise). 1. Which of the following method of measurement does a bridge circuit uses? a) relative b) comparison c) absolute d) differential View Answer Answer: b Explanation: A bridge circuit makes use of a comparison measurement method. In this method the bridge compares the value of an unknown component with a standard value of a given component. 2. Which of the following is the most popular method for measuring low resistance? a) ducer ohmmeter method b) kelvin double bridge method c) ammeter-voltmeter method d) potentiometer method View Answer Answer: b Explanation: Kelvin's double bridge is used for the measurement of low resistances of the order of 1Ω or less. Ammeter voltmeter method is used for the measurement of current flowing through and the voltage across the circuit. 3. Which of the following method is used for the measurement of Medium Resistance? a) Direct-Deflection method b) Anderson Bridge c) Kelvin's double bridge method d) Carey-Foster bridge method View Answer Answer: d Explanation: Kelvin's double bridge method is used for measurement of Low Resistance, Anderson Bridge is not used for measurement of Resistance, and Direct-Deflection method is used for Measurement of High Resistance. 4. Which of the following is the most sensitive detector for single frequency value? a) oscillator b) headphone c) tuned detector d) vibration galvanometer View Answer Answer: c Explanation: A vibration galvanometer is used for detecting the balance condition. The oscillator is used as a source of the supply voltage. The tuned detector is the most sensitive detector for a single frequency value. 5. Under which of the following conditions a bridge is balanced? a) When no current flows b) When the temperature of the circuit is high c) When power dissipation is high d) When no voltage drop across the circuit View Answer Answer: a Explanation: At balance condition, no current flows through the headphones present in the AC bridge circuit. As a result the detector indicates null deflection at balance condition. 6. Unknown capacitance value is obtained by \_\_\_\_\_ a) using a vibration galvanometer b) using capacitance of other ratio arms c) comparison with standard d) using a tuned detector View Answer Answer: c Explanation: Tuned circuit is used for detecting balance condition. Vibration galvanometer is used for the same purpose. Unknown value of capacitance is obtained by comparing it with a standard value. 7. Which of the following is a balance equation for computing the resistance? a)  $R1 = R2/R4$  b)  $R1 = R3/R4$  c)  $R1 = R2/R3$  d)  $R1 = R2/R3R4$  View Answer Answer: d Explanation: The balance equation for computing the resistance in an Anderson's bridge is given by the equation  $R1 = R2/R3R4$ , where,  $R2$ ,  $R3$  and  $R4$  are the known non-inductive resistances. 8. Inductance control is obtained by \_\_\_\_\_ a) using R5 b) using R4 c) using R2 d) using Lx View Answer Answer: c Explanation: In an inductance comparison bridge, the resistance  $R2$  and  $R3$  are variable. The value of resistance  $R2$  is varied so to control the inductance of the bridge. 9. A Schering bridge can be used for the \_\_\_\_\_ a) protecting the circuit from temperature rises b) testing capacitors c) measuring voltages d) measuring currents View Answer Answer: b Explanation: A Schering bridge can be used with both low voltage as well as high voltages. A Schering bridge is basically used for the measurement of small capacitances at low voltages with high precision. 10. What is the dependence of frequency on the balance equation? a) varies by a factor of 2 b) depends on the detector used c) independent d) depends on the supply magnitude View Answer Answer: c Explanation: In a high voltage Schering bridge, the balance equation does not depend on the frequency of operation of the circuit. A detector is only used for detecting the balance condition in a bridge circuit. 11. Which of the following is the guarding arm? a) capacitance C b) resistance R c) parallel RC combination d) series RC combination View Answer Answer: c Explanation: The series combination of R and C in a Wagner earth device forms a potential divider across the ratio arms. It is also known as the guard arm. 12. Which of the following can be measured using Maxwell's Inductance Capacitance Bridge? a) Capacitance b) Frequency c) Mutual Inductance View Answer Answer: d Explanation: For measuring Capacitance De-Sauty's Bridge and Schering Bridge should be used. For measuring Frequency Wien's Bridge is used. For measuring Mutual Inductance Heaviside and Campbell's Bridge are used. 13. A multiplier is \_\_\_\_\_ a) non-capacitive b) capacitive c) non-inductive d) resistive View Answer Answer: c Explanation: A multiplier is basically a non-inductive, high resistance that is used to extend the range of a D.C. voltmeter. Multiplier consists of a low range D.C. voltmeter connected in series with it. 14. The windings of a C.T. are \_\_\_\_\_ a) tied together b) shorted c) wound over one another d) grounded View Answer Answer: c Explanation: Using cylinders made of Bakelite, the windings of a C.T. are wound over one another. This setup is mounted on a steel tank shell filled with transformer oil. 15. How is the voltage ratio dependent on the frequency? a) they aid each other b) depends on the setup of the circuit c) they are independent of each other d) they oppose each other View Answer Answer: b Explanation: As the voltage ratio changes, the frequency also changes. It depends on the relative value of the core loss component  $I_0$  as well as the leakage reactance. The effects due to the voltage ratio and the change in frequency oppose each other. 16. Increasing secondary burden \_\_\_\_\_ a) decreases  $I_s$  b) keeps  $I_s$  constant c) decreases  $I_p$  d) increases  $I_s$  View Answer Answer: d Explanation: When the secondary burden of a potential transformer increases, it leads to an increase in the secondary current. As a result the primary current also increases. 