

EDC-2 SEM- IV ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

CBCS (SUB CODE: ELX 402)

SAMPLE QUESTIONS (EACH QUE CARRY 2 M)

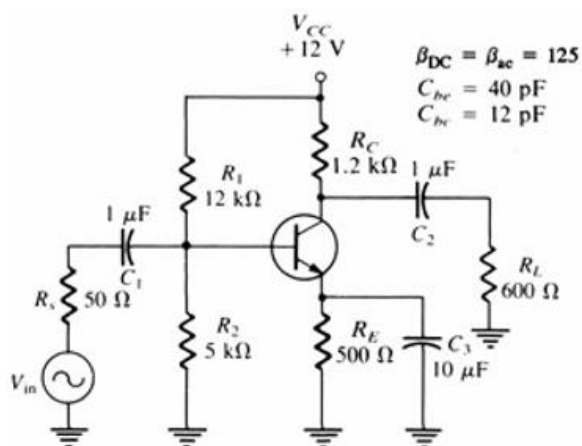
Q 1. Frequency response of an amplifier is

- a. Voltage gain Vs Frequency curve
- b. Resistance Vs frequency curve
- c. Current Vs frequency curve
- d. Conductance vs frequency curve

Q 2. The lower critical frequency is also known as the

- A. break frequency.
- B. cutoff frequency.
- C. corner frequency.
- D. all of the above

Q 3. Refer figure given below, the capacitor C1,C2 ,C3 affects

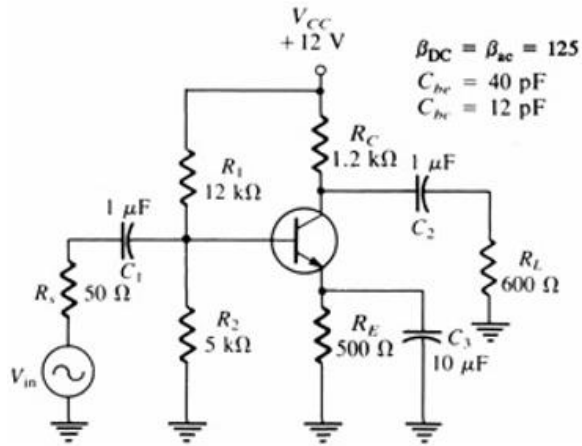


- a. high-frequency response.
- b. low-frequency response

c. midrange response.

d. nothing.

Q 4: . Refer figure given below, if R_L decreases in value, the output voltage will



a. increase.

b. decrease

c. remain the same.

d. Can't say

Q 5. As the gain of the amplifier increases

a. Bandwidth increases

b. Bandwidth decreases

c. Bandwidth remains constant

d. Can't say

Q 6. CMRR is

a. Common mode relative ratio

b. Common mode reaction ratio

c. Common mode rejection ratio

d. None of the above

Q7. Oscillator needs

- a. positive feedback
- b. negative feedback
- c. zero feedback
- d. can't say

Q 8. The DIAC can be represented by

- a) two SCRs in anti-parallel
- b) two SCRs in parallel
- c) two diodes in anti-parallel
- d) two diodes in parallel

Q 9. The TRIAC can be represented by

- a) two SCRs in anti-parallel
- b) two SCRs in parallel
- c) two diodes in anti-parallel
- d) two diodes in parallel

Q 10. In a UJT, the p-type emitter is doped

- a. Lightly
- b. Heavily
- c. Moderately
- d. None of the above

Q 11. An SCR has pn junctions

- a. Two

- b. Three
- c. Four
- d. None of the above

12. In Miller's theorem, what is the constant K?

- a) Total voltage gain
- b) Internal voltage gain
- c) Internal current gain
- d) Internal power gain

Q 13. In class A operation, the operating point is located of the load line

- a. at cut-off
- b. at middle
- c. at saturation
- d. none of the given

Q14. Wien bridge oscillator is

- a. LC oscillator
- b. RC oscillator
- c. C oscillator
- d. None of the above

Q15. Hartley oscillator is

- a. LC oscillator
- b. RC oscillator
- c. C oscillator
- d. None of the above

Q16. Dual Input unbalanced Output differential amplifier has

- a. two inputs and output is measured between two collector
- b. Single input and output is measured between two collector
- c. two inputs and output is measured at one collector end
- d. single inputs and output is measured between two collector

Q 17. If output is measured between two collectors of transistors, then the Differential amplifier with two input signal is said to be configured as

- a. Dual Input Balanced Output
- b. Dual Input Unbalanced Output
- c. Single Input Balanced Output
- d. Single Input Unbalanced Output

Q 18. In ideal Differential Amplifier, if same signal is given to both inputs, then output will be

- a. Same as input
- b. Double the input
- c. Not equal to zero
- d. Zero

Q 19. Common mode rejection ratio is

- a. A_d/A_{cm}
- b. A_{cm}/A_d
- c. $A_d \times A_{cm}$
- d. $A_d + A_{cm}$

Q 20. Two transistor class B power amplifier is commonly called as

- a. Dual
- b. Push Pull
- c. Symmetrical

d. Differential

Q21. Feedback circuit usually employs network

a. Resistive

b. Capacitive

c. Inductive

d. None of the above

Q 22. Which among the following is an output provided by trans-resistance amplifier?

a. Output current proportional to signal voltage

b. Output voltage proportional to signal current

c. Output voltage proportional to input voltage

d. Output current proportional to signal current

Q 23. An oscillator differs from an amplifier because it-----

a. Has more gain

b. Requires no input signal

c. Requires no d.c. supply

d. Always has the same input

Q 24. In a phase shift oscillator, we use RC sections

a. Two

b. Three

c. Four

d. None of the above

Q 25. When a negative voltage feedback is applied to an amplifier, its bandwidth.....

a. Is increased

b. Is decreased

c. Remains the same

d. Insufficient data