

GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC, AMRAVATI.

(An Autonomous Institute of Govt. of Maharashtra)

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATION ENGG.

Sample MCQs

Course Code EC3901-Basic Electronics

1.A transistor is.....operated device

- A. Current**
- B. Voltage**
- C. Both current and voltage**
- D. None**

Ans: A

2.what is the efficiency of a full wave rectifier....

- A. 40.6%**
- B. 50%**
- C. 81.2%**
- D. None**

Ans: C

3.Thermal runaway occurs when....

- A. Collector is reverse biased**
- B. Transistor is not biased**
- C. Emitter is reverse biased**
- D. None**

Ans: B

4.zener diode is mostly used as ...

- A. Current regulator**
- B. Voltage regulator**
- C. LED**
- D. None**

Ans : B

5.output impedance of transistor is...

- A. High**
- B. Zero**
- C. Low**
- D. Very low**

And : A

6.class power amplifier uses ...transistors

- A. 2**
- B. 3**
- C. 1**
- D. None**

Ans : C

7.classpower amplifier has highest collector efficiency

- A. C**
- B. A**
- C. B**
- D. AB**

Ans : C

8.A pn junction diode haselectrode

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. None

Ans : B

9.The frequency response of transformer coupling is....

- A. Good
- B. Very good
- C. Excellent
- D. Poor

Ans : D

10.which of the following is an advantage of rc coupling. .

- A. Good impedance matching
- B. Economical
- C. High efficiency
- D. Frequency response

Ans : B

Course Code EC3902 -Applied Electronics

1. MOSFET is also known as---
- A. Insulated Gate MOSFET
 - B. Reverse MOSFET
 - C. Inverter
 - D. Converter

Ans- A

2. FET has ----- terminals.

- A. Drain, source, gate
- B. Emitter,gate,collector
- C. Base,emitter , collector
- D. None of above

Ans-A

3. Pn junction is used in

- A. Rectifier
- B. Amplifier
- C. Regulator
- D. None of above

Ans- A

4. Rectifier converts --to ---

- A. DC to AC
- B. AC to DC
- C. AC to AC
- D. DC to DC

Ans-B

5. The application of transistor ---

- A. Amplifier
- B. Oscillator
- C. Switch
- D. All of above

Ans- D

6. Zener diode are used as

- A. Switch
- B. Regulator
- C. Rectifier
- D. all of these

Ans -B

7. Efficiency of a centre tapped full wave rectifier is.....

- A. 50%
- B. 46%
- C. 70%
- D. 81.2%

Ans- D

8. Which rectifier requires four diode

- A. half wave rectifier
- B. voltage quadrupler
- C. full wave bridge rectifier
- D. voltage doublers

Ans- C

9. Multistage amplifier required to increase ----

- A. Gain
- B. I/P resistance
- C. O/P resistance
- D. None of above

Ans-A

10. The feedback in oscillator is

- A. Negative
- B. Positive
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of A&B

Ans- B

Course Code EC3903 Principles of Communication System

Q.1) Applications of Communication system are

- A. Satellite**
- B. TV broadcast**
- C. Radar**
- D. All of above**

Ans: D

Q.2) Transmitter is used

- A. To transmit signal**
- B. To receive signal**
- C. Both A and B**
- D. None of above**

Ans: A

Q.3)FM stands for
A.Filter modulation
B.Frequency modulation
C.Field modulation
D.None of above
Ans:B

Q.4)Sidebands carry
A.Information
B.Carrier
C.Both A and B
D.None of above
Ans:A

Q.5)MUF is
A.Minimum usable frequency
B.Maximum usable frequency
C.Medium usable frequency
D.None of above
Ans:B

Q.6)AM stands for
A.Amplitude modulation
B.Analog modulation
C.Analog multiplexer
D.None of above
Ans:A

Q.7)Radio _____ is the behavior of radio waves as they travel.
A.Reception
B.Propagation
C.Detection
D.None of above
Ans:B

Q.8)Types of sidebands are
A.SSB
B.DSB
C.VSB
D.All of above
Ans:D

Q.9)DSB-SC stands for
A.Double Sideband suppressed carrier
B.Double Sideband super carrier
C.Direct Sideband suppressed carrier
D.None of above
Ans:A

Q.10)In phase modulation _____ of carrier signals is varied.
A.frequency
B.phase
C.amplitude
D.None of above