17. Which of the following device is used to measure power in A.C. circuits? a) ammeter b) wattmeter c) voltmeter d) ohmmeter View Answer Answer: c Explanation: A.C. circuits make use of power factor of the circuit in addition to the current flowing through the circuit and the voltage across the circuit. As a result, a wattmeter is used to measure A.C. power. 18. When the moving coil in a Dynamometer type wattmeter deflects \_\_\_\_\_ a) pointer doesn't move b) current flows c) voltage is generated d) pointer moves View Answer Answer: d Explanation: In a Dynamometer type wattmeter, when the moving coil deflects the pointer moves over the scale. The pointer then comes back to rest at a point where the deflecting torque equals the controlling torque. 19. What is the effect of capacitance on wattmeter reading? a) opposite to that of resistance b) aiding the capacitance c) aiding the inductance d) opposite to that of inductance View Answer Answer: d Explanation: For lagging power factor of the load, the wattmeter reading is more. As a result, the wattmeter shows a reading opposite to that of the inductance. 20. Which of the following compares the output in a successive approximation type DVM? a) comparator b) diode c) op amp d) rectifier View Answer Answer: a Explanation: A comparator is used to compare the output of the digital to analog converter in a successive approximation type DVM. As a result the comparator provides high or low signals. 21. Which of the following is the main device used in the linear ramp technique? a) non-linear ramp b) linear ramp c) asymptotic ramp d) exponential ramp View Answer Answer: b Explanation: The linear ramp technique essentially consists of a linear ramp. It is either positive or negative going. Range of the linear ramp varies from -12 V to +12 V. Base range varies from -10 V to +10 V. 22. Which of the following determines the rate of measurement cycles? a) multivibrator b) oscillator c) oscilloscope d) amplifier View Answer Answer: c Explanation: Initiation of the measurement cycles is taken care of by the sample rate multivibrator. This vibrator oscillates at the rate of 1000 cycles per second. It is adjusted by a front panel control. 23. Which of the following determines light intensity in a CRT? a) current b) fluorescent screen c) voltage d) momentum of electrons View Answer Answer: d Explanation: Momentum of the electrons gives the intensity or brightness of the light emitted from the fluorescent screen due to electron bombardment. It is given as the product of the no of electrons and their speed. 24. Which of the following technique of a Dual Trace Oscilloscope maintains the phase between the signals? a) Mixed mode b) Alternate mode c) Analog mode d) Chop mode View Answer Answer: b Explanation: In a Dual Trace Oscilloscope, the alternate mode of operation enables to maintain the correct phase relationship between the signals from the channels A and B. 25. Which of the following oscilloscope is used in a digital storage oscilloscope? a) dual trace b) conventional c) multi trace d) modern View Answer Answer: b Explanation: A digital storage oscilloscope makes use of a conventional cathode ray tube. As a result, the cost is reduced. 26. In which of the following method of acquisition, pretrigger event is lost? a) Sequential repetitive sampling b) Real time sampling c) Analog Sampling d) Random repetitive sampling View Answer Answer: a Explanation: In Sequential repetitive sampling, pretrigger information cannot be captured. And the pretrigger view is lost. It can be used only in microwave digital oscilloscope as a result. 27. Which of the following is the main function of auxiliary equipment? a) non-linear response b) linear response c) ramp response d) unit step response View Answer Answer: b Explanation: The typical functions of auxiliary equipments include linearization and limit compression for the input signals. Individual instruments or a digital computer is used to perform these functions. 28. Which of the following is the best example of a single-channel data acquisition system? a) APM b) DPM c) CPM d) BPM View Answer Answer: b Explanation: A digital panel meter usually abbreviated as DPM is the best example of a single channel data acquisition system. 29. Which of the following technique is most widely used in the single channel data acquisition system? a) Successive approximation b) Delta Sigma approximation c) Flash approximation d) Counter type approximation View Answer Answer: a Explanation: The successive approximation technique is most widely used in a single channel data acquisition system. This is due to the fact that it has a high value of resolution and high speed. 30. Which of the following is the main objective of process control? a) to control electrical parameters b) to control optical parameters c) to control physical parameters d) to control mechanical parameters View Answer Answer: c Explanation: Process control is mainly used in order to control the physical parameters including temperature, pressure, flow rate, force, etc. Our 1000+ MCQs focus on all topics of the Electrical Measurement and Instrumentation subject, covering 100+ topics. This will help you to prepare for exams, contests, online tests, quizzes, viva-voce, interviews, and certifications. You can practice these MCQs chapter by chapter starting from the 1st chapter or you can jump to any chapter of your choice. You can also download the PDF of Electrical Measurement and Instrumentation MCQs by applying below. The section contains Electrical Measurement and Instrumentation questions and answers on ac bridges basics, sources and detectors, bridge balance equation, capacitance and inductance comparison bridge, anderson and schering bridge, high voltage schering bridge, maxwell's inductance capacitance bridge, maxwell bridge limitations, advanced problems on inductance measurement using ac bridges, bridges grounding and shielding. 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