EKT Model Question Paper (Electrical & Electronics)-I

<u>Instr</u> 1. 2. 3. 4.	uctions for CandidatesTime Allotted: 45 MinutesTotal No. of Questions 50. Each Question is of three marks.One mark will be deducted for every wrong answer.No mark will be deducted for un-attempted questions.Do not write on the Question Paper or make any mark on it.
Q1.	If x=a(cos t + t sin t), y=a(sin t - t cos t). The value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is (a) cos t (b) sin t (c) tan t (d) sec ² t
Q2.	The area of three faces of a cuboid are in the ratio 2:3:4 and its volume is 9000 cm^3 . The length of the shortest edge is (a) 15 cm (b) 30 cm (c) 20 cm (d) 60 cm
Q3.	$\int \frac{dx}{x \log x}$ is equal to
	(a) $\log x + x + c$ (b) $\log(\log x) + c$ (c) $x \log x + c$ (d) $\frac{\log x}{x} + c$
Q4.	Tickets numbered 1 to 20 are mixed up and then a ticket is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ticket drawn has a number which is a multiple of 3 or 5?
	(a) 8/2 (b) 9/20 (c) 8/15 (d) 2/20
Q5.	The projection of a vector on another vector is
Q6.	 (a) Scalar (b) Vector (c) neither vector nor scalar (d) either scalar or vector In MKS system, we measure
Q7.	 (a) mass in kilogram (b) distance in meter (c) time in second (d) all of these When the separation between two charges is made four times, the force between them
Q8.	 (a) increases four times (b) decreases four times (c) increases sixteen times (d) decreases sixteen times When a conductor cuts magnetic flux, an emf is induced in the conductor. This is known as
	(a) Joule's law(b) Faraday's law(c) Coulomb's law(d) Ampere's law
Q9.	X-rays are used for the study of crystal structure because
	 (a) X-rays are completely absorbed by the crystal (b) the wavelength of X-ray is of the same order of magnitude in the inter-atomic spacing in crystals (c) the wavelength of X-rays is very small in comparison with the inter-atomic spacing in crystals (d) the crystals are completely transparent to X-rays

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Q10.	A radioactive isotop what was its original (a) 600 g	weight 40 days	earlier		re 125 g of it left, 2000 g
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Q11.	Angles project true projection are				
	(a) Aligned	(b) Adjacent	(c) P	erpendicular (d)	Parallel
Q12.	Tesla is a measure of(a)magnetic flux(c)magnetic pote	density	· · ·	lectric flux densit lectric potential	y
Q13.	Admittance is recipro (a) susceptance	ocal of (b) impedance	(c) reac	tance (d)	conductance
Q14.	is an acti (a) RC filter	ive filter (b) notch filter	(c) Butte	erworth filter (d)	band pass filter
Q15.	For transmission line (a) Balun (c) double stub	e load matching o	(b) b	of frequencies, i roadband directio ingle stub	
Q16.	Emitter follower is us (a) reducing the ((c) impedance m	gain	· · ·	ncreasing the dist one of these	ortion
Q17.	Binary equivalent of (a) (11101) ₂	(45) ₁₀ is (b) (11110) ₂	(c) (´	101101) ₂ (d)	(110101) ₂
Q18.	In Computer memor (a) 1000	y size K indicates (b) 1024		n is equal to 00 (d)	10000
Q19.	An astable multivibrator has (a) no stable state (b) one stable state (c) three stable states (d) two stable states				
Q20.	 An ideal Op Amp has (a) infinite input and output impedance (b) very low input and output impedance (c) low input impedance and very high output impedance (d) infinite input impedance and zero output impedance 				
Q21.	An instruction used to(a) data transfer(c) logical instruction	instruction	(b) a	outer can be clas rithmetic instructi rogram control in	on
Q22.	An FET is a (a) bipolar semic (c) non semicono	onductor device ductor device	· · /	nipolar semicond oth (a) and (c)	uctor device
Q23.	For Gunn diodes, se (a) Silicon (b) G		terial preferr c) Gallium		all of these
Q24.	In a JFET drain current is maximum when V_{GS} is				
			c) positive	(d)	equal to Vp