Ans:B

Course Code EC3904 Circuit and network

Q1: An electric current of 5 A is the same as-----

- a) 5 J/C
- b) 5 V/C
- c) 5 C/sec
- d) 5 W/sec

Ans:c

2: Consider a circuit with two unequal resistances in parallel, then

- a) large current flows in large resistor
- b) current is same in both
- c) potential difference across each is same
- d) smaller resistance has smaller conductance

Ans:c

3: According to Kirchoff's voltage law, the algebraic sum of all IR drops and e.m.f. in any closed loop of a network is always

- a) Negative
- b) Positive
- c) Determined by battery e.m.f.
- d) Zero

Ans:d

4: A closed path made by several branches of the network is known as

- a) Branch
- b) Loop
- c) Circuit
- d) Junction

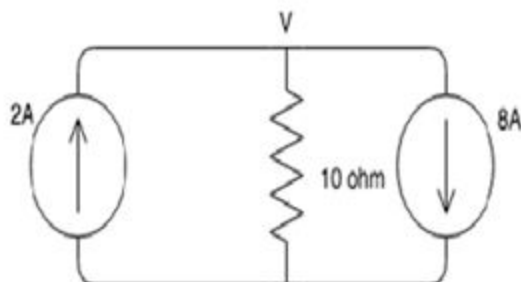
Ans:c

5: The relationship between branch (b), mesh (m) and junction (j) is

- a) $b = m + (j - 1)$
- b) $b = m + j$
- c) $m = b + j$
- d) $b = m - j$

Ans:a

6: Find the value of the node voltage V.



- a) -60V
- b) 60V
- c) 40V

d) -40V

Ans:a

Q7:The reference node is commonly called as ---

- a) The ground
- b) The mesh
- c) The current
- d) The resistors

Ans:a

Q8:Which condition is true at the resonance?

- a) $X_c > X_L$
- b) $X_c = X_L$
- c) $X_c < X_L$
- d) None of the above

Ans:b

Q9:With $Z = R + jX$, the maximum transfer of power occurs from generator to the load when ---

- a) $Z = R$
- b) $Z = jX$
- c) $Z = R - jX$
- d) $Z = R + jX$

Ans:c

Q10:Which among the following is regarded as short circuit forward transfer admittance?

- a) y_{11}
- b) y_{12}
- c) y_{21}
- d) y_{22}

Ans:c

Course Code EC3905 Electronic Measuring Instruments

Q1.The repeatability of the measurement is known as_____

- A.accuracy
- B.precision
- C.linearity

D.resolution

Ans:A

Q2.ADC is an example of__

- A.electrical instrument
- B.mechanical instrument
- C.electronic instrument
- D.none of the above

Ans:C

Q3.Ammeter is an example of__

- A.electrical instrument
- B.mechanical instrument
- C.electronic instrument
- D.none of the above

Ans:A

Q4.EMI stands for__

- A.Electrical measuring instrument
- B.Electronic Measuring instrument
- C.Energy meter instrument
- D.none of the above

Ans:B

Q5.To decay the oscillations means_____

- A.damping
- B.undamping
- C.underdamping
- D.none of the above

Ans:A

Q6.Standard value is also known as true value_____

- A.True
- B.False
- C.can't be answered
- D.None of the above

Ans: A

Q7.Unit of voltage is_____

- A.ampere
- B.volt
- C.joule
- D.watt

Ans:B

Q9.Watt is a unit of_____

- A.power
- B.energy
- C.voltage
- D.current

Ans:A

Q.10.The product of voltage and current is called_____

- A.energy

B.mass
C.current
D.power
Ans:D

Course Code EC3906 Electronic Circuit & Device

Q1 The more the resistors to a circuit, the

- a) lower the resistance
- b) higher the resistance
- c) same the resistance
- d) resistance may vary

Ans: b

Q2. The capacitance is a circuit component that oppose the change in circuit

- a) Current
- b) Voltage
- c) Impedance
- d) None of the above

Ans: b

Q3. The units for inductance is _____ and capacitance is _____

- a) Faraday, Henry
- b) Coulomb, Faraday
- c) Henry, Faraday
- d) Henry, Coulomb

Ans: c

Q4. The contact resistance of a manually operated switch is

- a) Zero
- b) Very high
- c) Very low
- d) None of the above

Ans: c

Q5. A light emitting diode is _____

- a) Heavily doped
- b) Lightly doped
- c) Intrinsic semiconductor
- d) Zener diode

Ans: a

Q6. The full form of LCD is

- a) Logical crystalline display
- b) Liquid crystalline display
- c) Logical crystal display
- d) Liquid crystal display

Ans: d

Q7. An IC has Size

- a) Very large
- b) Large
- c) Extremely small
- d) None of the above

Ans: c

Q8. ICs are generally made of

- a) Silicon
- b) Germanium
- c) Copper
- d) None of the above

Ans: a

Q9. Screen printing utilizes a _____ to control the location of the ink.

