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No.	

ENT - 30

Total No. of Pages: 14

Shivaji University, Kolhapur M.Sc. Electronics Entrance Question paper -2023

		Sub. (Code: 58298
•	,	ate: Tuesday, 08-08-2023 30 a.m. to 12.00 noon	Total Marks: 100
1.	If rev	erse bias is applied to the l	PN junction diode, then its barrier width
	A) ii	ncreases	B) decreases
	C) re	emains the same	D) None of the above
2.	•••••	diode is used for vo	oltage regulation.
	A) L	ED	B) Varactor
	C) Z	Zener	D) Avalanche
3.	Forw	ard biased diode offers	resistance.
	A) z	ero	B) very low
	C) v	ery high	D) infinite
4.	Capa	citive reactance is given b	y X c=
	A) 1	/2 π fC	B) 1/ T fC
	C) 2	$oldsymbol{\pi}_{ ext{fC}}$	D) \pi fC
5.	Norto	on's theorem gives an equi	valent circuit inform
	A) v	oltage	B) current
	C) re	esistance	D) inductance
6.	Base	of the hexadecimal system	is
	A) 2		B) 8
	C) 1	0	D) 16

7.	wn	ich of the following is unive	rsal gate?
	A)	AND	B) NAND
	C)	OR	D) EX-OR
8.	The	e 8421 code is code	
	A)	binary	B) BCD
	C)	Gray	D) unweighted
9.	The	e half adder adds	bits.
	A)	2	B) 4
	C)	6	D) 8
10.	The	e boolean expression A+AB=	-
	A)	AB	B) A
	C)	В	D) A+B
11.	Tra	nsistor amplifier which give	es current gain=1 is
	A)	CE	B) CB
	C)	CC	D) None of the above
12.	•••••	region of the BJT is	lightly doped.
	A)	Emitter	B) Base
	C)	Collector	D) None of the above
13.	The	e input impedance of JFET .	•••••••
	A)	approaches zero	B) approaches one
	C)	approaches infinity	D) is impossible to predict
14.	The	e capacitors of a CE amplific	er appear to be
	A)	open to ac	B) shorted to dc
	C)	open to supply voltage	D) shorted to ac
15.	An	oscillator always needs an a	mplifier with
	A)	positive feedback	B) negative feedback
	C)	both types of feedbacks	D) None of the above

16.	Wh	nat does the term "bit" repro	esent in digital electronics?
	a)	Binary number system	b) Basic input terminal
	c)	Binary digit	d) Base transistor
17.	Wh	nich logic gate produces a lov	w output when any of its inputs are high?
	a)	AND gate	b) OR gate
	c)	NOT gate	d) XOR gate
18.	Wh	at is the decimal equivalent	of the binary number 1010?
	a)	10	b) 5
	c)	8	d) 12
19.	Wh	at is the purpose of a multip	olexer in digital electronics?
	a)	Converts analog signals to d	igital
	b)	Stores data temporarily	
	c)	Performs arithmetic calculat	ions
	d)	Selects one of many inputs t	o a single output
20.	Wh	ich logic gate has an output	that is the complement of its input?
	a)	AND gate	b) OR gate
	c)	NOT gate	d) XOR gate
21.	•••••	is the noise tempera	ture of the sun?
	A.	100000	B. 80001
	C.	100	D. 3000
22.	•••••	is equivalent to Hen	ry.
	A.	Volts/Ampere	B. Weber/Ampere
	C.	Weber/Ampere2	D. None of these
23.	•••••	number of a caree	er in a semiconductor.
	A.	2	B. 8
	C.	5	D. None of these

24.	MI	CR stands for	••
	A.	Magnetic Ink Chart Receipt	
	B.	Magnetic Ink Character Rec	ognition
	C.	Magnetic Ink Chart Recogni	ition
	D.	Magnetic Ink capacitor Reve	erse
25.	one	of the following semiconduc	tor material?
	A.	copper	B. silicon
	C.	iron	D. None of these
26.		a Microprocessor, the addres tored in	s of the new next instruction to be executed
	A.	Stack pointer	B. address latch
	C.	Program counter	D. General purpose register
27.	Fol	lowing is a 16-bit register fo	r 8085 microprocessor
	A.	Stack pointer	B. Accumulator
	C.	Register B	D. Register C
28.		e register which holds the i thmetic of logic operations is	nformation about the nature of results of s called as
	A.	Accumulator	B. Condition code register
	C.	Flag register	D. Process status registers
29.	The	e 8085 has interrupt pins:-	
	a)	TRAP, RST7.3	b) RST6.5, RST5.5
	c)	TNTR(pin 10)	d) All of the above.
30.		_	ystem maximum possible number of input/ d using I/O mapped I/O technique is
	A.	64	B. 512
	C.	256	D. 65536

