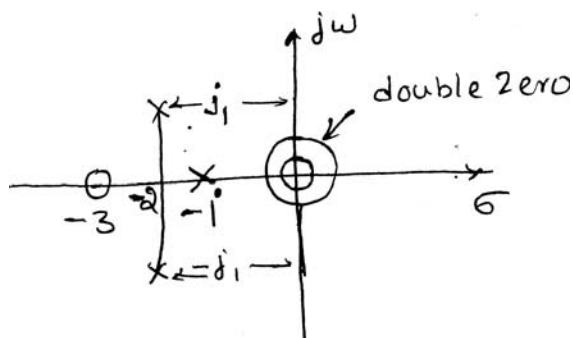


<p>Test Paper : II</p> <p>Test Subject : ELECTRONIC SCIENCE</p> <p>Test Subject Code : K-3113</p>	<p>Test Booklet Serial No. : _____</p> <p>OMR Sheet No. : _____</p> <p>Roll No. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 100px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> (Figures as per admission card)</p>	
<p>Name & Signature of Invigilator/s</p> <p>Signature : _____</p> <p>Name : _____</p>		
<p>Paper : II</p> <p>Subject : ELECTRONIC SCIENCE</p>		
<p>Time : 1 Hour 15 Minutes</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Maximum Marks : 100</p>		
<p>Number of Pages in this Booklet : 8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ಈ ಪುಟದ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರೋಲ್ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ವಿಧದ ಐವತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಮೊದಲ 5 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪುಸ್ತಕಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಾಗುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು, ಈ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆ ಪುಟದ ಅಂಚಿನ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಪೇಪರ್ ಸೀಲನ್ನು ಹರಿಯಿರಿ. ಸ್ಕ್ರೇಪ್ ಸೀಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪುಸ್ತಕ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಡಿ. ತೆರೆದ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಡಿ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವುಳ್ಳ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಖಪುಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಾಳೆ ನೋಡಿರಿ. ಪುಟಗಳು/ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಕಾಣೆಯಾದ, ಅಥವಾ ದ್ವಿಪ್ರತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸದ ದೋಷಪೂರಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ 5 ನಿಮಿಷದ ಅವಧಿ ಒಳಗೆ, ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಂದ ಸರಿ ಇರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೂ (A), (B), (C) ಮತ್ತು (D) ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿವೆ. ನೀವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಎದುರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅಂಡಾಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಪ್ಪಾಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ: (A) (B) (C) (D) (C) ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ I ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ I ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ II ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಡಾಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದರೆ, ಅದರ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿರಿ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕರಡು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗತವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳ ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ, OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದರೆ, ನೀವು ಅನರ್ಹತೆಗೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಮುಗಿದನಂತರ, ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಹೊರಗೆ OMR ನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯ ಕೂಡದು. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ನಂತರ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ನಕಲು OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ನೀಲಿ/ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿರಿ. ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಕುಲೇಟರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಲಾಗ್ ಟೇಬಲ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರಿ ಅಲ್ಲದ ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಋಣ ಅಂಕ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Instructions for the Candidates</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page. This paper consists of fifty multiple-choice type of questions. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet. Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the oval as indicated below on the correct response against each item. Example : (A) (B) (C) (D) where (C) is the correct response. Your responses to the questions are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet kept inside the Paper I Booklet only. If you mark at any place other than in the ovals in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated. Read the instructions given in OMR carefully. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification. You have to return the test OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must NOT carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You can take away question booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet soon after the examination. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited. There is no negative marks for incorrect answers. 	
<p>K-3113</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>ಪು.ತಿ.ನೋ./P.T.O.</p>

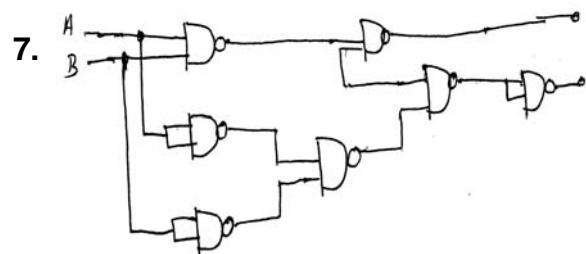
**ELECTRONIC SCIENCE****Paper – II**

Note : This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions. **Each** question carries **two (2)** marks. **All** questions are **compulsory**.

