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## **ENTRANCE TEST-2022**

## SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY

## **ELECTRONICS**

**Total Questions** 

Time Allowed

60

70 Minutes

**Question Booklet Series** 

D

Roll No.:

**Instructions for Candidates:** 

- 1. Write your Entrance Test Roll Number in the space provided at the top of this page of Question Booklet and fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR Answer Sheet.
- 2. OMR Answer Sheet has an Original Copy and a Candidate's Copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the Original Copy, candidate should ensure that the two copies are aligned properly so that the entries made in the Original Copy against each item are exactly copied in the Candidate's Copy.
- 3. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.
- 4. Choose the correct / most appropriate response for each question among the options A, B, C and D and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. The incomplete darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR Scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.
- 5. Use only blue/black ball point pen to darken the circle of correct/most appropriate response. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.
- 6. Do not darken more than one circle of options for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.
- 7. There will be 'Negative Marking' for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to the deduction of 0.25 marks from the total score of the candidate.
- 8. Only those candidates who would obtain positive score in Entrance Test Examination shall be eligible for admission.
- 9. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet.
- 10. Calculators and mobiles shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.
- 11. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank sheets provided with the question booklet.
- 12. OMR Answer Sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated in which case it will not be evaluated.
- 13. Ensure that your OMR Answer Sheet has been signed by the Invigilator and the candidate himself/herself.
- 14. At the end of the examination, hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator who will first tear off the original OMR sheet in presence of the Candidate and hand over the Candidate's Copy to the candidate.

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Turn over

- 1. A single ROM is used to design a combinational 5. circuit described by a truth table. What is the number of address lines in the ROM?
  - (A) Number of input variables in the truth table
  - (B) Number of output variables in the truth table
  - (C) Number of input plus output variables in the truth table
  - (D) Twice the number of output variables in the truth table
- 2. Which one of the following statements is correct?

A micro-controller differs from a microprocessor in that it has

- (A) Both on-chip memory and on-chip ports
- (B) Only on-chip memory but not on-chip ports
- (C) Only on-chip ports but not on-chip memory
- (D) Neither on-chip memory nor on-chip ports
- 3. If the status of the control lines  $S_1$  and  $S_0$  is LOW, 6. then 8085 microprocessor is performing:
  - (A) Reset operation
  - (B) Hold Operation
  - (C) Halt Operation
  - (D) Interrupt acknowledge
- 4. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): The data bus and address bus of 8085 microprocessor are multiplexed.

Reason (R): Multiplexing reduces the number of pins.

Of the statements:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Some of the pins of an 8085 CPU and their functions are listed below. Identify the correct answer that matches the pins to their respective functions:

- P. RST 7.5 1. Select IO or memory
- Q. HOLD 2. Demultiplexes the address and data bus
- R.  $IO/\overline{M}$  3. Is a vectored interrupt
- S. ALE 4. Facilitates direct memory access

  5. Is a clock
  - 6. Selects BCD mode of operation
- (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
- (B) P-4, Q-1, R-5, S-3
- (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
- (D) P-2, Q-3, R-6, S-1

Which signal of 8085 microprocessor is used to insert wait states?

- (A) READY
- (B) ALE
- (C) HOLD
- (D) INTR

The program counter (PC) in a microprocessor

- (A) Counts the number of programs being executed by the microprocessor
- (B) Counts the number of instructions being executed by the microprocessor
- (C) Counts the number of interrupts handled by the microprocessor
- (D) Keeps the address of the next instruction to be fetched