31.	Mo	bile telephones are	systems.
	A.	One to one	B. One to many
	C.	Many to many	D. None of the
32.	FSI	K is abbreviated as	•
	A.	Frequency shift keying	B. Frequency side keying
	C.	Forward shift keying	D. All the above
33.	GP	S stands for	
	A.	Global positioning systems	B. Global partial system
	C.	Geo-positioning system	D. All the above
34.	Wh	ich of the following are multipl	exing methods used in mobile communication?
	A.	TDMA	B. FDMA
	C.	CDMA	D. All the above
35.		a Cellular network, which of quency for others?	the following is used to use the same
	A.	Frequency hopping	B. Frequency reuse
	C.	Frequency planning	D. None of the above
36.	The	ere are general pu	rpose registers in 8085 processor
	A.	5	B. 6
	C.	7	D. 8
37.		what PIN number, there is a crocontroller to its initial val	RESET pin, which is used to reset the ues?
	A.	PIN 9	B. PIN 20
	C.	PIN 30	D. PIN 35
38.	Wh		higher address byte with addresses A8-
	A.	PORT1	B. PORT0
	C.	PORT3	D. PORT2

39.	Exp	pand ALE full form	?
	A.	Address latch enable	B. Address light external
	C.	Address latch eternal	D. None of these
40.	If S	SM0=1, SM1=0, then the tra	insceiver selected is
	a)	8-bit synchronous	b) 9-bit synchronous
	c)	8-bit asynchronous	d) 9-bit asynchronous
41.	At inp		EA pin which stands for External Access
	A.	PIN 28	B. PIN 29
	C.	PIN 30	D. PIN 31
42.		nen pins are configured as a secon receive a current of?	an output (i.e. logic 0), then the single port
	A.	5mA	B. 8mA
	C.	15mA	D. 10mA
43.	The	e instruction, ADD A, R7 is	an example of
	a)	register addressing	b) register specific instructions
	c)	indexed addressing	d) none
44.	Wh	y do we need a ULN2803 in	driving a relay?
	a)	for switching a motor	b) for increasing the current
	c)	for increasing the power	d) for switching the voltage
45.	Pro	eximity type sensor is a	type of sensor.
	A.	Contact type	B. Noncontact type
	C.	Both a and b	D. Partially contact
46.		-	ace of an object without any contact is called
		Tamperatura	R. Light
	A. C.	Temperature IR	B. Light D. Provimity
	C.	111	D. Proximity

Self	f generating type transducer	s are transducers.
a)	Active	b) Passive
c)	Secondary	d) Inverse
A st	train gauge is a passive tran	sducer and is employed for converting
a)	Mechanical displacement int	to a change of resistance
b)	Pressure into a change of res	sistance
c)	Force into a displacement	
d)	Pressure into displacement	
The	e principle of operation of L	VDT is based on the variation of
a)	Self inductance	b) Mutual inductance
c)	Reluctance	d) Permanence
Op-	-Amp as current to voltage o	converter is also called as
A.	trans-impedance amplifier	B. trans-conductance amplifier
C.	inverting amplifier	D. all of the above
Wh	at are the features of instru	mentation amplifier?
a)	Low noise	b) High gain accuracy
c)	Low thermal and time drift	d) All of the mentioned
	-	ter is sufficient for deriving the time varying
a.	Electric field intensity	b. Magnetic field intensity
c.	Current density.	d. Power density
		rge does the radiation occur through wire
a.	For a charge with no motion	
b.	For a charge moving with ur	niform velocity with straight & infinite wire
c.	For a charge oscillating in tin	me motion
	a) c) A s' a) b) c) d) The a) c) Op A. C. Wh a) c) The elect a. c. Und ant a. b.	A strain gauge is a passive tran a) Mechanical displacement into b) Pressure into a change of res c) Force into a displacement d) Pressure into displacement The principle of operation of L' a) Self inductance c) Reluctance Op-Amp as current to voltage of A. trans-impedance amplifier C. inverting amplifier What are the features of instrut a) Low noise c) Low thermal and time drift The knowledge of which parame electromagnetic field? a. Electric field intensity c. Current density. Under which conditions of charantenna? a. For a charge with no motion b. For a charge moving with un

d.

