

Online Assessment (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2019 - 2020)

Course Name - Basic Electronics II : Analog Electronics

Course Code - EC201 (BL) - BSCHN, BSCCS

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. The number of pins of the IC741 OP-AMP is

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8

10

14

16

10. 2. An ideal OP AMP has

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- infinite input impedance
- zero output impedance
- infinite voltage gain
- all of the these

11. 3. The feedback element in the integrator is a

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- capacitor
- inductor
- diode
- resistance

12. 4. The open loop voltage gain of an OPAMP is

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- small
- large
- can be anything
- unity

13. 5. The voltage gain of an OP AMP non-inverting amplifier is

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- less than unity
- greater than unity
- equal to unity
- None of these

14. 6. The common mode rejection ratio of an OP AMP is

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- much smaller than unity
- much larger than unity
- unity
- None of these

15. 7. With zero volts on both inputs, an OP-amp ideally should have an output

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- equal to the positive supply voltage
- equal to the negative supply voltage
- equal to zero
- equal to CMRR

16. 8. The use of negative feedback

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- reduces the voltage gain of an Op-amp
- makes the Op-amp oscillate
- makes linear operation possible
- both reduces the voltage gain of an Op-amp & makes the Op-amp oscillate

17. 9. A voltage follower

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- has a voltage gain of 1
- is non-inverting
- has no feedback resistor
- All of these

18. 10. If FET operates in cut-off, the depletion layers are

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- Touching each other
- Close together
- Far apart
- None of these

19. 11. A FET operates on

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- Majority carriers only
- Minority carriers
- Positive and negative ions
- Positively charged ions

20. 12. Which of the following devices is expected to have the highest input impedance

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- MOSFET
- BJT
- JFET
- None of these

21. 13. A FET is better chopper than a BJT because it has

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- Low offset voltage
- High input voltage
- High input current
- High series ON resistance

22. 14. Which power amplifier has the highest collector efficiency?

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- Class A
- Class C
- Class B
- Class AB

23. 15. How to improve CMRR value

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- Increase common mode gain
- Decrease common mode gain
- Increase Differential mode gain
- Decrease differential mode gain

24. 16. In which of the following configuration does a MOSFET works as an amplifier?

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- Common Source (CS)
- Common Gate (CG)
- Common drain (CD)
- All of these

25. 17. The transistor operates in saturation region if

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- Collector junction is reverse biased and the emitter junction is forward biased
- Collector junction is forward biased and the emitter junction is reverse biased
- Both the collector junction and the emitter junction are forward biased
- Both the collector junction and the emitter junction are reverse biased

26. 18. The maximum power dissipation capacity of a transistor is 50 mW. If the collector emitter voltage is 10V, what is the safe collector current that can be allowed through the transistor?

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- 5 mA
- 2.5 mA
- 10 mA
- 25 mA

27. 19. Which of the following is not an example for non-sinusoidal oscillator?

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- Sawtooth Generators
- Blocking oscillators
- Multivibrator
- Crystal oscillators

28. 20. Which of the following oscillator is not using a feedback network for its oscillation?

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- LC oscillator
- RC oscillator
- Crystal oscillator
- Relaxation oscillators

29. 21. Which of the following oscillator cannot be used in low frequency oscillations?

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- Wein bridge oscillators
- RC phase shift oscillators
- Colpitts oscillators
- RC oscillators

30. 22. The operating point is also called the

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- Cut off point
- Quiescent point
- Saturation point
- None of these

31. 23. The voltage follower is commonly used as

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- Switch
- Isolator
- Regulator
- None of these

32. 24. A quartz crystal oscillator consists of

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- Only series resonant frequency
- Only parallel resonant frequency
- Both series and parallel frequencies
- Neither series nor parallel frequency

33. 25. The resonant frequency of a Wien-bridge oscillator is around

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- 10 Hz
- 10 KHz
- 100 KHz
- 10 MHz

34. 26. Phase shift oscillator has the following advantage

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- It does not contain transformer or inductor
- It provides good frequency stability
- It can produce low frequency
- It provides very small feedback

35. 27. The highest frequency stability is obtained in

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- Colpitt oscillator
- Crystal oscillator
- Hartley oscillator
- Phase shift oscillator

36. 28. We use crystal oscillator because

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- It gives high output voltage
- It works at high frequency
- Frequency of oscillation remains substantially constant
- It requires very low dc supply voltage

37. 29. When a large sine wave drives a Schmitt trigger, the output is a

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- Rectangular wave
- Triangular wave
- Rectified sine wave
- Series of ramps

38. 30. The crystal oscillator frequency is very stable due to

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- Rigidity of crystal
- Size of crystal
- Structure of crystal
- High Q of the crystal

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