

GARISSA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION 2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR <u>ONE</u> <u>SECOND</u> SEMESTER EXAMINATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (ARTS)

COURSE CODE: COM212

COURSE TITLE:

EXAMINATION DURATION: 3 HOURS

DATE: /12/17

TIME: .00-.00 PM

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES

- The examination has SIX (6) questions
- Question ONE (1) is COMPULSORY
- Choose any other THREE (3) questions from the remaining FIVE (5) questions
- Use sketch diagrams to illustrate your answer whenever necessary
- Do not carry mobile phones or any other written materials in examination room
- Do not write on this paper

This paper consists of TWO (2) printed pages

please turn over



Ser. No. EDU 001/17 **QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY)**

- Determine the valency electrons of Gallium with an atomic number of 31. [2 marks] (a). i.
 - ii. Atomic nuclei are made of protons and neutrons. This fact by itself shows that there must be another kind of interaction in addition to the electrical forces. Explain [2 marks]
 - iii. With reference to energy bands explain electrical conduction and atomic structure of Conductors, Insulators and Semiconductors. [6 marks]
- (b). Using the emitter follower regulation circuit below compute the values of



	i.	V_L	[2 marks]
	ii.	I_E	[2 marks]
	iii.	Power dissipated by Q _V	[3 marks]
(d).	i.	Identify advantages of digital signals over analog signals.	[3 marks]
	ii.	Comment on the electrical conductivity of metals and semiconductors.	[2 marks]
	iii.	Explain the purpose of electronic voltage regulators in computers, auton and central power station.	nobile alternators [3 marks]
QUES	TION	TWO (15 MARKS)	
(a).	State t	hree regions in which a BJT transistor operates.	[3 marks]
(b).	i.	Explain why the collector region of most transistors are larger than Emitte	r and Base
		regions.	[2 marks]

ii. With the aid of illustrations discuss pnp transistor biasing of emitter-base junction.



iii. The figure below shows a lamp in a transistor circuit configuration. State and explain if the lamp is ON or OFF. [4 marks]



iv. Define common emitter forward amplification factor β dc. [2 marks]

QUESTION THREE (15 MARKS)

(a).	i.	State function of a voltage regulator.	[2 marks]
	ii.	Regulated power supply systems include transformers, rectifiers an the functions of the above named power blocks showing input/output	d regulators. Outline relation.
			[5 marks]
(b).	Defin	e rectification.	[1 mark]

(c). The circuit below shows full wave bridge rectifier circuit.

(a).

(b).



ii. Most new cars have audible alarm systems. The block diagram of lights -on alarm system is as shown below



Light switch	Door switch	Audible warning
OFF	OPEN	OFF
OFF	CLOSED	OFF
ON	OPEN	OFF
ON	CLOSED	ON

The table below shows combinations of switches for the lights-on-alarm.

By choosing the correct logic gate design a system using a truth table which could be used to make the decisions necessary in the lights-on warning system in a car. [5 marks]

(c).	i.	State two advantages of a bridge rectifier.	[2 marks]
	ii.	Discuss biasing of a p-n junction diode.	[4 marks]

QUESTION FIVE (15 MARKS)

(a).	i.	Define an integrated circuit (IC).	[1 mark]
	ii.	Outline three applications of IC's in modern electronic market.	[3 marks]
	iii.	Distinguish between monolithic and multichip IC's.	[2 marks]
(b).	i.	What do you understand by the terms computer hardware and software.	[2 marks]
	ii.	Can a computer run without a software or hardware?Discuss	[2 marks]

iii. Illustrate ways of installing a computerhardware with reference to computer processor and hard drive. [5 marks]

Good Luck – Exams Office



QUESTION SIX (15 MARKS)

- (a). i. State the functions of a flip flop.
- ii. The figure below shows a positive-edge triggered flip flop. Discuss its function.



iii. The electronic diagram below shows a circuit of a microcontroller. Name the parts labeled A and B [2 marks]



output pin

- iv. Discuss how the parts in a(iii) above are connected to a breadboard and wiring board using jumper cables. [3 marks]
- (b). Surveying the rules for Boolean addition, the 0 and 1 values seem to resemble the truth table of a very common logic gate. Which type of gate is this, and what does this suggest about the relationship between Boolean addition and logic circuits? [6 marks]

Rules for Boolean addition:

$$0 + 0 = 0$$

 $0 + 1 = 1$
 $1 + 0 = 1$
 $1 + 1 = 1$

[2 mark]

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