All of the above

54.	In a	a non-isotropic directional a	ntenna, which radiating lobe axis makes an
	angle of 180° w.r.t. major beam of an antenna?		of an antenna?
	a.	Minor lobe	b. Side lobe
	c.	Back lobe	d. None of the above
55.	At	which angles does the front	to back ratio specify an antenna gain?
	a.	0° & 1800	b. 90° & 180°
	c.	180° & 270°	d. 180° & 360°
56.	If a	an observation point is close	ely located to the source, then the field is
	teri	med as	
	a.	Induced	b. Radiated
	c.	Reflected	d. Far-field
57.	The	e 8051 DPTR is bi	it wide.
	A)	4	B) 8
	C)	14	D) 16
58.	•••••	interrupt has high	nest priority in 8051.
	A)	INTO	B) TO overflow
	C)	INTI	D) Serial
59.	•••••	is true about Pari	ty flag of 8051.
	A)	There is no parity flag in 80:	51.
	B)	Parity flag is present in PSW	SFR of 8051.
	C)	Parity flag is present in STA	TUS register of 8051.
	D)	None of these	
60.	The	e 8051 microcontroller supp	orts byte External RAM.
	A)	32	B) 64
	C)	128	D) 64K

61.	Common-cathode/Common-anode configurations generally relate to display.		
	A)	7-segment LED	B) 16 2 LCD
	C)	graphic LCD	D) all of the above
62.	AD	C0804 is	
	A)	8-channel 8-bit D-A Conver	rter
	B)	8-channel 8-bit A-D Conver	rter
	C)	1-channel 8-bit D-A Conver	rter
	D)	1-channel 8-bit A-D Conver	rter
63.	LM	I35 is a	
	A)	analog temperature sensor	
	B)	analog temperature and hum	nidity sensor
	C)	digital temperature sensor	
	D)	smart sensor	
64.		ing operation.	tor microcontroller the supply voltage level
	A)	INTO	B) watch-dog timer
	C)	Brown-out detector	D) RTC
65.		at is the main advantage of ctronics?	using a soft-switching technique in power
	a)	Reduced switching losses	b) Higher efficiency
	c)	Lower EMI	d) All of the above
66.		nich power electronic devi plications?	ce is commonly used for motor starting
	a) I	Diode	b) MOSFET
	c) I	GBT	d) VFD

67.		ncn power electronic device tems?	e is used for grid-connected renewable energy
	a)	Diode	b) MOSFET
	c)	IGBT	d) Grid-tie inverter
68.		nich power electronic devic cuits?	e is used for power factor correction in AC
	a)	Diode	b) MOSFET
	c)	IGBT	d) PFC controller
69.	Wh	nich power electronic device	is commonly used for AC voltage regulation?
	a)	Diode	b) MOSFET
	c)	IGBT	d) AC voltage regulator
70.		nat is the main advantage ctronics?	e of using a resonant converter in power
	a)	Higher efficiency	b) Lower EMI
	c)	Reduced voltage stress	d) All of the above
71.		nich power electronic dev plications?	ice is commonly used for motor braking
	a)	Diode	b) MOSFET
	c)	IGBT	d) Regenerative braking system
72.		nich power electronic device oply (UPS) systems?	is commonly used for uninterruptible power
	a)	Diode	b) MOSFET
	c)	IGBT	d) Battery
73.		nat is the main function of a trumentation?	a function generator in electronic
	a)	Measure voltage levels	
	b)	Generate different types of	waveforms
	c)	Measure resistance	
	d)	Measure current flow	