- The threshold voltage of channel MOSFET can be increased by
 - Increasing the channel dopant concentration
 - Reducing the channel dopant concentration
 - Reducing the gate oxide thickness
 - Reducing the channel Length
- Which of the following rating is true ?
 - Si diodes have higher PIV and narrower temperature ranges than Ge diodes
 - Si diodes have lower PIV and narrower temperature ranges than Ge diodes
 - Si diodes have lower PIV and wider temperature ranges than Ge diodes
 - Si diodes have higher PIV and wider temperature ranges than Ge diodes
- The number of independent loops for a network with 'n' nodes and 'b' branches is
 - $n - 1$
 - $b - n$
 - $b - n + 1$
 - independent of the number of nodes
- For the pole-zero of following figure, the network function is



- $\frac{s^2(s+1)}{(s+3)(s+2+j)(s+2-j)}$
 - $\frac{s^2(s+2+j)(s+2-j)}{(s+1)(s+3)}$
 - $\frac{(s+1)(s^2+4s+5)}{s^2(s+3)}$
 - $\frac{s^2(s+3)}{(s+1)(s^2+4s+5)}$
- The change in the value of emitter resistance R_E in differential amplifier
 - affects the differential mode gain
 - affects the common mode gain
 - affect both differential and common mode gains
 - Does not affect both differential and common mode gains.
 - Differential amplifiers are used in
 - Instrumentation amplifiers
 - Voltage followers
 - Voltage Regulators
 - Push pull amplifiers



What logic function is performed by the circuit shown above.

- Ring Counter
- Ripple Counter
- Full Adder
- Half Adder



8. The number of two input multiplexers required to construct a 2^{10} input multiplexer is
(A) 31 (B) 10
(C) 1023 (D) 127
9. When CPU is interrupted, it
(A) Stops execution of instructions
(B) Acknowledges interrupt and branches to subroutine
(C) Acknowledges interrupt and continue
(D) Acknowledges interrupt and waits for next instructions from the interrupting device.
10. NMI input in a microprocessor is
(A) Edge sensitive
(B) Level sensitive
(C) Both edge and level triggered
(D) Edge triggered and level sensitive
11. What is the output of the following 'C' code ?
include < stdio.h >
int * f () ;
int main ()
{
 int * P = f () ;
 print f ("%d\n", * P) ;
}
 int * f ()
{ int j = 10 ;
 return & j ;
}
(A) 10
(B) Compile time error
(C) Segmentation fault
(D) Undefined behaviour
12. What is the output of the following 'C' code ? # include < stdio.h >
main ()
{ float f ;
 f = 10 / 3 ;
 printf ("%f",f) ;
}
(A) 3 (B) 0
(C) 0.3 (D) 3.3
13. A transmission line of 100Ω characteristics impedance is connected to a load of 200Ω . The power reflection coefficient is
(A) 0.333 (B) 0.5
(C) 0.111 (D) 0.707
14. $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$ is
(A) Gauss law (B) Faraday's law
(C) Columb's law (D) Ampere's law
15. The IF amplifier in a superhetrodyne receiver contains a
(A) band stop filter
(B) band pass filter
(C) low pass filter
(D) high pass filter
16. If the radiated power of an Am transmitter is 10 kw, the power in the carrier for modulation index 0.6 is
(A) 8.24 kw (B) 8.47 kw
(C) 9.26 kw (D) 9.6 kw
17. The d.c. series motor should always be started with load because
(A) at no load, it will rotate at dangerously high speed
(B) it will fail to start
(C) it will not develop high starting torque
(D) it will not give high power to load
18. For an SCR, dv/dt protection is achieved through the use of
(A) RL in series with SCR
(B) L in series with SCR
(C) RC across SCR
(D) RC in series with SCR
19. The best suited optical fiber for communication purpose with LED as a source is
(A) single mode optical fiber
(B) graded index optical fiber
(C) multimode step index fiber
(D) dispersion shifted optical fiber



20. Which of the following statements is correct for a system with gain margin close to unity or a phase margin close to zero ?
- (A) The system is highly oscillatory
 - (B) The system is highly stable
 - (C) The system is relatively stable
 - (D) The system has slow speed of response

Directions :

Q. No. (s) 21 to 30 :

The following items consists of two statements, one labelled the "Assertion (A)" and the other labelled the "Reason (R)". You are to examine these two statements carefully and decide if the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are individually true and if so, whether the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. Select your answers to these items using the codes given below and mark your answer accordingly.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

21. **Assertion (A) :** In common collector amplifier, voltage gain is greater than unity and this configuration is called as Emitter follower.

Reason (R) : Common collector stage is used for impedance matching as its input impedance is very large as compared to output impedance.

22. **Assertion (A) :** Gray code is unweighted code.

Reason (R) : Gray code is not self complementary.

