**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 a device.

(a) bipolar

(b) unipolar

(c) Both(a) and (b)

(d) None

Q16. Transistor is a device.

(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 synthsize 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