

Number of Pages in Booklet: 16

पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या / Number of Questions in Booklet: 100

Electronics Engineering

समय / Time : 2 घंटे / Hours

पुणांक / Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer all questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

Only one answer is to be given for each question.

If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.

Each question has four alternative responses marked serially as 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.

1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. (A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered as wrong answer.)

The candidate should ensure that Series Code of the Question Paper Booklet and Answer Sheet must be same after opening the envelopes. In case they are different, a candidate must obtain another Question Paper of the same series. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this.

Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt as per rules.

Please correctly fill your Roll Number in O.M.R. Sheet. 5 marks will be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.

Warning: If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorised material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would liable to be prosecuted under Section 3 of the R.P.E. (Prevention of Unfairmeans) Act, 1992. Commission may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations of the Commission.

- सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।
- सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक ही उत्तर दीजिए।

एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशाशमें प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा ।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार चैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है। अध्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट 🕡 🔻 करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले अथवा बबल को उत्तर-पत्रक पर नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से गहरा करना है ।

प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा। गलत उत्तर से तात्पर्य अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर से है । किसी भी प्रश्न से संबंधित गोले या बबल को खाली छोड़ना गलत उत्तर नहीं माना जायेगा।

प्रश्न-पत्र पुत्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्रक के लिफाफे की सील खोलने पर परीक्षार्थी यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि उसके प्रश्न-पत्र पुरितका पर वहीं सीरीज अंकित है जो उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित है। इसमें कोई भिन्नता हो तो वीक्षक से प्रश्न-पत्र की ही सीरीज वाला दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र का लिफाफा प्राप्त कर लें। ऐसा न करने पर जिम्मेदारी अध्यर्थी की होगी।

मोबाईल फोन अथवा इलेक्ट्रोनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित हैं। यदि किसी अध्यर्थी के पास ऐसी कोई वर्जित सामग्री मिलती है तो उसके विरुद्ध आयोग द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

कृपया अपना रोल नम्बर ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर सावधानी पूर्वक सही भरें। गलत अथवा अपूर्ण रोल नम्बर भरने पर 5 अंक कुल प्राप्तांकों में से अनिवार्य रूप से काटे जाएंगे।

चेतावनी : अगर कोई अध्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनिधकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो उस अध्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराई जायेगी और आर. पी. ई. (अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम) अधिनियम, 1992 के नियम 3 के तहत कार्यवाही की जायेगी। साथ ही आयोग ऐसे अध्यर्थी को भविष्य में होने वाली आयोग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है।

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1

OF 1 The magnetic susceptibility of a paramagnetic is

(1) less than zero

(2) less than one but positive

(3) greater than one

(4) equal to zero

 07^{2}

In a series RLC circuit at resonance

(1) Impedance is maximum

7 (2) admittance is maximum

(3) impedance is purely reactive

(4) current is minimum

07

3 The type of by-pass capacitor that work best at high frequencies is

(1) electrolytic

(2) mica

(3) ceramic

(4) plexiglass

4 The main function of the grounding system in an industrial plant is to provide protection against

(1) internal shorts

(2) over-voltages

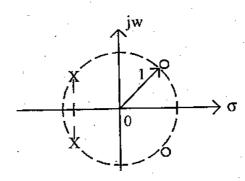
(3) static electricity from friction

(4) insulation breakdown

The relation AD-BC=1 where A, B, C and D are the elements of a transmission matrix of a network is valied for

- (1) any type of network
- (2) passive but not reciprocal network
- (3) passive and reciprocal network
- (4) both active and passive network

6 The pole-zero pattern shown in the given figure is for



- (1) a low-pass filter
- (2) a high-pass filter
- (3) a band-pass filter
- (4) an all-pass filter