23. **Assertion (A) :** TDM and FDM accomplish the same end by different means.

Reason (R) : FDM involves simpler instrumentation as compared to TDM.

24. **Assertion (A) :** Dual slope A/D converter is the most preferred conversion technique employed in most of the digital multimeters.

Reason (R) : Dual slope A/D converter provides high accuracy while at the same time suppresses the harm effect on the input signal.

25. **Assertion (A) :** If a network contains a diode, Thevenin's theorem cannot be applied.

Reason (R) : Thevenin's theorem is applicable to linear and bilateral networks only.

26. **Assertion (A) :** Operational amplifiers should have a high Slew rate for good transient response.

Reason (R) : Slew rate is the maximum rate of change of the output voltage of the operational amplifier when a large amplitude step is applied to its input.

27. **Assertion (A) :** The TTL 54/74 ALS family has smallest delay power product.

Reason (R) : Power consumption in TTL 54/74 ALS is reduced as there is decrease in resistance values and consequently current reduction.

28. **Assertion (A) :** The 'CALL' instruction is used to transfer program control to a subprogram or subroutine.

Reason (R) : The instruction pushes the current program counter contents on to the stack and loads the given address into the PC, and program control is transferred to the given address in the instruction.

29. **Assertion (A) :** Microwave radiation can penetrate ionosphere.

Reason (R) : Medium waves are used for satellite communication.

30. **Assertion (A) :** The 'DO-WHILE' statement is used less frequently than the 'WHILE' statement.

Reason (R) : For most applications, it is more natural to test for continuation of a loop at the beginning rather than at the end of the loop.



31. Following are the materials used in manufacturing electronic devices

- 1) SiO₂
- 2) Si
- 3) Ge
- 4) C

Arrange these materials in the increasing order of band gap.

- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4 (B) 3, 2, 4, 1
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1 (D) 3, 4, 1, 2

32. Consider the following devices

- 1) RTZ
- 2) High speed TTL
- 3) ECL
- 4) CMOS

The correct sequence for their decrease in power dissipation is

- (A) 3, 1, 2, 4 (B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1 (D) 1, 4, 3, 2

33. Give the sequence of memory in terms of capacity from highest to lowest

- 1) Cache memory
- 2) Pen drive
- 3) RAM
- 4) Hard disk

- (A) 4, 3, 2, 1 (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1 (D) 2, 1, 4, 3

34. Consider the following microwave frequency bands

- 1) X band
- 2) KU band
- 3) S band
- 4) L band

Arrange these band in the order of increasing frequencies

- (A) 1, 2, 4, 3 (B) 4, 3, 1, 2
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3 (D) 2, 4, 1, 3

35. Following are the transducers

- 1) RTD
- 2) Strain gauge
- 3) Thermocouple
- 4) Thermistor

Arrange these in the order of the sensitivity from lowest to highest

- (A) 4, 2, 3, 1 (B) 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4 (D) 3, 1, 2, 4

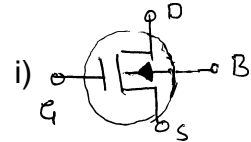
Directions : Q. No. 36 to 45

In the following questions, match List – I and List – II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

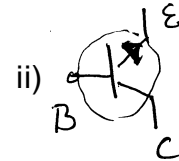
36. List – I

List – II

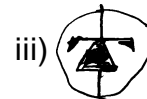
a) n-p-n transistor



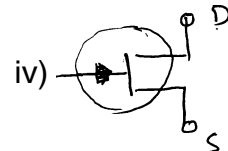
b) Tunnel diode



c) FET



d) MOSFET



Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	i	ii	iii	iv
(B)	ii	iii	iv	i
(C)	ii	iv	i	iii
(D)	iii	i	ii	iv

37. List – I

List – II

a) Zener diode

i) Removes ac ripple

b) Filter capacitor

ii) Supplies ac input voltage

c) Diode

iii) Constant dc output voltage

d) Power transformer

iv) Rectification

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iv	iii	i	ii
(B)	i	ii	iii	iv
(C)	iii	ii	i	iv
(D)	iii	i	iv	ii

**38. List – I**

- a) PLL
- b) Error amplifier
- c) Schmitt trigger
- d) Integrator

List – II

- i) Triangle wave
- ii) Voltage regulator
- iii) Demodulator
- iv) Square wave

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iii	ii	iv	i
(B)	i	ii	iii	iv
(C)	iii	iv	i	ii
(D)	iv	iii	ii	i

39. List – I

- a) TTL
- b) ECL
- c) HTL
- d) CMOS

List – II

- i) High noise immunity
- ii) Low power dissipation
- iii) Current hogging
- iv) Totem-pole output

