

**ISC SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION  
SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER  
ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRONICS**

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*Maximum Marks: 40*

*Time allowed: One and a half hour*

*Candidates are allowed an additional 10 minutes for only reading the paper.*

*They must NOT start writing during this time.*

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*Answer all questions in Section A, Section B and Section C.*

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets. [ ]*

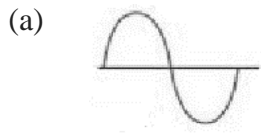
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**SECTION A - 8 MARKS**

**Question 1**

- (i) The emitter of a transistor is \_\_\_\_\_ doped (lightly, heavily) [1]
- (ii) State whether the statement given below is True or False. [1]  
The value of  $\alpha$  of a transistor is more than 1.
- (iii) Define voltage gain of a Common – Emitter (CE) amplifier. [1]
- (iv) With reference to Power Amplifier, what is meant by *impedance matching*. [1]
- (v) With reference to vacuum tubes, state the importance of *cathode bypass capacitor*. [1]
- (vi) If a triode has a mutual conductance of 1.5mA/V and plate resistance of 12K $\Omega$ , calculate its amplification factor. [1]
- (vii) The base-emitter junction of a transistor, has \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
  - (a) a reverse bias
  - (b) a wide depletion layer
  - (c) low resistance
  - (d) low conductance

(viii) Output from a transistor amplifier is: [1]



## SECTION B - 12 MARKS

Answer the following questions briefly.

**Question 2** [2]

State *any two* differences between *half wave rectifier* and *full wave rectifier*.

**Question 3** [2]

Draw a neat circuit diagram of an RC filter.

**Question 4** [2]

With reference to transistors, obtain the relationship between  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  (symbols have their usual meaning).

**Question 5** [2]

What inference can be drawn by maintaining control grid at:

- (i) Positive potential
- (ii) Negative potential

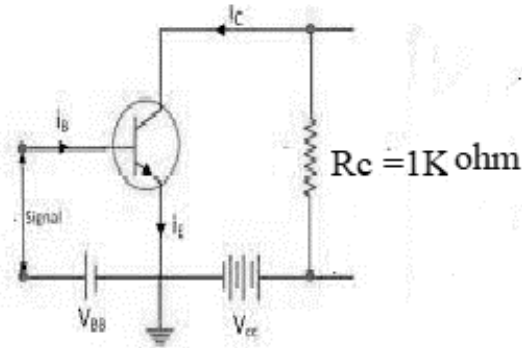
**Question 6** [2]

State *any two* advantages of Power Amplifier over Voltage Amplifier.

**Question 7**

[2]

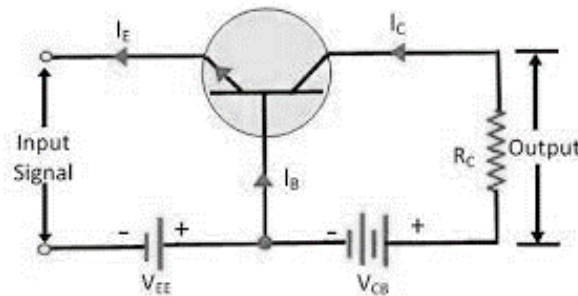
- (i) For the Common – Emitter (CE) transistor given in **Figure 1(a)**,  $\beta=45$  and voltage drop across  $1K\Omega$  resistor which is connected to the collector circuit is  $1V$ . Calculate the base current of the transistor.



**Figure 1(a)**

**OR**

- (ii) For the Common – base (CB) transistor given in **Figure 1(b)**, the current amplification factor is  $0.9$ . If the emitter current is  $1mA$ , calculate the base current of the transistor.



**Figure 1(b)**

**SECTION C - 20 MARKS**

**Answer the following questions.**

**Question 8**

[4]

With the help of a neat circuit diagram, explain the working of a bridge rectifier.

**Question 9**

[4]

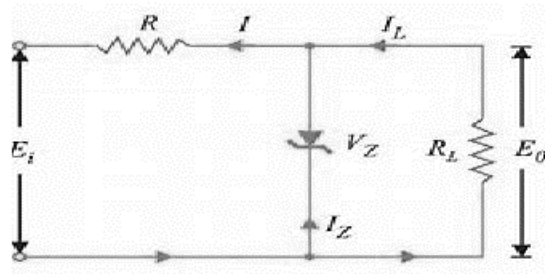
With the help of a neat circuit diagram of a Common Emitter (CE) amplifier, explain how a weak signal can be amplified. (Use either PNP or NPN type of transistor)

**Question 10**

[4]

**Figure 2** given below shows a circuit diagram of a voltage stabilizer. Explain the importance of the following:

- (i) resistor 'R'
- (ii) Zener diode



**Figure 2**

**Question 11**

[4]

- (i) Prove  $I_{rms} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$

**OR**

- (ii) Prove  $I_{dc} = \frac{2I_0}{\pi}$

**Question 12**

[4]

Explain the working of a crystal microphone. Also, state the energy conversion that takes place in this microphone.