Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 18 Electronics Physics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A diode which can turn its current ON and OFF in nono seconds is called:	A. LED B. Photodiode C. An ordinary diode. D. Both (A) and (B) E. Both (B) and (C)
2	In full wave rectification, simultaneous action is that:	A. Two diodes conduct and two do not. B. One diode conduct and three do not. C. Three diodes conduct and one does not. D. All the four diodes conduct E. None of these
3	In reverse-biased p-n junction, the reverse current is due to flow of:	A. Minority charge carriers B. Majority charge carriers C. Free electrons from p to n-region D. Holes from n to p-region E. all are true except (B)
4	In the forward biases situation, the current flowing across the p-n junction is a few:	A. amperes B. Milli amperes C. Micro amperes D. Pico amperes E. None of these
5	A potential barrier of 0.7 V exists across p-n junction made from:	A. Germanium B. Silicon C. Arsenic D. Gallium E. Indium
6	A hole in p-type my be due to:	A. