**BASIC TECHNIQUES**

Q1. Base of binary number system is.

(a) 8

(b) 10

**(c) 2**

(d) 16

Q2. Base of Hexadecimal number system is.

**(a) 16**

(b) 8

(c) 2

(d) 10

Q3. Base of Octal number system is.

(a) 16

**(b) 8**

(c) 10

(d) 2

Q4. Byte is the group of

**(a) 8 bits**

(b) 10 bits

(c) 12 bits

(d) 16 bits

Q5. Nibble is the group of

(a) 8 bits

(b) 6 bits

**(c) 4 bits**

(d) 2 bits

Q6. Word is the group of

(a) 8 bits

(b) 10 bits

(c) 12 bits

**(d) 16 bits**

Q7. In digital electronics A + 0 =

(a) 0

(b) 1

**(c) A**

(d) None

Q8. In digital electronics A +1 =

**(a) 1**

(b) 0

(c) A

(d) None

Q9. In digital electronics A .1 =

(a) 0

(b) 1

**(c) A**

(d) None

Q10. In digital electronics A +A =

**(a) A**

(b) 1

(c) 0

(d) None

Q11. Out put of AND gate is high when

(a) All inputs are low

**(b) All inputs are high**

(c) one input is high and one input is are low

(d) None

Q12. Out put of EXOR gate is high when its input

(a) Even no of ones

**(b) Odd no of ones**

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None

Q13. Full adder adds no of bits

(a) 4

**(b) 3**

(c) 2

(d) 1

Q14. Half adder adds no of bits

**(a) 2**

(b) 4

(c) 6

(d) 8

Q15. Fet is adevice.

(a) bipolar

**(b) unipolar**

(c) Both(a) and (b)

(d) None

Q16. Transistor is adevice.

**(a) bipolar**

(b) Tripolar

(c) unipolar

(d) None

Q17. A pure semiconductor is called semiconductor.

(a)extrinsic semiconductor

(b) Pure semiconductor

**(c) Intrinsic semiconductor**

(d) Moderate semiconductor

Q18. Transformer is a device.

(a) Active

**(b) Passive**

(c) Non electrical

(d) None

Q19. LED emits light when its connected in

**(a) Fwd bias**

(b) Rev bias

(c) Without biasing

(d) None

Q20. Emitter of a transistor is doped

(a) None

(b) Medium

(c) Lightly

**(d)** **Heavily**

Q21. Input impedance of a fet is.

(a) Low

(b) Only Soldering

**(c)** **high**

(d) None

Q22. For conduction of a transistor base emitter junction should be in bias.

**(a)** **Forward**

(b) Reverse

(c) Negative temp control

(d) Positive temp control

Q23. In a parallel circuit which is divided.

(a) Time period

**(b)** **Current**

(c) Voltage

(d) None

Q24. In a series circuit which is divided.

**(a) Voltage**

(b) Time period

(c) Current

(d) None

Q25. In a capacitor, the capacitance is proportional to the distance between plates.

(a) Voltage

(b) Inversely

**(c) Directly**

(d) None

Q26. In an amplifier the output current flows for the full ac cycle of the input signal then the amplifier is.

(a) Class **c** amplifier

(b) Class D amplifier

(c) Class b amplifier

**(d) Class a amplifier**

Q27. In an amplifier the output current flows for the half ac cycle of the input signal then the amplifier is.

(a) Class a amplifier

**(b) Class b amplifier**

(c) Class **c** amplifier

(d) Class D amplifier

Q28. The current gain is maximum in transistor configuration

**(a) ce**

(b) cb

(c) cc

(d) None

Q29. A triac is a **unidirectional/bidirectional** switch.

(a) Tridirectional

**(b) Bidirectional**

(c) Unidirectional

(d) None

Q30. In Bistable Multivibrator, no of trigger pulse used

(a) One

**(b) Two**

(c) Three

(d) None

Q31. In Multivibrator circuit no of transistors are used

(a) One

**(b) Two**

(c) Three

(d) Four

Q32. The doping of trivalent impurity creates.