<ul><li>(C) RST 5.5</li><li>(D) TRAP</li><li>9. Which of these is software interrupt?</li></ul>	(A) Drift (B) Resolution
(A) RST 4.5 (B) RST 5	(C) Shift noise is a n
(C) RST 5.5 (D) RST 6.5	<ul><li>(D) Consistency</li><li>4. De-Sauty bridge is more widely used because of</li></ul>
<ul> <li>10. How many instructions does microprocessor 8085 has?</li> <li>(A) 255</li> <li>(B) 256</li> </ul>	(A) Simplicity  (B) Perfect balance for imperfect capacitors
(C) 246 (D) 250	<ul><li>(C) Perfect balance for air capacitors</li><li>(D) Maximum Sensitivity</li></ul>
<ul><li>11. After the execation of the given statements, 15 determine the status of PSW.</li><li>MOV A, #0BFH</li><li>ADD A, #1BH</li></ul>	<ol> <li>A dual trace oscilloscope usually offers two modes, chop and alternate. The alternate mode can be used for displaying</li> </ol>
(A) 11010001	(A) Any two waveforms
(B) 01011011 (C) 01000001 (E)	(B) Two waveforms of relatively high frequency (C) Two waveforms of relatively high frequency
<ul><li>(D) 10100001</li><li>12. The contents of accumulator after the execution of following instructions will be:</li></ul>	<ul><li>(C) Two waveforms of relatively low frequency</li><li>(D) One low frequency and one high frequency waveform</li></ul>
MVI A, B7H ORA A	Swamping resistance is a resistance which is added to the moving coil of a metre to
(A) 6EH	(A) Reduce the full-scale current
(B) 6FH (B) (B) (B)	(B) Reduce the temperature error (C) Increase the sensitivity
(C) EEH (D) EFH	(D) Increase the field strength
3 ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦	[Turn over

21. Norton's theorem replaces a complicated circuit 17. Full form of LASER is facing a load by an (A) Light Augmentation by Spontaneous (A) Ideal voltage source and parallel resistor **Emission of Radiation** (B) Ideal current source and parallel resistor (B) Light Augmentation by Stimulated Emission (C) Ideal current source and series resistor of Radiation (D) Ideal voltage source and series resistor (C) Light amplification by Spontaneous Emission An ideal current source consists of 5 mA in parallel of Radiation 22. with 1 k $\Omega$  resistance. The voltage magnitude of (D) Light amplification by Stimulated Emission equivalent voltage source is of Radiation (A) 1 V 18. When the light increases, the reverse current in a (B) 2.5 V photo-diode (C) 0.5 V (A) Increases (D) 5 V (B) Decreases 23. In the figure, the value of resistance R in  $\Omega$ (C) First increases then decreases is (D) Is unaffected 19. A triac is equivalent to two SCRs (A) In parallel 10Ω (B) In series 100 100 V (C) In inverse-parallel (D) In cascade 20. SCR can be turned on by (1) Applying anode voltage at a sufficiently fast (A) 10 rate (B) 20 (2) Applying sufficiently large anode voltage (C) 30 (3) Increasing the temperature of SCR to a (D) 40 sufficiently large value 24. At what frequency will the current in a series (4) Applying sufficiently large gate current RLC reach its maximum value for an applied Of these statements: voltage of 15 V with R = 500  $\Omega$ , L = 100  $\mu$ H, (A) (1), (2), (3) are correct  $C = 0.001 \mu F$ . (B) (1), (3), are correct (A) 503 kHz (C) (1), (2), (4) are correct (B) 603 kHz (D) (2), (3), (4) are correct (C) 303 kHz (D) 403 kHz