74. Which instrument is used to measure the temperature of an object? Voltmeter b) Ammeter a) Thermometer d) Ohmmeter c) 75. What is the purpose of a data acquisition system in electronic instrumentation? Measure voltage levels a) Measure resistance b) Collect and analyze data from various sensors d) Measure current flow 76. What is robotics? a) The study of robotic insects The use of robots in manufacturing only The science and technology of robots c) The study of human-robot interaction 77. What is the main purpose of a robotic arm? To provide mobility to the robot a) b) To provide power to the robot To perform tasks and manipulate objects c) To provide communication capabilities to the robot 78. What is the importance of sensors in robotics? Sensors are not used in robotics a) b) Sensors provide power to the robot c) Sensors provide mobility to the robot Sensors provide information about the environment to the robot 79. What is the term used to describe a robot's ability to perceive and understand its environment?

b) Processing

d) Programming

Sensing

Actuating

a)

c)

80.	In	single mode fibers, which is t	the most beneficial index profile?
	a)	Step index	b) Graded index
	c)	Step and graded index	d) Coaxial cable
81.		e fibers mostly not used not tem are	w a days for optical fiber communication
	a)	Single mode fibers	b) Multimode step fibers
	c)	Coaxial cables	d) Multimode graded index fibers
82.		gle mode fibers allow single st be at least	mode propagation; the cladding diameter
	a)	Twice the core diameter	b) Thrice the core diameter
	c)	Five times the core diameter	d) Ten times the core diameter
83.	Sta	ndard single mode fibers (SSMF) are utilized mainly for operation
	in	•••••	
	a)	C-band	b) L-band
	c)	O-band	d) C-band and L-band
84.	Fib	er mostly suited in single-wa	avelength transmission in O-band is?
	a)	Low-water-peak non dispers	ion-shifted fibers
	b)	Standard single mode fibers	
	c)	Low minimized fibers	
	d)	Non-zero-dispersion-shifted	fibers
85.		nat is a fundamental necessinsmission?	sity in the fabrication of fibers for light
	a)	Same refractive index for bo	th core and cladding
	b)	Pump source	
	c)	Material composition of fibe	er
	d)	Variation of refractive index	inside the optical fiber
86.	Wh	ich materials are unsuitable	for the fabrication of graded index fiber?
	a)	Glass-like-materials	b) Mono-crystalline structures
	c)	Amorphous material	d) Silica based material

87.	PIC 16Cxxx family supports instructions.			
	A)	16	B) 35	
	C)	64	D) 128	
88.	The instructions of PIC 18Cxxx or 18Fxxx family are bit wide.			
	A)	8	B) 12	
	C)	14	D) 16	
89.	register of PIC microcontroller is used in indirect addressing			
	A)	WREG	B) FSR	
	C)	INDREG	D) PTR	
90.	Mo	Most port pins of PIC microcontroller can drive directly.		
	A)	LED	B) RELAY	
	C)	MOTOR	D) All of the above	
91.	PIC	C USART generates interrupt on		
	A)	RX buffer empty and TX buffer full		
	B)	TX buffer empty and RX buffer full		
	C)	RI 1 AND TI=1		
	D)	RI=1 OR TI=1		
92.	SPI	is a		
	A)	1 wire interface	B) 2 wire interface	
	C)	3 wire interface	D) 4 wire interface	
93.	120	2C offers speed		
	A)	<100 kbps	B) >400 kbps	
	C)	>1 mbps	D)>100 mbps	
94.	•••••	is not true.		
	A)	ON-OFF control is a closed-loop control system		
	B)	proportional control is an open-loop control system		
	C)	PI control is a closed-loop control system		
	D)	None of these		

95.	is/are Continuous Control System.				
	A)	ON-OFF control	B) proportional control		
	C)	PI control	D) both B and C		
96.	The zero-crossing detector circuit typically uses				
	A)	ВЈТ	B) JFET		
	C)	MOSFET	D) Op-amp		
97. Op-amp is used in					
	A)	ON-OFF control	B) proportional control		
	C)	PI control	D) all of the above		
98.	•••••	is an input device.			
	A)	relay	B) solenoid		
	C)	sensor	D) motor		
99.	is not an electric actuator.				
	A)	reed relay	B) triac		
	C)	servo motor	D) limit switch		
100 is used in PLC programming.					
	A)	Ladder diagram	B) ALP		
	C)	HLL	D) none of these		