- a) Layer
- b) Mask
- c) Point
- d) Spot

Ans: b

Q10. Heat for the soldering process is supplied by.....

- a) Soldering iron
- b) Induction furnace
- c) Electric resistance method
- d) Any of the above

Ans: d

Course Code EC3907 Communication Engineering.

Q1:SWR stands for

- a) Standing wave ratio
- b) sliding wave ratio
- c) Slope wave ratio
- d) none of this

ans:a

Q2: transmission lines are

- a) Coaxial cable
- b) fiber cable
- c) transducer
- d) none of this

Ans:a

Q3:Antenna act as a

- a) Transducer
- b) Sensor
- c) both a&b
- d) None of this

ans: a

Q4:PAM stands for

- a) Pulse amplitude modulation

- b) pulse amplifier modulation
- c) pulse analog modulation
- d) none of this

ans :a

Q5: PCM stands for

- A) Pulse code modulation
- B) phase code modulation
- C) both a & b
- D) none of this

ans: A

Q6: PPM stands for

- A) Pulse position modulation
- B) phase position modulation
- C) both a&b
- D) None of this

ans:A

Q7: QPSK stands for

- A) Quadrature phase shift keying
- B) Quadrature pulse shift keying
- C) quad phase shift keying
- D) none of this

ans: A

Q8: BPSK stands for

- A) Binary phase shift keying
- B) binary pulse shift keying
- C) Both A & B
- D) none of this

ans:A

Q9: TDM stands for

- a) Time division multiplex
- b) time division multiplexing
- c) time division multiplexing
- d) none of this

Ans: b

Q10: VSB stands for

- a) Vestigial sideband transmission
- b) Vestigial side transmission
- c) both a & b
- d) none of this

ans: a

Course Code EC3908 Digital Techniques.

Q1: The addition of the binary numbers 11011011010 and 010100101 is

- a) 0111001000
- b) 1100110110
- c) 11101111111
- d) 10011010011

Ans:c

Q2: Perform multiplication of the binary numbers: $0010 \times 0001 = ?$

- a) 1010
- b) 1100

- c) 0010
- d) 0100

Ans:c

Q3: 1's complement of 101011 is _____

- a) 010100
- b) 1100
- c) 11010
- d) 11100

Ans:a

Q4: The Gray code for $(0010)_2$ is given by _____

- a) 0011
- b) 1010
- c) 1111
- d) 0010

Ans:a

Q5: Complement of the expression $A'B + CD'$ is _____

- a) $(A' + B)(C' + D)$
- b) $(A + B')(C' + D)$
- c) $(A' + B)(C' + D)$
- d) $(A + B')(C + D')$

Ans:b

Q6: Simplify $Y = AB' + (A' + B)C$

- a) $AB' + C$
- b) $AB + AC$
- c) $A'B + AC'$
- d) $AB + A$

Ans:a

Q7: The basic function of TTL gate is

- a) AND
- b) OR
- c) NOR
- d) NAND

Ans:d

Q8: A product term containing all K variables of the function in either complemented or uncomplemented form is called a _____

- a) Minterm
- b) Maxterm
- c) Midterm
- d) term

Ans:a

Q9: According to the property of minterm, how many combination will have value equal to 1 for K input variables?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

Ans:b

Q10: How many full adders are required to construct an m-bit parallel adder?

- a) $m/2$
- b) m
- c) $m-1$
- d) $m+1$

Ans:c

Course Code EC3910 Control System

Q1.Control systems are__

- A.LPF
- B.HPF
- C.APF
- D.BPF

Ans:A

Q2.The transfer function is the laplace transform of of_____responce of the system

- A.Step
- B.impulse
- c.Ramp
- D.parabolic

Ans:B

Q3.Human body is an example of ____

- A.open loop control system
- B.close loop control system
- C.control system
- D.Both A and C

Ans:D

Q4.A fan without regulator is an example of__

- A.open loop control system
- B.close loop control system
- C.control system
- D.None of the above

Ans:D

Q5.A fan with regulator is an example of ____

- A.open loop control system
- B.close loop control system
- C.control system
- D.None of the above