25. At room temperature, the current in an	intrinsic 29. Which one of the following does not have a
	junction?
(A) Holes	(A) Zener diode redisgor beit stag only
(B) Holes and Electrons	(B) Tunnel Diode
(C) Electrons	(C) Avalanche Diode
(D) Ions	(D) Gunn Diode
26. The ripple factor of a full-wave re is	ctifier the highest current gain bandwidth product (f.) for
(A) 2	(A) NPN Germanium transistor
(B) 1.21 (B)	(B) NPN Silicon transistor
(C) 2.5 botonia el refesm lo	(C) PNP Germanium transistor
(D) 0.48	(D) PNP Silicon Transistor
27. The infra-red LED is usually fabric	31. If both the emitter-base and the collector-base junction of a bipolar transistor are forward biased, the transistor is in the
(A) Ge	(A) Active region
(A) Ge (B) Si	(b) Saturated region
	(c) Cut-on region
	(=) inverse mode
(D) GaAsP	tonowing statements:
28. In a uniformly doped abrupt p-n junction doping level of the n-side is four (4) times	Assertion (A): The input impedance of insulated gate MOSFET is very high
doping level of the p-side The ratio of the deple layer width (n-side to p-side) is	to majority carriers.  The current in MOSFETs is due to majority carriers.
(A) 0.25	Of the statements:
(B) 10 $(\overline{O} + \overline{A}) + (\overline{O} + \overline{B}) + (\overline{B} + \overline{A})$ (B)	(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(C) 0.5 $\overline{(O+A)(O+B)(B+A)}$ (O)	(B) Both (A) and R are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
(D) 2.0 $(O + A) (O + B) (B + A)$ (C)	(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(d) (d, x)	(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true
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33. How is inversion achieved using EX-OR gate? 36.	The decimal equivalent of octal number (1746) <sub>8</sub>
(A) Giving input signal to the two input lines of the gate tied together	semiconductor is due to zi zi zi (A) Holes (800) (A)
(B) Giving input to one input line and logic zero to the other line	(B) (898) <sub>10</sub> anomal transfeld (B) (C) (798) <sub>10</sub>
<ul> <li>(C) Giving input to one input line and logic one to the other</li> <li>(D) Inversion cannot be achieved using EX OR</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(D) (698)<sub>10</sub></li> <li>A master-slave flip-flop has the characteristic that</li> <li>(A) Change in the input is immediately reflected</li> </ul>
gate  34. $Y=f(A, B)=M(0, 1, 2, 3)$ represents	in the output  (B) Change in the output occurs when the state
(M is Maxterm):  (A) NOR gate  (B) NAND gate	of master is affected  (C) Change in the output occurs when the state of the slave is affected
(C) OR gate  (D) A situation where output is independent of	<ul><li>(D) Both the master and the slave states are affected at the same time</li><li>8. A ring counter consisting of five flip-flop will</li></ul>
35. Consider the following statements regarding IC:	have (A) 5 states
<ul><li>(1) ECL has the least propagation delay</li><li>(2) TTL has the largest fan-out</li></ul>	(B) 10 states (C) 32 states
(3) CIVIOS has the diggest man 2	<ul><li>(D) Infinite states</li><li>39. Which one of the following is equivalent to</li></ul>
Which of these statements are correct?	Boolean expression $Y = \overline{A} \overline{B} + \overline{B} \overline{C} + \overline{A} \overline{C}$ ?
(A) (1) and (3) (B) (B) (B) (C) and (A) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B	(A) $\overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CA}$ (B) $(\overline{A} + \overline{B}) + (\overline{B} + \overline{C}) + (\overline{A} + \overline{C})$
(C) (3) and (4) (D) (1) and (2) (A) to noisensigue (A) (O)	(C) $\overline{(A+B)(B+C)(A+C)}$ (D) $\overline{(A+B)}\overline{(B+C)}\overline{(A+C)}$
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true	SV-14755-D