7	Frequency response of the function	$T(s) = \frac{s}{s}$	$\frac{+1}{+2}$ exhibits a maximum	n phase
	at a frequency (in radian/sec)	J	· -	
			1	
	(1) 0	(2)	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	
		(4)	•	·
	(3) $\sqrt{2}$	(4)	Ð	,
_	TIL	I branches	with different voltage	sources
8 `	The common voltage across paralle can be determined by	i branches	will different voltage	
	(1) Superposition theorem	(2)	Thevenin's theorem	
	(3) Norton's theorem	(4)	Millman's theorem	
	(5) 110110110 1110111111			
9	IC 741 operational amplifier has	typical g	ain of	•
	(1) 110 dB	(2)	100 dB	
	(3) 106 dB	(4)	90 dB	
10	The output waveform of phase L	ocked Lo	oop 566 is	
	(1) Square and triangular			
	(2) Square and sine wave			
	(3) Triangular and sine wave			
-	(4) None of the above	٠		
11	The basic important blocks of IC	555 tim	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	(1) Voltage source	(2)	Flip-flop	
	(3) Resistors	(4)	Switch	
	•			
12	Which of the following system i			
	(1) Log amplifier	(2)	I to V converter	07
	(3) V to I converter	(4)	All of the above	ŃZ
				wafar is
13	The technique used to produce	_		water is 07
	(1) Photolithography	(2)	Oxidation	ŃZ
•	(3) Diffusion	(4)	epitaxy	
	ment in a court of many about	in in +	mittad by	07
14	Picture information in TV signal		FM	1 7
	(1) AM	(2)		
	(3) PAM	(4)	1 0141	07
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クチ	15	The dominant mode	in a cylindrical wav	eguide is
		(1) TM_{11}	(2)	TE ₁₁
		(3) TE_{01}	(4)	TEM ₁₁
クチ		••		••
Ó 7	16	The colour TV syste	em to be adopted in	India is
		(1) NTSC		•
ンナ		(2) SECAM		
07		(3) ₹, PAL-B		
ノエ		(4) CCIR		
"				
	17	Antenna commonly i	used for microwave 1	inks are
		(1) loop antenna		
		(2) log-periodic an	tenna	
		(3) parabolic anten	na	

- (4) rhombic antenna
- 18 Crystals used in oscillator circuits for the purpose of stabilizing frequency are made of
 - (1) quartz
 - (2) silicon
 - (3) germanium
 - (4) some other semiconductor material
- 19 A pre-emphasis circuit provides extra noise immunity by
 - (1) Boosting the bass frequencies
 - (2) Amplifying the higher audio frequencies
 - (3) Pre-amplifying the whole audio band
 - (4) Convertig PM to FM
- 20 Short circuited stubs are preferred to open-circuited stubs because the latter are
 - (1) more difficult to make and connect
 - (2) made of a transmission line with a different Z_0
 - (3) liable to radiate
 - (4) incapable of giving a full range of reactance

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21	One of the main function of the RF amplifier stage in a super-hetrodyne receiver is to						
	 provide improved tracking permit better adjacent channel rejection 						
	(4) improve image signal rejection						
22	The uplink and downlink frequencies are made different in satellite links to						
22							
	(3) reduce antenna size						
	(4) increase solar panel size						
23	The number of frames per second in our TV system is						
23							
•	(3) 25 (4) 30						
24	Geo-stationary satellite is locted above earth's surface at a height of						
24	(1) 6000 kms (2) 36000 kms						
	(3) 3600 kms (4) None of these						
25	In a PCM system, non-uniform quantization leads to						
23	(1) reduce bandwidth						
	(3) increased SNR for low level signals						
	(4) increased SNR for high level signals						
26	20 dB/deade corresponds to						
26							
	(3) 9 dB/octave (4) 20 dB/octave						
	A second order differential equation is given by $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dx}{dt} + 7x = 7y$						
27	A second order differential equation is given by $\frac{dt^2}{dt} + 3\frac{dt}{dt} + 7x = 7y$	07					
	the undamped natural frequency (rad/sec) and damping ratio are						
		0/					
	(3) 1, $\sqrt{7}$ (4) $\sqrt{7}$, 0.94	07					
	$K \cdot \overline{ ho}^{ST}$						
28	For a closed loop system whose transfer function is $G(s)H(s) = \frac{K \cdot \overline{e}^{sT}}{s(s+1)}$,	07					
	determine the maximum value of the gain 'K' for stability	07					
	(1) $-1/T < K > 1/T$ (2) $K = 1/T$						
	(3) $K > 1/T$ (4) $0 < K < 1/T$	07					
	A MARINA ACID INC.						
07	/MSEL22_A] 5 [Contd						

