

- Q.28 Explain the effect of temperature on the conductivity of intrinsic semiconductor.
- Q.29 Describe drift and diffusion current.
- Q.30 Draw the emitter follower circuit and explain its applications.
- Q.31 How current flows in a PN junction diode.
- Q.32 Differentiate between actual and constant voltage source.
- Q.33 Explain the characteristics and operation of P channel FET.
- Q.34 Differentiate between P type and N type semiconductor.
- Q.35 What is the need of multistage amplifier?

#### **SECTION-D**

**Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

- Q.36 Difference between BJT, JFET and MOSFET.
- Q.37 Explain working of transformer amplifier with its frequency response and applications.
- Q.38 Compare all the three configurations of transistor.

No. of Printed Pages : 4

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**Electrical Engg  
Subject:- Electronics - I**

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

**SECTION-A**

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

- Q.1 Which of the following is a pentavalent impurity
- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| a) Lead    | b) Boron  |
| c) Arsenic | d) Carbon |
- Q.2 At 0°C temperature intrinsic semiconductor act as
- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| a) Conductor     | b) Insulator |
| c) Semiconductor | d) None      |
- Q.3 Which of the following is a conductor
- |              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| a) Aluminium | b) Silicon          |
| c) Germanium | d) Gallium Arsenide |
- Q.4 Most efficient transistor configuration is
- |       |         |
|-------|---------|
| a) CC | b) CE   |
| c) CB | d) None |
- Q.5 Minority carriers in P type semiconductor are
- |          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| a) Holes | b) Electrons |
|----------|--------------|

- c) Both                          d) None
- Q.6 The collector is \_\_\_\_\_ doped.  
a) Medium                      b) Lightly  
c) Heavily                      d) None
- Q.7 The efficiency of half wave rectifier is  
a) 40.6                        b) 25  
c) 80.2                        d) None
- Q.8 The transistor works as an amplifier in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Active                        b) Saturation  
c) Cut off                      d) None
- Q.9 The most popular biasing method used in amplifier circuit is  
a) Fixed                        b) Voltage divider  
c) Emitter resistor            d) None
- Q.10 JFET has \_\_\_\_\_ terminals  
a) 3                             b) 2  
c) 1                             d) 4

### SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 What are active components?

- Q.12 JFET stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- Q.13 Draw NPN transistor
- Q.14 Draw the symbol of LED
- Q.15 What is doping
- Q.16 What is transistor biasing ?
- Q.17 What is Q point?
- Q.18 Define intrinsic semiconductor
- Q.19 Define bandwidth
- Q.20 Write two applications of Zener diode.

### SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Compare conductor and insulator.
- Q.22 Draw the VI characteristics of semiconductor diode and explain.
- Q.23 Explain direct coupled amplifier.
- Q.24 Explain photo diode.
- Q.25 Explain half wave rectifier circuit and its rectifier efficiency.
- Q.26 Explain the loading effect in multistage amplifier.
- Q.27 How to select an operating point.