40. The characteristic equation of the T-flip-flop is	44. Given three amplifiers with each having a gain of
	20 dB and are connected in cascade. How much is
(A) Reception is less more $\overline{Q}T + Q\overline{T} = {}^+Q$ (A)	the overall gain in dBs?
(B) $Q^+ = TQ + \overline{T}\overline{Q}$	(A) 8000
(C) $Q^+ = TQ$ Althoridan (C)	(B) 60
(D) $Q^{+} = \overline{T}Q$ (D) Small frequency deviation (T)	(C) 30
41. The bandwidth of an RC-coupled amplifier is limited by	(D) 20
<ul> <li>(A) Coupling capacitors at the low-frequency end and bypass capacitors at the high-frequency end</li> </ul>	45. The output of OP-amp increases maximum of 8 V in 12 μs. The slew rate is
	(A) 96 V/μs rotestab equilibrium (A)
(B) Coupling capacitors at the high frequency end and bypass capacitors at the low-frequency end	(B) 0.67 V/μs
	(C) 1.5 V/μs
(C) Bypass and coupling capacitors at the low frequency end and shunt capacitors at the high frequency end	(D) 192 V/μs
(D) Shunt capacitors at the low frequency end and bypass as well as coupling capacitors at the high frequency end	6. What is the most popular IC used in timing circuits?
	(A) 555 timer
generation	(B) 741
(A) Very low frequency oscillation (B) Radio frequency oscillation	(C) LM317 has been abandable most (O)
(2) readio nequency oscillation	(D) LM340 Svode sdr to snow (C)
(C) Microwave oscillation 47	7. An op-amp based integrator circuit has a capacitor
(D) Audio-frequency oscillation	connected between
43. Which one of the following power amplifiers has the maximum efficiency?	(A) Input and inverting terminal of op-amp
(A) Class-A rotsumanA (E)	(B) Output and non-inverting terminal of op-amp
(B) Class-B solid calls (C)	(C) Input and non-inverting terminal of op-amp
(C) Class-AB	
(D) Class-C	(D) Output and inverting terminal of op-amp
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ei de	and I	$R_{ m f}$ of 100 k $\Omega$ . The clos			The major advantage of FM over AM is
	is (A)	•			<ul><li>(A) Reception is less noisy</li><li>(B) Higher carrier frequency</li></ul>
	(B)		(8) 60		(C) Smaller bandwidth
	(C) (D)		(C) 30 (D) 20	ei 18	(D) Small frequency deviation  A 10 MHz carrier is frequency modulated by a
49.	broa	most common detector  deast receiver is  Envelope detector	used in an AM radio		sinusoidal signal of 1 kHz, the maximum frequency deviation being 1000 kHz. The bandwidth required as given by the Carson's rule
	. ,	Discriminator  Coherent detector			is (A) 901 kHz
<b>5</b> 0	(D)	Ratio detector	(D) 192 V/µs		(B) 1001 kHz (C) 1102 kHz
50.	by_	an AM wave, usefu  Carrier	power is carried	54.	(D) 2002 kHz  The PAM signal can be detected by
	(B) (C)				<ul><li>(A) Bandpass filter</li><li>(B) Bandstop filter</li><li>(C) Highpass filter</li></ul>
51.	In s stag (A)	superhetrodyne receiver, ge are  IF and RF	the inputs of the mixer	55.	modulating signal are removed by
	(C)	RF and AF  IF and AF  RF and local oscillate			(B) Attenuator (C) Pre-alias Filter (D) Modulator

- 56. Companding is used\_\_\_\_\_
  - (A) To overcome quantising noise in PCM
  - (B) In PWM receivers to reduce impulse noise
  - (C) To protect small signals in PCM from quantising noise
  - (D) None of the above
- 57. IMEI stands for:
  - (A) International Mobile Electronic Information
  - (B) International Mobile Electronic Identity
  - (C) International Mobile Equipment Information
  - (D) International Mobile Equipment Identity
- 58. Which system allows the entire bandwidth to be available to each user at the same time?
  - (A) CSMA
  - (B) GSM
  - (C) FDMA
  - (D) CDMA

- 59. The main objective of CELL in a cellular mobile system is\_\_\_\_\_
  - (A) Handoff
  - (B) Modulation
  - (C) Frequency reuse
  - (D) Coding
- 60. Which one of the following statements is correct?
  - (A) RAM is non-volatile memory whereas ROM is a volatile memory
  - (B) RAM is volatile memory whereas ROM is a non-volatile memory
  - (C) Both RAM and ROM are volatile memories but in ROM data is not lost when power is switched off
  - (D) Both RAM and ROM are non-volatile memories but in RAM data is lost when power is switched off

Companding is used

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A) To overcome quantising noise in PCM

(B) in PWM receiver to reduce impulse noise

(C) To protect small signals in PCM from

World of the store

(a) international Mobile Electronic Identity

Which system allows the entire bandwidth, to be

available to each user of the source lime

AME (A)

AMITO (CI

Wahrelf (A)

Hobush (A)

(B) Modulation

(C) Prequency reuse

(D) Coding

1.1 Which one of the following statements is correct?

(A) RAM is non-volatile memory whereas ROM is a volatile memory

(D) RAM is volatile memory whereas ROM is a mon-volatile memory

(C) Both RAM and ROM are volatile memories but in ROM data is not lost when power is switched off

(D) Both RAM and ROM are non-volatile memories but in RAM data is lost when power is switched off