In the root locus for open loop transfer function $G(s)H(s) = \frac{k(s+6)}{(s+3)(s+5)}$, the break away and break in points are located respectively at -2.47 and -3.77(2) -2 and -1-7.73 and -4.27 -4.27 and -7.73The main draw-back of a feedback system is inefficiency (2) inaccuracy (1) instability (4)insensitivity (3) The principles of homogeneity and superposition can be applied to 31 linear time-invarient systems (1) linear time varient systems (2) nonlinear time invarient systems (3) nonlinear time varient systems (4)

32 The rise time t_r for a type-I second order system equals

(1)
$$\frac{\pi - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-\delta^2}}{\delta}\right)}{w_n \cdot \sqrt{1-\delta^2}}$$
 (2)
$$\frac{\pi - 1}{w_n \cdot \sqrt{1-\delta^2}}$$

(3)
$$\frac{\pi - \cos^{-1} \delta}{w_n \sqrt{1 - \delta^2}}$$
 (4) $\frac{\tan^{-1} \left(\sqrt{1 - \delta^2 / \delta} \right)}{w_n \sqrt{1 - \delta^2}}$

- 33 Which of the following system is generally preferred
 - (1) underdamped

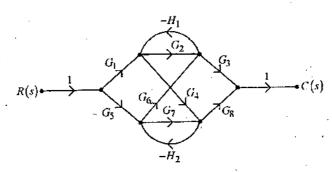
- (2) overdamped
- (3) critically damped
- (4) oscillatory
- 34 Transfer function of a system is $\frac{100(1+0.25s)}{(1+0.5s)}$. The corner frequencies will be
 - (1) -4 and -2

(2) 4 and 2

(3) 0.25 and 0.5

(4) -0.25 and -0.5

35 In the case of the signal flow graph shown in figure, the number of forward paths and the individual loops will be respectively



(1) 4 and 2

(2) 5 and 3

(3) 6 and 2

- (4) 6 and 3
- 36 The wave radiated by a helical antenna is
 - (1) linearly polarised
- (2) right circularly polarised
- (3) left circularly polarised
- (4) elliptically polarised
- Gauss law relates the electric field intensity \vec{E} with the volume charge density 'p'
 - $(1) \quad \nabla \times \overrightarrow{E} = \varepsilon_0 \cdot \rho$

 $(2) \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \varepsilon_0 \cdot \rho$

(3) $\nabla \times \overrightarrow{E} = \rho/\epsilon_0$

- $(4) \quad \nabla \cdot \overrightarrow{E} = \rho / \varepsilon_0$
- 38 The input impedance of a $\lambda/8$ long short-circuited section of a lossless transmission line is
 - (1) Zero

(2) inductive

(3) capacitive

- (4) infinite
- A generator of $50\,\Omega$ internal impedance and operating at 16 Hz feeds a $75\,\Omega$ load via a coaxial line of characteristic impedance $50\,\Omega$. The voltage standing wave ratio on the feed line is

(1) 0.5

(2) 1.5

(3) 2.5

(4) 1.75

- The input impedance of short-circuited lossless line of length less than a OF quarter wavelength is
 - (1) purely resistive