Q6.BDR standsfor_____

- A.block dismiss rotation
- B.block diagram reduction
- C.block diagram repetition
- D.none of the above

Ans:A

Q7.RH criterion is used for____

- A.Routh's hurwitz
- B.Ramp hurwitz
- C.Ray carrier host

D.none of the above

Ans:A

Q8.The system can be made stable by adding ____

A.poles

B.zeros

C.both A and B

D.none of the above

Ans:B

Q9.The repeated pole on the real axis gives-____

A.critically damped system

B.underdamped system

C.overdamped system

D.none of the above

Ans:A

Q10.Bode plot is used for____

A.frequency domain analysis

B.time domain analysis

C.both A and B

D.none of the above

Course Code EC3911 Advance Communication System.

Q.1)Eco is.....

A.transmitted signal

B.modulated signal

C.demodulated signal

D.reflected signal

ANSWER: D

Q.2)IEEE has defined the specifications for a wireless LAN, called _____, which covers the physical and data link layers.

A.IEEE 802.3

B.IEEE 802.5

C.IEEE 802.11

D.IEEE 802.2

ANSWER: C

Q.3) A term that refers to the way in which the nodes of a network are linked together.

A.Network

B.Topology

C.Connection

D.Interconnectivity

Answer:B

Q.4)Batteries are used to power all satellite subsystems

A.at all times

B.only during emergencies

C.during eclipse periods

D.to give the solar arrays a rest

Answer: C

Q.5) A satellite position is measured by its _____ angle with respect to the horizon.

- A. azimuth
- B. depression
- C. elevation
- D. critical

Answer: C

Q.6) The _____ angle measures the satellite position clockwise from the direction of true north.

- A. azimuth
- B. elevation
- C. depression
- D. critical

Answer: A

Q.7) Centre excited hexagonal cells use

- A. Sectorized directional antennas
- B. Omni directional antennas
- C. Yagi uda antennas
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

Q.8) The advantage of using frequency reuse is

- A. Increased capacity
- B. Limited spectrum is required
- C. Same spectrum may be allocated to other network
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

Q.9) While handoffs, the termination of call may be avoided by

- A. Providing Guard channel
- B. Queuing of handoffs
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

Q.10) Interference in frequency bands may lead to

- A. Cross talk
- B. Missed calls
- C. Blocked calls
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

Course Code EC5961 Microwave

Q.1: Frequency range of microwave is---

- a. 0.3 to 30 kHz

- b. 0.3 to 30 MHz
- c. 0.3 to 30 GHz
- d. 0.3 to 30 THz

Ans:c

Q.2: Ruby material is....

- a) Ge
- b) Cu
- c) Si
- d) P

Ans: C

Q.3: Dimensions of waveguides depend on....

- a) Frequency
- b) Power
- c) Impedance
- d) None

Ans: a

Q.4: The function of focusing electrodes is....

- a) To focus the electrons
- b) To bunch the electrons
- c) To scatter the electrons
- d) None

Ans: a

Q.5: The function of the electron gun in TWT is.....

- a) To generate the beam of electron
- b) To focus electron
- c) To bunch the electron
- d) None

Ans: a

Q.6: In bolometeris used

- a) Wheatstone's bridge
- b) Weins bridge
- c) simple bridge
- d) None

Ans:a

Q.7: why junction circulator hasports

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

Ans:c

Q.8: Types Of coupling are...

- a) Slot
- b) Probe
- c) Loop
- d) All above

Ans: d

Q.9: Types of planar transmission line are..

- a) Strip line
- b) Micro strips
- c) Slot lines
- d) All of above

Ans: d

Q.10: Directional coupler.....

- a) Divides the signal

- b) Multiply the signal
- c) Add the signal
- d) All of the above

Course Code EC5962 Linear Integrated Circuit

Q1.Op-amp stands for___

- A.operational amplifier
- B.operating amplifier
- C.operation amplifier
- D.none of the above

Ans:A

Q2.LIC stands for___

- A.linear integrated circuit
- B.linear integration circuit
- C.linearity integrated circuit
- D.none

Ans:A

Q3.Which of the Following is op amp IC?

- A.555
- B.741
- C.565
- D.656

Ans:B

Q4.Bi-Stable multivibrator has___

- A.Two stable state
- B.one stable state
- C.three stable state
- D.four stable state

Q5. Schmitt trigger converts all the waveforms into___

- A.triangular wave
- B.sinusoidal wave
- C.square wave
- D.none

Ans:C

Q6.0.63RC is the time constant of Which of the following Multivibrator?

