GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION & IT DEPTT OF TELECOM

ASOC GRADE- RESTRICTED / GENERAL - PART I

Max marks - 100 (50)

Warning: Donot write anything on question paper.

Write your choice on answer sheet provided. SAMPLE PRACTICE PAPER - THANE/RAIGAD – Feb 2011

SECTION –**A** (Radio theory & Practice)

1.	Referring to Ohm's	s Law Current flowing in a cond	luctor is			
(a) Inversel	y proportional to volt	age (b) Directly proportiona	I to voltage (c) Infin	ite (d) Dire	ctly proportional to resistance	
2.	The Unit of capaci	tance is				
(a) Henry		(b) Ohm	(c) Farad		(d) Jules	
3.	If the inductors L1	, L2 & L3 are in parallel, the res	sultant inductance would	d be :	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•
(a) 1/L1+L2		(b) L1/L2+L2/L3	(c) 1/L1+1/L2+1/L3		(d) L1+L2+L3	
4.	Which one is a Pa	assive device?				
(a) Modulat	tor	(b) Transistor	(c) Resistor		(d) Diode	
5.	On What principal	Transformers are based?	1) /			
(a) Mutual I		(b) Ionization	(c) Self Induction		(d) Resonance	
6.	The semiconducto	or materials are basically :	,			
(a) Three ty	/pes	(b) Ten types	(c) Two types		(d) Four types	
7.	The transistors are	e made up from :	,			
(a) Semi co	onductors	(b) Conductors	(c) Non conductor	S	(d) Transformers	
8.		off's Law Current flowing through				
(a) Infinite	J		n of all the currents		ubtraction of Input and Out put	
9.	When the electron	n is completely removed from t				
(a) Neutral		(b) Excited	(c) lonized		(d) destroyed	
10.	Radio waves rece	ived at the Radio after reflection		are called as :		
(a) Ground		(b) surface wave	(c) space wave		(d) Sky wave	
11.	N type semicondu		1 (0) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		(5) 511	
	oles than electrons	(b) More electrons than holes	(c) No electrons at	all	(d) No holes at all	
12.		er is an amplifier having comm			(a) No holos at all	
(a) Emitter	THE CHIRCH TOHOW	(b) Base	(c) None		(d) collector	
13.	In class A amplifie	r amplification takes place for :			(d) defication	
(a) < half cy		(b) > half cycle	(c) Half cycle		(d) Full cycle	
14.		lifier used to obtain :	(c) Hall Cycle		(a) i un cycle	
					T	
(a) Doorous		Power I (b) Increase voltage	current & nower 1 (c)	decrease tred	nuency I (d) Increase frequer	ncv
		Power (b) Increase voltage		decrease free	quency (d) Increase frequer	псу
15.	In R C phase shift	oscillation the frequency of osci	cillation is :	decrease fred		ncy
15. (a) f = ½π \	In R C phase shift √ RC	oscillation the frequency of oscillation the frequency of oscillation $f(b) = \frac{1}{2} \pi RC$		decrease fred	quency (d) Increase frequer (d) f = Rc/2 π	ncy
15. (a) $f = \frac{1}{2}\pi$ 16.	In R C phase shift √RC Modulation is the	oscillation the frequency of osc (b) f = ½ π RC process to vary	cillation is : (c) f = 1/RC		(d) f = Rc/2 π	
15. (a) $f = \frac{1}{2}\pi$ 16. (a) Higher can	In R C phase shift RC Modulation is the parrier frequency by the shift of the shif	oscillation the frequency of oscillation the frequency of oscillation (b) f = ½ π RC process to vary the signal to be transmitted	cillation is :	(c) RX Fre	(d) f = Rc/2 π	
15. (a) f = ½π × 16. (a) Higher ca	In R C phase shift RC Modulation is the parrier frequency by the What is the modul	oscillation the frequency of osc (b) $f = \frac{1}{2} \pi RC$ process to vary the signal to be transmitted ation index in FM?	cillation is : (c) f = 1/RC (b) Power of the signal	(c) RX Fre	d) f = Rc/2 π equency (d) TX frequency	
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