No. of Printed Pages : 4
Roll No.....

180942/170942/127542/
106542/30942

4th Sem, **Branch :** Electrical Engg.
Subject : EMII

Time : 3 Hrs. **M.M. : 100**

SECTION-A

Note : Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.1 _____device used to sustain the oscillation of pointer near its final position quickly. (CO-1)
a) Deflecting b) Controlling
c) Damping d) None of these

Q.2 For the measurement of very high Resistance the instrument used is (CO-2)
a) Earth tester b) Multimeter
c) Megger d) LVDT

Q.3 A moving iron instruments can be used for (CO-2)
a) Both D.C. And A/c b) D.C. only
c) A.C. Only d) None of these

Q.4 Two holes in the disc of energy meter are drilled at the opposite sides of the spindle to (CO-2)
a) Improve its ventilation
b) Eliminate creeping at no load
c) Increase its deflecting torque
d) Increase its braking torque

Q.5 Inner wall of cathode ray tube is coated with (CO-6)

a) Black coat b) Conducting powder
c) Aquadag d) Phosphorous

Q.6 To extend the range of an ammeter, a resistance is connected to it in (CO-3)
a) Series
b) Parallel
c) Series-Parallel
d) No Resistance is connected

Q.7 Pyrometers is used to measure (CO-7)
a) Flow b) Pressure
c) Stress d) Temperature

Q.8 Power in a three phase unbalanced system can be measured by using: (CO-6)
a) Single Watt meter method
b) By two wattmeter method
c) Both (i) and (ii)

Q.9 The scale of Moving iron type instruments is (CO-1)
a) Uniform
b) Non-Uniform
c) Crowded at the lower ends
d) Crowded in the middle

Q.10 Strain gauge is used (CO-5)
a) To convert sound energy into electrical energy
b) To sense temperature
c) To convert electric current into a mechanical displacement.
d) To convert mechanical displacement into a change in resistance

SECTION-B

Note : Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.11 A earth tester consists of a voltage source and a voltmeter (T/F) (CO-6)

Q.12 A tangent galvanometer is an example of _____ instrument. (T/F) (CO-1)

Q.13 An Voltmeter is always connected in series. (T/F) (CO-3)

Q.14 Current coil of the Dynamometer type wattmeter is made of thin conductor. (T/F) (CO-2)

Q.15 MDI is used to indicate _____ (CO-2)

Q.16 The secondary of a C.T . is always left open circuited (T/F) (CO-4)

Q.17 CRT stands for _____. (CO-2)

Q.18 Active power in a three phase star connected system is _____. (CO-2)

Q.19 Platinum has a _____ temperature coefficient of resistance. (CO-5)

Q.20 Pirani gauge is used to measure_____. (CO-5)

SECTION-C

Note : Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 Explain the indicating and recording instruments. (CO-1)

Q.22 Explain the different errors occurs in Moving iron instruments. (CO-1)

Q.23 Explain the principle of Synccroscope. (CO-1)

Q.24 Describe the construction and working of LVDT. (CO-7)

Q.25 Explain the instrument transforms. (CO-4)

Q.26 Explain the application of LCR meter. (CO-6)

Q.27 Give the application of CRO. (CO-2)

Q.28 Draw the circuit for measurement of power in a 3 phase system by using two wattmeter method. (CO-6)

Q.29 Explain the any one method for the measurement of level. (CO-2)

Q.30 Explain the working of liquid type thermometer.

Q.31 Describe the various errors occurs in Dynamometer type watt meter. (CO-2)

Q.32 Draw and explain the construction of power factor meter. (CO-2)

Q.33 Give the applications of Megger. (CO-6)

Q.34 Draw the block diagram of digital Energy meter. (CO-2)

Q.35 Differentiate voltmeter and ammeter. (CO-3)

SECTION-D

Note : Long Answer type question. Attempt any two questions. (2x10=20)

Q.36 Explain the working principle and construction of a moving iron instrument. (CO-1)

Q.37 Explain the working principle and construction of single phase induction type energy meter. (CO-2)

Q.38 Explain the essential of indicating instruments in detail. (CO-1)