- A.bistable
- B.monostable
- C.astable
- D.none

Ans:A

Q7 Gain of unity gain amplifier is_

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4

Ans:A

Q.8 Negative feedback_____ the gain.

- A.increases
- B.decreases
- C.neither A nor B
- D.none of the above

Ans:B

Q9.Positive feedback gives_____

- A.Oscillations
- B.stable output
- C.both A & B
- D.none of the above

Ans:A

Q10.The output of IC 7805 is _____

- A.+5V
- B.-5V
- C.+8V
- D.-8V

Course Code EC5963 MID

Q.1 The software tool used to write/edit program is _____

- A. Editor
- B. Linker
- C. Loader
- D. Compiler

Ans- A

Q.2 Which register is used to point to the stack memory.?

- A. Program Counter
- B. Stack Pointer
- C. Instruction Pointer
- D. None of the above

Ans- B

Q.3 8085 IC has _____ pins

- A. 14

- B. 16
- C. 40
- D. 32

Ans- C

Q.4 The register used to indicate different flags is _____

- A. PC
- B. SP
- C. PSW
- D. None of the above

Ans- C

Q.5 8085 has ____ Interrupts excluding RESET

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 9
- D. 12

Ans- B

Q.6 To address 8K RAM/ROM , total ____ adresse lines are required.

- A. 8
- B. 10
- C. 7
- D. 13

Ans- D

Q.7 8085 has _____ memory to store program and data

- A. Same
- B. Different
- C. Same or different
- D. None of the above

Ans- A

Q.8 The instructions used for serial Communication in 8085 is _____

- A. RIM
- B. SIM
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

Ans- C

Q.9 8085 is a ____ bit Microprocessor.

- A. 16
- B. 4
- C. 32
- D. 8

Ans- D

Q.10 MVI A,05H is an example of _____ addressing mode.

- A. Register
- B. Immediate
- C. Index
- D. None of the above

Ans- B

Course Code EC5964 Microcontroller And Applications

Q1 Main application of microcontroller is in

- A. Desktop PC
- B Embedded system
- C Teleprinter
- D None of the Above

Ans B

Q2 8051 is

- A RISC based
- B CISC based
- C both RISC AND CISC
- D None of the above

Ans B

Q3 8051 has total ----- register banks

- A 2
- B 3
- C 4
- D 5

Ans C

Q4 Application of PSEN pin is, to

- A Enable external memory
- B internal memory
- C Read data from RAM
- D Power saving

Ans A

Q5 Boolean processor in microcontroller performs

- A set bit
- B Complement bit
- C Clear bit
- D All of the Above

Ans D

Q6 Commands used for off-chip data by data pointer are

- A MOVX and MOVC
- B MOVIES and MOVIE
- C MOV and MOVA
- D MOVR1, MOVR2

Ans A

Q7 _____ is not the standard baud rate used for serial Communication in 8051

- A 2000
- B 2400
- C 4800
- D 9600

Ans A

Q8 Seven segment display has _____ LED's

A 8
B 12
C 5
D 15
Ans A

Q9 Bit used to enable the TxD/RxD interrupt is

A IE.D5
B IE.D2
C IE.D3
D IE.D4
Ans D

Q10 8086 is a _____ bit Microprocessor.

A 16
B 8
C 32
D None of the above
Ans A

Course Code EC5965 Power electronics

1 PUT have junction

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) Nonn

And:c

2.Gto is ----- device

- A) Current control
- B) Voltage control
- C) Power control
- D) All of the above

Ans: current control

3 SCR protection circuit consists of

- A) Zener diode
- B) Fuse
- C) L and c
- D) All of the above

Ans : D

4.zener diode use for SCR protections

- A) Over voltage
- B) Over current
- C) Both a and b
- D) None

Ans: over voltage

5. Function of freewheel diode in rectifier

- A) Bypass load current
- B) Pass out put
- C) Reject load
- D) None

Ans: A

6 if load is inductive then freewheeling diode use in rectifier

- A) Half wave control rectifier**
- B) Full wave control rectifier**
- C) Both a and b**
- D) None**

Ans:c

7. In SCR when anode current reduce below the holding of SCR then it ---

- A) Turn on**
- B) Turn off**
- C) Power off**
- D) Power on**

Ans : b

8 Natural commutation method have type

- A) Class a**
- B) Class b**
- C) Class c**
- D) None**

Ans : none

9 pick up wrong components use fan speed regulator circuit

- A) R and c**
- B) Triac**
- C) Diac**
- D) None**

Ans : none

10 UPS system have type

- A) On line Ups**
- B) Off line ups**
- C) Both a and b**
- D) None**

Ans b

Course Code EC5966 Fiber Optics Communication

Q.1.Optical cable is used for

- A.To carry light signal**
- B.To carry electric signal**
- C.To carry electromagnetic wave**
- D.None of the above**

Ans:A

Q.2.Types of bending losses are

- A.Microbending**
- B.Macro bending**
- C.Both A and B**
- D.None of the above**

Ans:C

Q.3.Which are the types of Multimode?