- (2) purely inductive
- (3) purely capacitive
- (4) complex

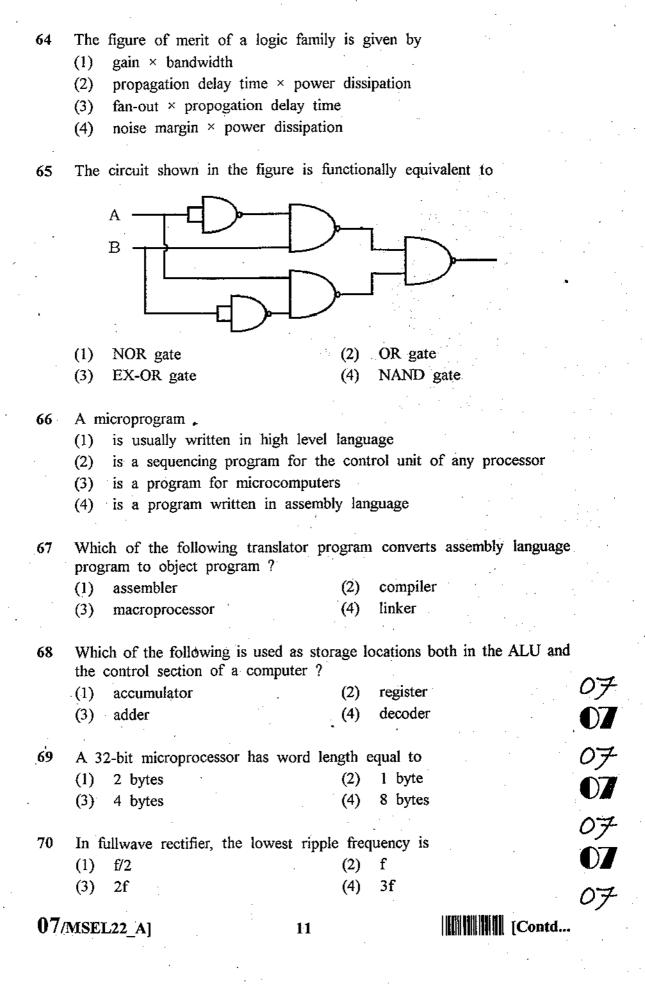
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A digital voltmeter has read-out range from 0 to 9999 counts when full scale rading is 9.999 V, the resolution of the full scale reading is (1)0.001 (2) 1000 (3) 2 digit (4) 1 mV 07 In a setup for the determination of self capacitance of a coil, the standard variable capacitor has value of 460 pF at 2 MHz and a value of 100 pF at 4 MHz. The coil seft capacitance is (1) 2 pF (2)20 pF . (3) 60 pF (4) 200 pF The percentage limiting error, in the case of an instrument reading of 8.3V with a 0 to 150 V having a guaranteed accuracy of 1% full scale reading is (I) 1.807% 0.181% (3) 18.07% (4) 0.0018% The current flowing through the resistor 'R' is as shown in figure. The computed value of power is I = 2 + 0.02A $R = 100 \pm 0.2 \Omega$ $400 \pm 0.42 \text{ W}$ (2) $400 \pm 4.60 \text{ W}$ (3) $400 \pm 8.8 \text{ W}$ (4) 400 ± 10.65 W Thermistors are made of 45 (1). pure metals (2) pure insulators sintered mixtures of metallic oxides (4) pure semiconductor The working principle of gauge is based on 46 combustibility of the medium (1) thermal conductivity of the medium (2) (3) humidity of the medium electrical conductivity of the medium (4) The piezoelectric crystal voltage sensitivity is defined as 47 Voltage developed per unit stress (1) (2) field developed per unit stress voltage developed per unit force (3) (4) field developed per unit force 07/MSEL22_A] [Contd... 8

