

**B****DE-2930****First Year B. Sc. (Sem. I) Examination****March / April – 2016****Applied Electronics : Paper - I****(Component & Devices)**

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 50

Instructions :

(1)

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.	Seat No. :
Name of the Examination :	<input type="text"/>
FIRST YEAR B. Sc. (SEM. 1)	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Subject :	<input type="text"/>
APPLIED ELECTRONICS - 1	<input type="text"/>
Subject Code No. : <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 9 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 0	Section No. (1, 2,.....) : <input type="text"/> 1,2,3
Student's Signature	

- (2) This exam contains 28 multiple choice questions.
- (3) Choose only ONE most appropriate answer per question.
- (4) Do not crease or fold the answer sheet.
- (5) Q. 1 to 12 Multiple choice questions each carry 1 mark.
Q. 13 to 22 Multiple choice questions each carry 2 marks.
Q. 23 to 28 Multiple choice questions each carry 3 marks.

***O.M.R. Sheet ભરવા અંગેની અગત્યની સૂચનાઓ આપેલ
O.M.R. Sheet-ની પાછળ છાપેલ છે.***

***Important instructions to fillup O.M.R. Sheet
is given on back side of the provided O.M.R. Sheet.***

- 1 Linear Integrated circuit are :
- (A) Memory chip
 - (B) Flip - Flop
 - (C) Operational amplifier
 - (D) Clock Chip
- 2 Providing Ohmic contact and interconnection by evaporating Aluminium over the chip :
- (A) Scribing
 - (B) Etching
 - (C) Metallization
 - (D) Dopping
- 3 Full Form of MOSFET :
- (A) Methane Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor
 - (B) Metal Oxide Silicon Field Effect Transistor
 - (C) Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor
 - (D) Metal Order Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor
- 4 In colour coding resistor, the fourth band indicates :
- (A) None of these
 - (B) tolerance percent
 - (C) multiplier
 - (D) first digit

- 5 A circuit that converts ac in to dc is called :
- (A) Filters
 - (B) Rectifiers
 - (C) Regulators
 - (D) Thyristors
- 6 Reverse current _____ very sharply after the Zener breakdown.
- (A) slide
 - (B) fall
 - (C) rises
 - (D) decreases
- 7 Transition capacitance is prominent when Junction diode is :
- (A) None of these
 - (B) forward bias
 - (C) combination of Forward and Reverse bias
 - (D) reverse bias
- 8 Diffusion capacitance is prominent in Junction diode when, is :
- (A) None of these
 - (B) forward bias
 - (C) combination of Forward and Reverse bias
 - (D) reverse bias

- 9 Diffusion capacitance and transition capacitance are left out in _____ frequency model of Diode.
- (A) None of these
 - (B) High
 - (C) Medium
 - (D) Low
- 10 Special purpose diode are :
- (A) All of these
 - (B) Tunnel Diode
 - (C) Schottky Diode
 - (D) Varactor diode
- 11 Varactor diode is due to change in the _____ of diode.
- (A) diffusion inductance
 - (B) transition capacitance
 - (C) diffusion capacitance
 - (D) resistance
- 12 Classification of IC by structure :
- (A) All of these
 - (B) Monolithic IC
 - (C) Thick and thin film IC
 - (D) Hybrid or Multichip IC

- 13 You have three resistance of value 2 ohm, 3 ohm, and 6 ohm. Then an effective resistance of 4 Ohms can be obtained by connecting :
- (A) 2Ω and 6Ω in parallel and 3Ω in series
 - (B) 3Ω and 6Ω in series and 2Ω in parallel
 - (C) 3Ω and 6Ω in parallel and 2Ω in series
 - (D) All in parallel
- 14 Two most commonly used semiconductor are _____ and _____.
- (A) Copper, Aluminium
 - (B) Germanium, Copper
 - (C) Silicon, Aluminium
 - (D) Silicon, Germanium
- 15 In a pure semiconductor number of _____ produced at temperature to number of free _____.
- (A) All of these
 - (B) holes, electron
 - (C) elements, compounds
 - (D) holes, elements
- 16 Algebraic summation of current at a junction is _____ and this law is called _____.
- (A) Infinity, KCL
 - (B) Zero, KVL
 - (C) Infinity, KVL
 - (D) Zero , KCL
- 17 Algebraic summation of Voltage in a closed loop is _____ and this law is called _____.
- (A) Infinity, KCL
 - (B) Zero, KVL
 - (C) Infinity, KVL
 - (D) Zero, KCL

- 18 A Battery has emf of 2 Volts when shorted gives a current of 4A.
The terminal resistance of the battery is :
- (A) None of these
 - (B) 4 Ohms
 - (C) 0.5 Ohms
 - (D) 2 Ohms
- 19 A certain wire has a resistance R, it is cut into two real parts and connected in parallel, the resistance of the combination is :
- (A) 2R
 - (B) R/2
 - (C) R/4
 - (D) R/8
- 20 In Norton Equivalent circuit the current source is connected in Parallel with _____ and its unit is _____.
- (A) Capacitance , Farad
 - (B) Resistance, Ohms
 - (C) Resistance, Micro Farad
 - (D) Admittance, Mho
- 21 A certain wire has a resistance of 1000 ohms and the voltage across the wire is 100 V the electric power in the wire is _____.
- (A) 0.1 W
 - (B) 1 W
 - (C) 10 W
 - (D) 50 W
- 22 Classification of IC by function :
- (A) Theoretical and Practical
 - (B) Analog and Digital
 - (C) Calculus and Integral
 - (D) Linear and Non-Linear

23 In an energy band diagram of Semiconductor the energy from lower to high is _____, _____ and _____ energy band.

- (A) Active, Valance band, Forbidden gap
- (B) Deactive, Valance band, Forbidden gap
- (C) Conduction, Valance band, Forbidden gap
- (D) Conduction, Forbidden gap, Valance band,

24 If $\alpha_{dc} = 0.99$ then, find β_{dc} .

- (A) 0.99
- (B) 99
- (C) 49
- (D) 24

25 If $\beta_{dc} = 100$ then, find α_{dc} .

- (A) 150
- (B) .99
- (C) 100
- (D) 0.01

- 26 Find base current (I_B) if transistor, If $\beta_{dc} = 50$ and emitter current is 10 mA.
- (A) 0.002 mA
 - (B) 20 mA
 - (C) 200 mA
 - (D) 0.2 mA
- 27 Monolithic IC most common. The component are part of one _____. Transistor, Diodes, Resistor are easy to fabricate in a monolithic IC, but _____ and _____ are not practical.
- (A) All of these
 - (B) Amplifier, Capacitor, Inductor
 - (C) Chip, Inductor, Capacitor
 - (D) Wafer, Inductor, Capacitor
- 28 A wave shapping circuit are _____ and _____, and made using _____.
- (A) None of these
 - (B) Rectifiers , Filters, Regulators
 - (C) Transistors, Resistors, Diodes
 - (D) Clipping, Clamping, Diodes