Reg. No. : $\qquad$
Name : $\qquad$

FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022

Part - III
ELECTRONICS
Maximum : 60 Scores

## General Instructions to Candidates:

- There is a 'Cool-off time' of 15 minutes in addition to the writing time.
- Use the 'Cool-off time' to get familiar with questions and to plan your answers.
- Read questions carefully before answering.
- Read the instructions carefully.
- Calculations, figures and graphs should be shown in the answer sheet itself.
- Malayalam version of the questions is also provided.
- Give equations wherever necessary.
- Electronic devices except non-programmable calculators are not allowed in the Examination Hall.


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1. Select the symbol of inductor.
(a) $\longrightarrow$
(b) $-\mathrm{MMn}^{-}$

(d) $\longrightarrow$
2. If $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{m}}$ is the maximum value, the rms value of AC voltage is equal to
(a) $\frac{V_{m}}{2}$
(b) $\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{m}}}{\pi}$
(c) $\frac{V_{m}}{\sqrt{2}}$
(d) $\frac{2 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{m}}}{\pi}$
3. The band gap energy for germanium is $\qquad$ .
(a) 0.7 eV
(b) 1.1 eV
(c) 0.3 eV
(d) 0.8 eV
4. The cut in voltage of silicon diode is $\qquad$ .
(a) 0.3 V
(b) 1.1 V
(c) 0.7 V
(d) 1 V
5. From the following values select the one which may possibly be the current gain of a transistor in common base configuration.
(a) 19
(b) 29
(c) 0.8
(d) 1
6. Select the photosensor from the following :
(a) Solar cell
(b) LED
(c) LCD
(d) Thermistor


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(10 \times 1=10)
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（a）$-\perp$
（b）$\longrightarrow \mathrm{MMN}^{-}$
（c）－mm․
（d）$\longrightarrow$
 $\qquad$ （ชDがమm゙．
（a）$\frac{V_{m}}{2}$
（b）$\frac{V_{m}}{\pi}$
（c）$\frac{V_{\mathrm{m}}}{\sqrt{2}}$
（d）$\frac{2 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{m}}}{\pi}$
 $\qquad$

（a） 0.7 eV
（b） 1.1 eV
（c） 0.3 eV
（d） 0.8 eV
 $\qquad$ （ாD）
（a） 0.3 V
（b） 1.1 V
（c） 0.7 V
（d） 1 V


（a） 19
（b） 29
（c） 0.8
（d） 1

（a）๓กงอัฉิ ๑กை๘
（b）LED
（c） LCD
（d）ดஜைவிกగால
7. For a half wave rectifier the peak inverse voltage is $\qquad$ .
(a) $V_{m}$
(b) $2 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{m}}$
(c) $\frac{V_{m}}{2}$
(d) $\frac{V_{m}}{\pi}$
8. Which transistor configuration is used for amplification ?
(a) CC configuration
(b) CE configuration
(c) CB configuration
(d) None of these
9. The resonant frequency of a LC tank circuit is $\qquad$ .
(a) $2 \pi \sqrt{\mathrm{LC}}$
(b) $\frac{1}{2 \pi R C}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2 \pi \mathrm{LC}}$
(d) $\frac{1}{2 \pi \sqrt{\mathrm{LC}}}$
10. The binary equivalent of the decimal ' 7 ' is $\qquad$ .
(a) 100
(b) 101
(c) 110
(d) 111

Answer any 6 questions from 11 to 19. Each carries 2 Scores.
11. Classify the following into passive and active components :

Transistor, Capacitor, Inductor, Diode, Resistor, IC
12. What do you mean by doping in semiconductors?
13. What do you mean by depletion layer in a PN junction?
14. Draw the symbols of NPN and PNP transistors marking all the terminals.
 $\qquad$

(a) $V_{m}$
(b) $2 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{m}}$
(c) $\frac{V_{m}}{2}$
(d) $\frac{V_{m}}{\pi}$






 $\qquad$ (8D)
(a) $2 \pi \sqrt{\mathrm{LC}}$
(b) $\frac{1}{2 \pi R C}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2 \pi \mathrm{LC}}$
(d) $\frac{1}{2 \pi \sqrt{\mathrm{LC}}}$
 $\qquad$ (1Dద్మMア.
(a) 100
(b) 101
(c) 110
(d) 111








15. Draw the symbol and any two applications of LED.
16. What is the basic principle of a solar cell ? Give its symbol.
17. (a) Give an expression for ripple factor in connection with rectifiers.
(b) What is the value of ripple factor for a half wave rectifier?
18. What do you mean by damped oscillations ?
19. What are the two conditions for sustained oscillations which are called Barkhausen criterion?

Answer any 6 questions from 20 to 29. Each carries 3 Scores.
20. Find the Colour Code of the resistor whose value is $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ with a tolerance of $\pm 10 \%$.
21. If ' $n$ ' number of resistors each of value ' $R$ ' $\Omega$ are connected (a) in series and (b) in parallel. Find the effective resistances in each case.
22. Differentiate conductors, insulators and semiconductors based on energy band diagram.
23. (a) What should be done to forward bias a PN junction?
(b) What happens to the charge-carriers (free electrons and holes) when a PN junction is forward biased?
24. (a) Draw the forward bias characteristics of a PN junction diode.
(b) What do you mean by the cut in voltage of a diode ?







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25. Compare emitter, base and collector regions of a transistor based on doping concentration and physical size.
26. (a) Draw the inverting configuration of Op-Amp.
(b) Give an expression for the gain of inverting configuration of Op-Amp.
27. What are the three main characteristics of an Op-Amp ?
28. Give the symbol, truth table and the output expression of an AND gate.
29. Draw a connection diagram to show how a galvanometer can be converted into a voltmeter.

Answer any 5 questions from 30 to 37. Each carries 4 Scores.
30. Three $100 \Omega$ resistors are connected in series across a supply of 300 V . Find
(a) The effective resistance of the circuit.
(b) The total current through the circuit.
31. An AC signal is represented by the equation $\mathrm{V}=141 \sin 314 \mathrm{t}$.

Find
(a) The maximum value of voltage.
(b) The rms value of voltage.
(c) The frequency of the signal.
32. With a neat circuit diagram explain the working of a NPN transistor. Thus show that $I_{E}=I_{B}+I_{C}$










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（ $5 \times 4=20$ ）




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33. (a) Draw the circuit diagram, input and output waveforms of a half wave rectifier.
(b) Explain its working.
34. (a) Draw a circuit diagram of a rectifier with two diodes and a centre-tap transformer. Show its input and output waveforms.
(b) What is the peak inverse voltage of a centre-tap full wave rectifier?
35. (a) Draw a neat circuit diagram of a RC phase shift oscillator.
(b) What are the functions of RC sections in this circuit?
36. (a) Why do we call NAND gate and NOR gate as universal gates?
(b) Draw the symbol, output expression and truth table of a NAND gate.
37. (a) How does an 'XOR' gate differs from 'OR' gate in terms of their outputs?
(b) Draw the symbol and output expression of an XOR gate.






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