(a) Protons

(b) Holes and electrons

(c) Holes

**(d) Electrons**

Q33. Knee voltage for Ge diode is

(a) 0.2V

**(b) 0.3V**

(c) 0.4V

(d) 0.5V

Q34. An scr is a switch.

(a) Bidirectional

**(b) Uni directional**

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None

Q35. Semiconductor material has resistivity

(a) More than conductor

(b) Below insulator

**(c) Between conductor and insulator**

(d) None

Q36. Doping is the process of

(a) Remove impurity

**(b) Add impurity**

(c) mixing of insulator and co

(d) None

Q37. Diode always works in

(a) Reverse bias

**(b) Forward bias**

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None

Q38. When zenner diode connected in fwd bias then it works as

**(a) Normal diode**

(b) Zenner diode

(c) Transistor

(d) None

Q39. The input voltage at which the diode current increase rapidly is called

(a) Breakdown voltage

(**b) Knee voltage**

(c) Reverse voltage

(d) None

Q40. Transistor has no of PN junction

(a) 1

(b) 2

**(c) 3**

(d) 4

Q41. A zener diode has reverse characteristics.

(a) Flat

**(b) Sharp**

(c) Linear

(d) None

Q42. SCR has no of PN junction

(a) 1

(b) 2

**(c) 3**

(d) 4

Q43. Digital multimeter(Fluke) can measure AC/DC current up to

**(a) 10 Amp**

(b) 12 Amp

(c) 14 Amp

(d) 16 Amp

Q44. Digital multimeter(Fluke) can measure AC/DC Voltage up to

(a) 100V

**(b) 1000V**

(c) 1100V

(d) 1200V

Q45. Digital multimeter4.1/2 digit can measure AC/DC Voltage

(a) 400V/800V

**(b) 600V/1000V**

(c) 800V/1200V

(d) 1000V/1400V

Q46. Digital storage oscilloscope is

(a) Time domain

**(b) Frequency domain**

(c) Both(a) and (b)

(d) 1000V/1400V

Q47. Frequency range of synthesize signal generator model 2427 is

**(a) 9 KHZ to 2GHZ**

(b) 9 KHZ to 5 GHZ

(c) 10 MHZ to 20 GHZ

(d) None

Q48. Frequency range of RF wattmeter inline is

**(a) 2 MHZ to 1.8 GHZ**

(b) 2 MHZ to 2 GHZ

(c) 10 MHZ to 20 GHZ

(d) 3 MHZ to 2.8 GHZ

Q49. No of sensing Plug in elements are used in RF wattmeter

(a) 18

(b) 20

**(c) 22**

(d) 24

Q50. Frequency counter works in the principle of

(a) Transistor

(b) Capacitor

**(c) Gating**

(d) None

Q51. Spectrum analyzer can measure

(a) Frequency

(b) Power

(c) Nose and distortion

**(d) All**

Q52. VSWR means

(a) Fwd pwer

**(b) Rev power**

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None

Q53. CRO is is a test eqpt which is

**(a) Time domain**

(b) Frequency domain

(c)Both (a) and (b)

(d) None

Q54. DSO is a advance version of

(a) DPO

(b) RF watt meter

**(c) CRO**

(d) None

Q55. ATE consists with no test eqpt

(a) 10

(b) 12

**(c) 14**

(d) 16

Q56. In voltmeter a high resistance is connected with galvanometer

(a) Parallel

**(b) Series**

(c) Both(a) and (b)

(d) None

Q57. In Ammeter a low resistance is connected with galvanometer

(a) **Parallel**

(b) Series

(c) Both(a) and (b)

(d) None

Q58. In multimeter for measuring the current the load is connected with the multimeter in

(a) Parallel

**(b) Series**

(c) Both(a) and (b)

(d) None

Q59. Operational amplifier has no of out put terminals

**(a) 1**

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

Q60. Frequency range of RF wattmeter through line is

(a) 2 MHZ to 1.8 GHZ

(b) 2 MHZ to 2 GHZ

**(c) 0.45 MHZ to 2300MHZ**

(d) 3 MHZ to 2.8 GHZ