(1) one electron gun (2) two electron gun (3) one electron gun and one two-pole switch (4) two electron gun and one two pole switch The resolution of N-bit system D/A converter is (1) 1/2N (2) 1/(2N-1) (3) 2N-1 (4) 2N 1 A PIN diode is suitable for use as a (1) microwave switch (2) microwave detector (3) microwave mixer diode (4) none of the above 2 A ferrite is (1) a non-conductor with magnetic properties (2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields 3 Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation (5) Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm		e most useful transducer for dis sitivity, linearity and resolution is	placement sensing with excellent
A dual-trace CRO has (1) one electron gun (2) two electron gun and one two-pole switch (4) two electron gun and one two pole switch The resolution of N-bit system D/A converter is (1) 1/2 ^N (2) 1/(2 ^N -1) (3) 2 ^N -1 (4) 2 ^N A PIN diode is suitable for use as a (1) microwave switch (2) microwave detector (3) microwave mixer diode (4) none of the above A ferrite is (1) a non-conductor with magnetic properties (2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation 4 Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm	(1)	an incremental encoder	(2) an absolute encoder
(1) one electron gun (2) two electron gun (3) one electron gun and one two-pole switch (4) two electron gun and one two pole switch The resolution of N-bit system D/A converter is (1) 1/2 ^N (2) 1/(2 ^N -1) (3) 2 ^N -1 (4) 2 ^N A PIN diode is suitable for use as a (1) microwave switch (2) microwave detector (3) microwave mixer diode (4) none of the above A ferrite is (1) a non-conductor with magnetic properties (2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation (5) Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm	(3)	a LVDT	(4) a strain gauge
(2) two electron gun (3) one electron gun and one two-pole switch (4) two electron gun and one two pole switch The resolution of N-bit system D/A converter is (1) 1/2N (2) 1/(2N-1) (3) 2N-1 (4) 2N 1 A PIN diode is suitable for use as a (1) microwave switch (2) microwave detector (3) microwave mixer diode (4) none of the above 2 A ferrite is (1) a non-conductor with magnetic properties (2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields 3 Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation (5) Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm	49 A		
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(4) two electron gun and one two pole switch The resolution of N-bit system D/A converter is (1) 1/2 ^N (2) 1/(2 ^N -1) (3) 2 ^N -1 A PIN diode is suitable for use as a (1) microwave switch (2) microwave detector (3) microwave mixer diode A ferrite is (1) a non-conductor with magnetic properties (2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation (5) Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop	(2)	Ť	
The resolution of N-bit system D/A converter is (1) 1/2 ^N (2) 1/(2 ^N -1) (3) 2 ^N -1 (4) 2 ^N A PIN diode is suitable for use as a (1) microwave switch (2) microwave detector (3) microwave mixer diode (4) none of the above A ferrite is (1) a non-conductor with magnetic properties (2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation 4 Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm	(3)	one electron gun and one two-p	oole switch
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(3) 2N-1 (4) 2N 1 A PIN diode is suitable for use as a (1) microwave switch (2) microwave detector (3) microwave mixer diode (4) none of the above 2 A ferrite is (1) a non-conductor with magnetic properties (2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields 3 Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation 4 Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm	50 Th	e resolution of N-bit system D/A	converter is .
1 A PIN diode is suitable for use as a (1) microwave switch (2) microwave detector (3) microwave mixer diode (4) none of the above 2 A ferrite is (1) a non-conductor with magnetic properties (2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields 3 Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation (5) Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm	(1)	1/2 ^N	$(2) 1/(2^{N}-1)$
(1) microwave switch (2) microwave detector (3) microwave mixer diode (4) none of the above 2 A ferrite is (1) a non-conductor with magnetic properties (2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields 3 Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation 4 Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm 5 Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop	(3)	2 ^N -1	$(4) 2^{\mathbf{N}}$
(1) microwave switch (2) microwave detector (3) microwave mixer diode (4) none of the above 2 A ferrite is (1) a non-conductor with magnetic properties (2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields 3 Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation 4 Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm 5 Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop			
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2 A ferrite is (1) a non-conductor with magnetic properties (2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields 3 Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation 4 Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm	(1)	microwave switch	(2) microwave detector
(1) a non-conductor with magnetic properties (2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields 3 Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation 4 Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm	(3)	microwave mixer diode	(4) none of the above
(1) a non-conductor with magnetic properties (2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields 3 Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation 4 Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm		•	•
(2) a microwave semiconductor (3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields 3 Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation 4 Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm	52 A	ferrite is	
(3) an inter-metallic compound with particular good conductivity (4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields 3 Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation 4 Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm	(1)	a non-conductor with magnetic	properties
(4) an insulator which heavily attenuates magnetic fields Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop	(2)	a microwave semiconductor	
3 Klystron operates on the principle of (1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation 4 Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop	(3)	an inter-metallic compound with	particular good conductivity
(1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop	(4)	an insulator which heavily atter	uates magnetic fields
(1) amplitude modulation (2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop			
(2) frequency modulation (3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop	53 Kl	ystron operates on the principle of	•
(3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation 4 Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop	(1)	amplitude modulation	
(3) pulse modulation (4) velocity modulation 4 Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop		-	
(4) velocity modulation Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop	` '		•
Typical material thickness in micro-strip is (1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop			
(1) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm (2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm (3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop	()		1
(3) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm (4) 1 mm to 5 mm Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop	54 Ty	pical material thickness in micro-s	trip is
5 Which of the following flip-flops is used as universal flip-flop	(1)) 0.001 mm to 0.01 mm	(2) 0.01 mm to 0.1 mm
	(3)) 0.1 mm to 1.5 mm	(4) 1 mm to 5 mm
	55 W	hich of the following flip-flops is	used as universal flip-flop
(1) H3 IIIp-H0p (2) D IIIp-H0p	(1)		(2) D flip-flop
(3) RS flip-flop (4) T flip-flop		• -	• •
()	(3.	,	

