

000000EXCELL FILE TEMPLATE
for
2019/1 TMA UPLOAD

SN	CRSCODE	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C	OPTION D
1	PHY391	In an attempt to verify the application of superposition theorem, the following components are needed except	Voltage source	A multimeter	Resistors	Inductor
2	PHY391	In an attempt to verify Reciprocity theorem, the following components are needed except	Transistor	voltage source	A multimeter	Resistors
3	PHY391	Which of the following is correct about the resistance of a thermistor?	Semiconductor	Conductor	Insulator	None of the above
4	PHY391	Which of the following statement is correct about the resistance of a thermistor?	Its resistance increases when the temperature is increased	Its resistance decreases when the temperature is decreased	Its resistance decreases when the temperature is increased	Its resistance increases when the temperature is decreased

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5	PHY391	The temperature range of a thermistor lies between which of the following temperatures?	100°C to 200°C	100°C to 300°C	10°C to 30°C	0°C to 30°C
6	PHY391	Which of the following is not a similarity between the filled valence and the empty conduction band of the particular semiconductor?	the energy difference between the filled valence and the empty conduction band of the particular semiconductor	the energy difference between the filled valence and the empty conduction band of the particular semiconductor	All the optical transitions are direct	the energy difference between the filled valence and the empty conduction band of the particular semiconductor
7	PHY391	One of the following is not a method of increasing the resistance of a wire.	using a low resistance in series	using a high resistance in parallel	using a high resistance in series	using a low resistance in parallel
8	PHY391	Which of the following is not a method of increasing the rms value of the A.C. component of the voltage to the D.C. voltage?	It is defined as the addition of the rms value of the A.C. component of the voltage to the D.C. voltage	It is defined as the multiplication of the rms value of the A.C. component of the voltage to the D.C. voltage	It is defined as the division of the rms value of the A.C. component of the voltage to the D.C. voltage	It is defined as the ratio of the rms value of the A.C. component of the voltage to the D.C. voltage

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		If both A.C. and D.C. are flowing through an inductor filter, what will happen to the output of A.C and D.C A.C will have high impedance while D.C will not A.C will have a low impedance while D.C will not D.C will have high impedance while A.C will not Nothing will happen to both of them
9	PHY391	
10	PHY391	What happens to the ripple in the ripple in the ripple in the ripple in

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ANS	TMANO
D	TMA3
A	TMA3
A	TMA3
C	TMA3

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B

TMA3

D

TMA3

C

TMA3

D

TMA3

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for

A
B

AS

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