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iii	ii	i	iv
(B)	i	ii	iii	iv
(C)	iv	iii	i	ii
(D)	iv	ii	i	iii

40. List – I

- a) 8085
- b) 8086
- c) 8051
- d) 8255

List – II

- i) PPI
- ii) 8 bit data and 16 address lines
- iii) Pipelining
- iv) Four I/O ports

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	ii	iii	iv	i
(B)	i	ii	iii	iv
(C)	iii	ii	iv	i
(D)	iv	iii	ii	i

Match the operations in FORTRAN

41. List – I

- a) \geq
- b) \neq
- c) \leq
- d) $>$

List – II

- i) .GE.
- ii) .LE.
- iii) .GT.
- iv) .NE.

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	i	ii	iii	iv
(B)	iii	ii	iv	i
(C)	i	iv	ii	iii
(D)	i	iii	iv	ii

42. List – I

- a) Klystron
- b) Gunn diode
- c) Smith Chart
- d) Point Contact diode

List – II

- i) impedance measurement
- ii) detection
- iii) velocity modulation
- iv) negative resistance

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iii	ii	iv	i
(B)	iii	iv	i	ii
(C)	i	ii	iii	iv
(D)	iv	iii	ii	i

43. List – I

- a) PCM
- b) AM
- c) DSSB
- d) FM

List – II

- i) Balanced modulator
- ii) Pre-emphasis and de-emphasis
- iii) Companding
- iv) Envelope detection

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	i	iv	iii	ii
(B)	iii	ii	iv	i
(C)	i	ii	iii	iv
(D)	iii	iv	i	ii

**44. List – I**

- a) LED
- b) PIN diode
- c) Optical fiber
- d) Display device

List – II

- i) Plasma
- ii) Silica
- iii) GaAs
- iv) Silicon

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iii	iv	ii	i
(B)	iii	ii	i	iv
(C)	i	iii	ii	iv
(D)	i	ii	iii	iv

45. Pertaining to the control system match the following :**List – I**

- a) Externally introduced signal
- b) Automatic toaster
- c) Initial output response not equal to input
- d) Closed loop system

List – II

- i) Open loop control system
- ii) Transient response
- iii) Stimulus
- iv) Tendency to stabilize

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	i	iii	ii	iv
(B)	iv	iii	i	ii
(C)	iii	i	ii	iv
(D)	i	ii	iii	iv

Microprocessors and microcontrollers have revitalized the instrumentation world. Moreover they have entered in almost all the walks of societal life. Though there are many manufacturers of microprocessors, Intel has pioneered their development. 8085 is a 8 bit microprocessor manufactured by INTEL in 1971. In general the timing reference is very important in any microprocessor for which the externally connected crystal serves as reference. The microprocessor like the 8085 operates through a systematic instruction execution mechanism governed by means of 'T' states, instruction cycles and machine cycles. Moreover the 8085 is also equipped

with different types of register majority of them are 8 bit, few special purpose having 16 bit temporary storage capability. 8085 microprocessor also comes with a fairly good interrupt structure which can be enabled by using an instruction. There is a non-maskable interrupt, level triggered interrupts in addition to the software interrupts. The capabilities of the 8085 microprocessor can be further augmented by interfacing peripheral chips such as PPI 8255, 8279 and 8253 just to name a few.

46. In 8085 name the 16 bit register

- (A) Stack pointer
- (B) Accumulator
- (C) Register H
- (D) Register B

47. Under which mode of 8255, it will have the following features

- i) A 5 bit control port is available
- ii) Three I/O lines are available at port C
- (A) Mode 2
- (B) Mode 0
- (C) Mode 1
- (D) Mode 3

48. In 8085 name the level triggering interrupts

- (A) INTR and TRAP
- (B) RST 5.5 and RST 7.5
- (C) RST 7.5 and RST 6.5
- (D) RST 6.5 and RST 5.5

49. In case of 8085, what is SIM ?

- (A) Sorting Interrupt Mask
- (B) Select Interrupt Mask
- (C) Set Interrupt Mask
- (D) Softer Interrupt Mask

50. In the context of microprocessors, which of the following statement is true ?

- (A) The group of machine cycle is called a state
- (B) A machine cycle consists of one or more instruction cycle
- (C) An instruction cycle is made up of machine cycles and a machine cycle is made up of number of states
- (D) A T state consists of instruction cycles and machine cycles.



ಚಿತ್ತು ಬರಹಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳ
Space for Rough Work

Total Number of Pages

StudentBounty.com