- A.Step index
- B.Graded index
- C.Both A and B
- D.None of the above

Ans:C

Q.4.Reflection is

- A.Return of light from a surface
- B.Change in path of light when it is going from one medium to another.
- C.The spreading of waves around obstacles.
- D.None of the above

Ans:A

Q.5.Refraction is

- A.Return of light from a surface
- B.Change in path of light when it is going from one medium to another.
- C.The spreading of waves around obstacles.
- D.None of the above

Ans:B

Q.6.Defraction is

- A.Return of light from a surface
- B.Change in path of light when it is going from one medium to another.
- C.The spreading of waves around obstacles.
- D.None of the above

Ans:C

Q.7)Modal noise is

- A.Interaction between fiber and connectors
- B.Occur in coaxial cable
- C.Interaction between copper conductor and light
- D.None of the above

Ans:A

Q.8)LED stands for

- A.Light emission diode
- B.Light emitting diode
- C.Line emission diode
- D.None of the above

Ans:B

Q.8)Photodiode is used

- A.To convert light beam into electrical signal
- B.To convert electrical signal to light beam
- C.To convert light beam into sound wave
- D.None of the above

Ans:A

Q.9)Absorption is related to

- A.LED
- B.LASER
- C.Both A and B
- D.None of the above

Ans:C

Q.10) _____ is the process of elements releasing different photons.

- A. Emission
- B. Absorption
- C. Stimulation
- D. None of the above

Ans: A

Course Code EC5972 Digital Communication

Q1:- Information signal is ---

- a) Baseband signal
- b) passband signal
- c) both a & b
- d) None of this

Ans: a

Q2: Modulated signal is----

- a) Baseband signal
- b) Passband signal
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of this

Ans: b

Q3: sampling theorem states that

- a) $f_s \geq 2f_m$
- b) $f_s = 2f_m$
- c) $f_s \leq 2f_m$
- d) none of this

Ans: a

Q4: Representation of digital data into various formats is called

- a) Line coding
- b) Signal formats
- c) both a & b
- d) None of this

Ans: c

Q5: NRZ stands for

- a) Never return to zero
- b) nonreturn to zero
- c) both a & b
- d) none of this

ans: a

Q6: QAM stands for

- a) Quadrature amplitude modulation
- b) quiz amplitude modulation
- c) both a&b
- d) None of this

ans: a

Q7: BPSK stands for

- A) Binary phase shift keying
- B) bipolar phase shift keying
- C) Bipolar pulse shift keying
- D) None of this

ans: A

Q8: VRC stands for

- a) Vertical redundancy check
- b) vertical Relay check
- c) vertical return check

d) none of this

ans :a

Q9: LRC stands for

a) Longitudinal redundancy check

b) longitudinal Relay check

c) longitudinal return check

d) none if this

ans:a

Q10: SS stands for

a) Spread spectrum

b) speed spectrum

c) slow spectrum

d) none of this

ans:a

Course Code EC5974 Audio Video Engineering

1 which device converts sound waves into electrical signals.

A) Speaker

B) Microphone

C) Amplifier

D) DVD player

Ans: A

2 which device convert electrical signal into sound wave

A) Microphone

B) Speaker

C) DVD player

D) Tv

Ans : B

3 which controls button is not available on CD player

A) Open

B) Close

C) Stop

D) Cd rotation

Ans : D

4 in Cd player how many cd run at a time

A) 1 cd

B) 2 cd

C) 3 cd

D) None

Ans : 1 cd

5 in tv System to save the bandwidth of channel then use

A) Vsb

B) Vsb

C) Cvs

D) Pvs

Ans : vsb

6 active line of tv System is

- A) 525
- B) 585
- C) 625
- D) 345

Ans : b

7 two cameras and one display unit system is called

- A) Matv system
- B) CCTV system
- C) CATV system
- D) None.