	U7/I	MSEL	.22_A]		10 .			Contd
•				·	(4)	5		•
		(1) (3)	2 4		(2)	3.		
		EA-	OR gate?				5 10 104	ii CU LIIG
	63	How	many minim	um number	of univesal	gates requi	res to rea	lize the
		(3)	ASCII code		(4)	Gray cod	e	
		(1)	Binary code		(2)	Excess-3		
		simp	ch code is us lification ?					
•	62	Whi	ch code is us	ad to man t	ha dia:4-1 d.			
		(4)	a low input	impedance a	as well as o	utput impe	dance	
		(3)		impedance a				
		(2)		t as well as		_	· ·	×
		(1)	a high input	t impedance	and a low	output imp	edance	
	61	A b	uffer is a dev	vice that has	-			••
		(7)						
	•	(4)	Encoder circ	•	1			
		(3)	combination	and the second second		- -		
		(1) (2)	synchronous asynchronou		• •			
	60		e condition a	- ·	ın			
	∠ ∩ :	D	د - خطالسمور م	1				
		(4)	rectangular	output regard	dless of the	input wave	eform	
		(3)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	out for the ti		_		
		(2)		output when			ŕ	٠
		(1)		output when		-	l [.]	•
	59	A s	schmitt trigger	is a digital	circuit that	produces		
-		(-)	TOUI		(+)	SIV		
07	<u>.</u>	(1)	two four		(2) (4)			
	58		number of f	full adders in	-		will be	
407	-						•	
07	<u>.</u>	(3)	CMOS		(4)	ECL		•
07		(1)	TTL		(2)	_		
07	_ ·57	Wh	ich logic fam	ily is the fa	stest logic is	ı all logic	families ?	
^~	•	(3)	12	•	(4)	16		
07	7	(1)	6		(2)	8		
9								

How many lines are there in address bus of 8085 microprocessor ?



