

(b) $V_{eff} \neq \pm \frac{1}{2} E$:-

' + ' M] 0

(1) $E_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$

(2) $J_{eff} = 0$

(3) $\{E\} = 0$

(4) S. C. R.

(5) $J_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$

' $\frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0

(+) $\pm \frac{1}{2} E < 0$

($\frac{1}{2}$) $\frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0

(E) $j_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$

(b) $\frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0

(<) $P = V \times I$

(j) $\frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0

2. $\{E\} = \frac{1}{2} E$ (E) $E_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0 :-

16

(+) $\frac{1}{2} E < 0$

($\frac{1}{2}$) $\frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0

(E) $J_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$

(b) $\frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0

3. $E_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0 :-

16

(+) $J_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$

($\frac{1}{2}$) $\frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0

(E) $\pm \frac{1}{2} E < 0$

(b) A. C. $\frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0

4. $E_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0 :-

16

(+) $E_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$

($\frac{1}{2}$) $\frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0

(E) $\pm \frac{1}{2} E < 0$

(b) $\frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0

5. $E_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0 :-

16

(+) S. C. R.

($\frac{1}{2}$) $\frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0

(E) $\pm \frac{1}{2} E < 0$

(b) N. P. N. $J_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$

(<) L. E. D.

6. $J_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0 :-

16

(+) $E_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$

($\frac{1}{2}$) $\frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0

(E) $C \pm \frac{1}{2} E$ A + $\frac{1}{2} E$ B + $\frac{1}{2} E$ C

(b) $J_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E$ M] 0

(1) 2.2 K Ω , (2) 150 Ω , (3) 1 Ω + $\frac{1}{2} E$ (4) 3300 Ω .

(ENGLISH)

[TIME ALLOWED—3 HOURS]

(MARKS—100)

BASIC ELECTRONICS (THEORY-I)**Marks**1. (a) Fill in the blanks (any *five*) :—

5

(i) Loudspeaker is convert signal into sound signal.

(a) Mechanical (b) Electrical (c) Frequency (d) Current.

(ii) Protons having charge.

(a) Negative (b) Positive (c) Phase (d) Nutral.

(iii) Frequency of D. C. supply is

(a) 50 Hz (b) 0 Hz (c) 60 Hz (d) 240 V.

(iv) Power is product of

(a) Resistor and Voltage, (b) Voltage and current,

(c) Current and Resistor, (d) Ohm and Watt.

(v) Unit of sound is

(a) Voltage (b) Henry (c) Decibel (d) Amper.

(vi) Zener diodes are usually operated in region.

(a) Leakage (b) Active (c) Breakdown (d) Breakup.

(b) State *true* or *false* (any *five*) :—

5

(i) Diac is a unidirectional device.

(ii) In parallel circuit current is devided.

(iii) A. C. voltage will be stored in battery.

(iv) Diode is convert A. C. voltage into D. C. voltage.

(v) S. C. R. is used for speed control of motor.

(vi) Silicon is a semiconductor material.

(c) State long form (any *five*) :—

5

(i) L. E. D. (ii) S. M. P. S. (iii) D. C.

(iv) U. J. T. (v) P. C. B. (vi) E. M. F.

[Turn over

- (d) Match the pair :— 5
- | ' A ' Group | ' B ' Group |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Zener Diode | (a) Light Dimmer |
| (ii) Triac | (b) Voltage Regulator |
| (iii) Power | (c) Firing Angle |
| (iv) S. C. R. | (d) Transfer Voltage |
| (v) Transformer | (e) $P = V \times I$ |
| | (f) Voltage. |
2. Answer the following any *two* :— 16
- Explain Ohm's Law.
 - Explain series connection of Resistor.
 - Explain principle of transformer and type of transformer.
 - Draw and explain Half wave rectifier with circuit diagram.
3. Attempt any *two* of the followeing :— 16
- Explain working of transistor as a switch.
 - Explain Push-pull Amplifire with circuit diagram.
 - Draw and explain loudspeaker and its principle of working.
 - With neat A. C. signal diagram, Explain amplitude, period, cycle, frequency.
4. Answer in brief (any *two*):— 16
- Explain Zener Diode voltage Regulator.
 - Write types and function of Microphone.
 - What do you men by Resistor ? Explain type of Resistor.
 - Explain Brize wave rectifire with circuit diagram.
5. Write short notes (any *four*) :— 16
- S. C. R.
 - Battery Charger.
 - Condensor.
 - N. P. N. Transistor.
 - L. E. D.
6. Answer the following (any *two*) :— 16
- List and explain different types of diodes..
 - Draw and explain Traic.
 - Explain class A and class B Amplifier.
 - Define colour code of the resistance given below.—
 - 2.2 K Ω
 - 150 Ω
 - 1 Mega Ohm
 - 3300 Ω .
-