Ans :b

8 which tv System not required termination resistor.

- A) Matv
- B) CCTV
- C) CATV
- D) All of the above

Ans: B

9 which image format is not possible animation.

- A) JPEG
- B) Png
- C) Tiff
- D) All of the above

Ans : d

10 which tv System not use compression

- A) Hdtv
- B) LEd tv
- C) Lcd tv
- D) None

Ans : D

Course Code EC5977 Embedded systems

1. Embedded system is combination of -----
 - A. Hardware and software
 - B. ADC and DAC
 - C. Converter and inverter
 - D. None of above

Ans- A

2. This are I/p devices -----

- A. Keyboard
- B. Mouse
- C. Sensors
- D. All of above

Ans- D

3. ARM7 is ----- based processor

- A. RISC
- B. CISC
- C. DISC
- D. All of above

Ans- A

4. The LCD has -----pins

- A. 16
- B. 20
- C. 40

D. 14

Ans-A

5. The motor which runs by following steps to winding is

- A. DC motor
- B. Stepper motor
- C. Actuator
- D. None of above

Ans-B

6. The following is not an embedded system

- A. Microwave oven
- B. Washing machine
- C. Fan
- D. TV remote

Ans-C

7. The memory of permanent data is

- A. RAM
- B. ROM
- C. Flash
- D. Cache

Ans- B

8. PIC stands for

- A. Peripheral interface controller
- B. Programming interface controller
- C. Peripheral I/o controller
- D. None of above

Ans-A

9. RTOS stands for

- A. Real time operating system
- B. Return times OPerating system
- C. Real toggle operating system
- D. None of above

Ans-A

10. The following is not o/p device

- A. LCD
- B. Motors
- C. LED
- D. Keypad

Ans-D

Course Code FC2912 ATX

1.FET has ----- terminals.

- E. Drain, source, gate
- F. Emitter,gate,collector
- G. Base,emitter , collector
- H. None of above

Ans-A

2. Pn junction is used in

- E. Rectifier
- F. Amplifier
- G. Regulator
- H. None of above

Ans- A

3. Rectifier converts --to ---

- E. DC to AC
- F. AC to DC
- G. AC to AC
- H. DC to DC

Ans-B

4.Zener diode are used as

- a) Switch
- b) Regulator
- c) Rectifier
- d) all of these

Ans- b

- 5) A power supply converts**
- a) dc voltage to ac voltage
 - b) frequency to voltage
 - c) ac voltage to dc voltage
 - d) option b and c

Ans- c

- 5) A light emitting diode is**
- a) Heavily doped
 - b) Lightly doped
 - c) Intrinsic semiconductor
 - d) None of these

Ans- a

6. Opamp IC 741 is ----pin IC

- A) 8
- B) 10
- C) 12
- D) 14

Ans:A

7. The following is not wave shaping circuit

- A) Clipper
- B) Clamper
- C) Sawtooth generator
- D) Switch

Ans- D

8. MOSFET has --- junction

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 6
- D. 5

ans-B

9. A transistor has

- a)one pn junction
- b) two pn junctions
- c) three pn junctions
- d)four pn junctions

Ans-a

10. In a pnp transistor, the current carriers are

- a) acceptor ions
- b) donor ions
- c) free electrons
- d) holes

Ans-d

Course Code FC3902 Basic Electronics

1) In Electronics the term IC denotes

- a) Industrial Control
- b) Integrated Circuit
- c) Internal Combustion
- d) International Circuits

Ans -b

2) Material classified as a good conductor of electricity if

- a) the conduction and valence bands overlap
- b) there is a narrow forbidden energy gap
- c) there is a wide forbidden energy gap
- d) none of the above

Ans-b

3) Zener diodes are used as

- a) Switch
- b) Regulator
- c) Rectifier
- d) all of these

Ans- b

4) A power supply converts

- a) dc voltage to ac voltage
- b) frequency to voltage
- c) ac voltage to dc voltage
- d) option b and c

Ans- c

5) A light emitting diode is

- a) Heavily doped
- b) Lightly doped
- c) Intrinsic semiconductor
- d) None of these

Ans- a

6) If the positive terminal of the battery is connected to the anode of the diode, then it is known as

- a) forward bias

- b) reverse bias
- c) zero bias
- d) equal bias

Ans- a

7) A transistor has

- a) one pn junction
- b) two pn junctions
- c) three pn junctions
- d) four pn junctions