71 The snubber circuit for an SCR is required as a protection against breakdown due to

(1) Low voltage

Oチ (2) High voltage
(3) rate of change of applied forward voltage

(4) rate of change of current

07 72 Bootstrap voltage sweep generator uses

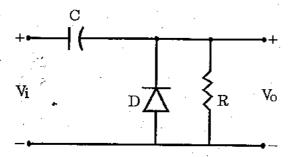
(1) negative feedback

(2) positive feedback

07 (3) both negative and positive feedbacks simultaneously

(4) no feedback

73 The circuit shown in the figure is a



(1) positive clamper

(2) negative clamper

(3) positive clipper

(4) negative clipper

74 A power transistor used in a class A amplifier has zero signal power dissipation of 10 Watts. Calculate collector efficiency

(1) 60%

(2) 30%

(3) 90%

(4) 40%

A silicon wafer is doped with phosphorus of concentration 10^{13} atoms/cm³. If all the donor atoms are active, what is its resistivity at room temperature? The electron mobility is 1200 cm²/volt-sec charge on the electron is 1.6×10^{-19} coulomb

(1) 3.2 Ω -cm

(2) $9.2 \times 10^2 \ \Omega - cm$

(3) $7.2 \times 10^5 \ \Omega - cm$

(4) $5.2 \times 10^2 \ \Omega - cm$

76 The distortion in an amplifier is found to be 3%, when the feedback ratio of negative feedback amplifier is 0.04. When the feedback is removed, the distortion becomes 15%. Find open and closed loop gain

(1) 0.2

(2) 20

(3) 50

(4) 100

77 The ratio of the parallel to series resonant frequencies of crystal is approximately given by:

Where $C_m =$ mounting capacitance

 $(1) \quad \frac{f_p}{f_s} \approx 1 + \frac{C}{2C_m}$

 $(2) \quad \frac{f_p}{f_s} \approx 1 + \sqrt{\frac{C}{2C_m}}$

 $(3) \quad \frac{f_p}{f_s} \approx \frac{C}{2C_m}$

- $(4) \quad \frac{f_p}{f_s} \approx \sqrt{\frac{C}{2C_m}}$
- 78 Short circuit CE current gain of transistor is 25 at a frequency of 2MHz if $f_{\rm B} = 200$ KHz, calculate $h_{\rm fe}$
 - (1) 50 MHz

(2) 100 MHz

(3) 250 MHz

- (4) 25 MHz
- 79 The bandwidth for double tuned amplifier is 20 KHz. Calculate the bandwidth if such three stages are cascaded
 - (1) 7.14 KHz

(2) 14.28 KHz

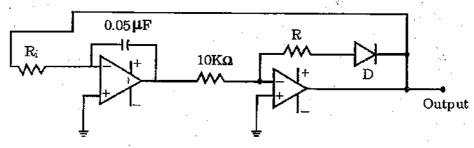
(3) 21.42 KHz

- (4) 28.56 KHz
- 80 For a transformer, the load connected to the secondary has an impedance of 8Ω . Its reflected impedance on primary is observed to be 648 Ω . Calculate the turn ratio.
 - (1) . 1:9

(2) 9 : 1

(3) 1:-19

- (4) 19:1
- 81 The op-amp based circuit shown in figure is used as a



67

- (1) square wave generator
- (2) symmetrical triangular wave generator
- (3) phase shifter circuit
- (4) differential amplifier circuit

- 07
- Ö
- 82 In ideal op-amp the current through the virtual ground is
 - $(1) \quad 1 \quad A$

Zero

- (2) 10 A
- (4) infinity

07

(3)