- Q25. The output of Laser is
 - (a) Infrared (b) polarised (c) narrow beam (d) coherent
- Q26. As compared to a closed loop system an open loop system is
 - more stable as well as more accurate (a)
 - (b) less stable as well as less accurate
 - (c) more stable but less accurate
 - (d) less stable but more accurate
- Q27. Transfer function of a system is used to calculate
 - (a) the steady state gain
- (b) the time constant
- (C) the order of the system (d) the output for a given input
- Q28. In a closed loop control system
 - control action depends upon the output and also on the input command (a)
 - output signal is fed back to be compared with the reference signal (b)
 - the accuracy is better than in the open loop system (c)
 - all of the above (d)
- Q29. The difference of the reference input and the actual output signal is called (a) error signal (b) controlling signal (c) actuating signal (d) transfer function
- Q30. If the transfer function of a system is $\frac{1}{T_{S+1}}$, the steady state error to unit step input is (a) T (b) zero (c) infinite (d) none of these
- Q31. In a PID controller, the values of proportional, integral and derivative are dependent on
 - (a) future, past and present errors respectively
 - present, past and future errors respectively (b)
 - (C) past, present and future errors respectively
 - present, future and past errors respectively (d)
- Q32. The inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{2}{s+1}$ is (a) 2(t+1) (b) 2e^{-t} 2(t+1) (c) $2e^{t}$ (a) (b) (d)
- Q33. The signal is extended from 96KHz to 100KHz, so the minimum sampling frequency required is
 - (a) 8KHz (b) 200KHz (c) 4KHz (d) 100KHz

(b)

(b)

- Q34. A differentiation circuit has a
 - very high time constant (b) (a)
 - (d) (c) infinite time constant
- Q35. Ideally Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) should be
 - as large as possible (a)
 - (c) as close to unity as possible (d)
- Q36. Following is/are a property/properties of quantization
 - it is an nonlinear process (a)
 - it maps a larger set of input (d) all of these (c) values to a smaller set

- - zero time constant

as small as possible

it is an irreversible process

infinity

e^{-2t}

very low time constant

Q37.	Most commonly used filter in SSB generation are (a) mechanical filters (b) RC filters (c) LC filters (d) low pass filters				
Q38.	If the antenna diameter in a radar system is increased by a factor of 4, the maximum range will be increased by a factor of (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 16				
Q39.	Following type of multiplexing cannot be used for analog signalling (a) FDM (b) TDM (c) CDM (d) None of these				
Q40.	In TDM systems, channel separation is done with the use of (a) AND gates (b) band-pass filters (c) differentiator circuit (d) integrator circuit				
Q41.	 Data-link layer of the OSI model specifies (a) data link procedures that provide for the exchange of data via frames that can be sent and received (b) the interface between the X.25 network and packet mode device (c) the virtual circuit interface to packet-switched service (d) all of the above 				
Q42.	FDDI is a (a) ring network (b) star network (c) mesh network (d) bus based network				
Q43.	Which of the following TCP/IP protocol allows an application program on one machine to send a datagram to an application program on another machine? (a) UDP (b) VMTP (c) X.25 (d) SMTP				
Q44.	 The main difference between synchronous and asynchronous transmission is that (a) the clocking is derived from the data in synchronous transmission (b) the clocking is mixed with the data in asynchronous transmission (c) the pulse height is different (d) the bandwidth required is different 				
Q45.	 Transducer is a device which (a) converts one form of power in to the other (b) is similar to transformer (c) converts one form of energy in to other (d) helps in measuring electricity 				
Q46.	Principle of hysteresis is not used in (a) electrical water geyser (b) electrical motor (c) multi-vibrators (d) Schmitt trigger				
Q47.	5				
	 (a) AC induction motor (b) brushless AC motor (c) stepper motor (d) permanent magnet DC motor 				
Q48.	(c) stepper motor (d) permanent magnet DC motor				
Q48. Q49.	 (c) stepper motor (d) permanent magnet DC motor The stator of an induction motor is made of (a) carbon (b) wood (c) copper stampings (d) silicon steel laminators 				