Ans-a

8) In a pnp transistor, the current carriers are

- a) acceptor ions
- b) donor ions
- c) free electrons
- d) holes

Ans-d

9) Multivibrators are characterized by _____

- a) Registers
- b) Capacitors
- c) Transistors
- d) All of the Mentioned

Ans-d

10) Astable circuit acts as a/an _____

- a) Amplifier
- b) Oscillator
- c) Relaxation oscillator
- d) Multiplexer

Ans-b

Course Code FC3903 Digital Techniques

Q.1 1's complement of 11001 is _____

- A. 01110
- B. 00110
- C. 11000
- D. None of the above

Ans- B

Q.2 Base of Hexadecimal no system is _____

- A. 8
- B. 2

- C. 16
 - D. 10
- Ans- C

Q.3 2's complement of 1101 is _____

- A. 0011
- B. 1001
- C. 1111
- D. None of the above

Ans- A

Q.4 When both inputs of AND gate are 1 then it's output is _____

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. Can't determine
- D. None of the above

Ans- B

Q.5 EX-NOR gate is the complement of _____

- A. NAND
- B. NOR
- C. EX-OR
- D. None of the above

Ans- C

Q.6 Full adder has ___ inputs & ___ outputs

- A. 3 & 2
- B. 2 & 4
- C. 4 & 5
- D. None of the above

Ans- A

Q.7 1:8 Demux has _____ select lines

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 1
- D. None of the above

Ans- B

Q.8 _____ flip-flop is also called as Delay flip-flop

- A. J-K
- B. T
- C. D
- D. None of the above

Ans- C

Q.9 SIPO stands for _____

- A. Serial in parallel out
- B. Sequential in parallel out
- C. Serial out parallel in
- D. None of the above

Ans- A

Q.10 Which of the following is volatile memory

- A. ROM

- B. RAM
- C. EPROM
- D. None of the above

Ans- B

Course Code EE3905 Applied Electronics

1. PN junction diode has ----terminals.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 1

Ans-A

2. The diode works as a ----- voltage regulator.

- A. PN junction
- B. Zener
- C. LED
- D. Photodiode

Ans- B

3. The rectifier converts -----

- A. DC to DC
- B. AC to DC
- C. AC to variable AC
- D. DC to variable DC

Ans-B

4. Filter is used to remove ----

- A. Ripples
- B. Noise
- C. Distortion
- D. None of above

Ans-A

5. Transistor has ----- junction

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Ans-B

6. Transistor is a ----- device.

- A. Voltage controlled
- B. Current controlled
- C. Power controlled
- D. None of above

Ans- B

7. IC stands for -----

- A. Integrated circuits
- B. Inverter circuits
- C. Internal circuits
- D. None of above

Ans-A

8. Oscillator has --- F/B

- A. Positive
- B. Negative
- C. Series
- D. Parallel

Ans-A

9. Timer IC is ----

- A. IC555
- B. IC 741
- C. IC354
- D. None of above

Ans-A

10. The diode when forward biased emits light is ---

- A. PN junction diode
- B. LED
- C. Zeher
- D. None of above

Ans-B

Course Code EE3908 Digital Techniques

Q1: The addition of two binary numbers 01 + 01 is ---

- a) 00
- b) 01
- c) 10
- d) 11

Ans:c

Q2: Convert binary 1010 to decimal number

- a) 10
- b) 0001
- c) 0101
- d) 0100

Ans:a

Q3: 1's complement of 1010 is ---

- a) 0101
- b) 1010
- c) 0011
- d) 1100

Ans:a

Q4: Convert decimal number 15 into binary ____

- a) 1010
- b) 1111
- c) 0101
- d) 1110

Ans:b

Q5: Simplify the following Boolean expression :

A . A = ?

- a) 2 A
- b) A
- c) 0

d) 1

Ans:b

Q6 :Example of universal gates ____

- a) NAND
- b) NOR
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) NOT

Ans:c

Q7:BCD encoder IC is ____

- a) IC 74147
- b) IC 555
- c) IC 556
- d) IC 7400

Ans:a

Q8: What is ALU ?

- a) Arithmetic and logic unit
- b) Arithmetic locker
- c) Digital locker
- d) Digital clock

Ans:a

Q9 :What is ROM ?

- a) City
- b) Read only memory
- c) Write only memory
- d) Digital Clock

Ans:b

10: What is quantization ?

- a) The process of approximation used in digitizing samples is called quantization.
- b) Measurements of quantities are called quantization.
- c) Digital quantity measurements
- d) Analog quantity measurements.

Ans:a