07	83		ich of the racteristics	following	devices	does	not have	negative	resistance
07		(1)	UJT			(2)	Tunnel	diode	
		(3)	SCR		-	(4)	FET		
07	-	` '							ı
07	84	Ava	ilanche break	down in a	semicor	ductor	diode oc	curs when	
		(1)	the potent	ial barrier	is reduce	d to ze	ero		
07		(2)	forward co	urrent exce	eds a ce	rtain va	lue		
07		(3)	forward b	ias exceeds	a certai	n value	; · ,		
		(4)	reverse bia	as exceeds	a certain	ı value			
07								•	
	85		emonic code		able nam				
		(1)		language		(2)		embly lang	uage
		(3)	a high-lev	el language	•	(4)	all of	these	•
	86	Slov	west sorting	procedure	is		٠.		
		(1)	quick sort	•		(2)	heap so	ort	
		(3)	shell sort			(4)	bubble		
		` '				` '			:
	87	C p	programming ects such as	language	provides	operati	ons which	ch deal dir	ectly with
		(1)	strings and	sets					
		(2)	lists and a	rrays					
		(3)	characters,	integers a	nd floatir	ig poin	t number	S	
		(4)	all of thes	e.					
									·.
	88	Ар	ower MOSF	ET is				•	
	•	(1)	voltage co	ntrolled de	vice				
		(2)	current con						
		(3).	ratio of rip	ple of fre	quency to	line f	requency	is higher	
		(4)	peak invers	se voltage	across th	e diode	is lowe	ir	•
				. ·					•
	89 .	1000	turn-off time C will be	e of a thyr	istor is 3	0 μ sec	at 50°C	. Its turn-c	off time at
	-	(1)	same			(2)	15 μ se	c	
		(3)	60 μ sec			(4)	100 μs	ec	
			4.**						
	90	A si	ngle-phase or	ne pulse co	ntrolled o	ircuit h	as resista	nce and co	unter emf
		ioaq	and 400 sin	314 t as	the source	e volta	ge for a	load count	er emf of
		200	v, the range	e of firing	angle co	ntrol w	ill be		•
		(1)	30° to 150°		•	(2)	30° to	180°	
	-	(3)	60° to 120°	Þ	•	(4)	60° to	180°	,
		-							
٠.	07/N	MSEL	.22_A]	•	14				[Contd

91	(1) odd harmonics(3) cosine terms	(2) even harmonics (4) sine terms	
92	The auto correlation function of an (1) no symmetry (3) odd symmetry	energy signal has (2) conjugate symmetry (4) even symmetry	
93	The type of modulation used with d (1) PSK (3) FSK	irect sequence spread spectrum (2) ASK (4) MSK	
94	For a DPSK scheme, the bit error p	probability is given by	
	$(1) \frac{1}{2} erfc \sqrt{\frac{Eb}{2000}}$	$(2) \frac{1}{2} erfc \frac{Eb}{2000}$:
	$(3) \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{Eb}{No}\right)$	$(4) \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{Eb}{2000}\right)$	
95	Granular noise is associated with (1) PCM (3) DM	(2) DPCM (4) QAM	
96	A communication channel with AWGN of 15. Its channel capacity is (1) 1.6 kbps (3) 32 kbps	N has a BW of 4 KHz and an SNR (2) 16 kbps (4) 456 kbps	
97	A 10 kW carrier is sinusoidally modu to a modulation index of 30% and 4 power is	0% respectively. The total radiated	
	(1) 11.25 kW (3) 15 kW	(2) 12.5 kW (4) 17 kW	
98	Companding is used (1) to overcome quantizing noise in (2) in PCM, transmitters, to allow (3) to protect small signals in PCM (4) in PCM receiver, to overcome	amplitude limiting in the receivers I from quantizing distortion	07 07
99	Consider the signal X _a (t)=10 cos 200 sampled. Determine the nyquist rate (1) 4 kHz (3) 10 kHz	0 πt + 5 cos 10000 πt is to be of this signal is (2) 20 kHz (4) 5 kHz	07 07
100	Using Z-transform method obtain impu		07
	by $Y(n) = 2.5 Y (n-1) + X(n)$ (1) $h(n) = (25)^n u(n)$	(2) $h(n) = (2.5)^n u(n)$	07
	(3) $h(n) = (0.25)^n u(n)$	(4) $h(n) = 2^n u(n-1)$	07
07/	MSEL22_A] 15	[Contd	-/





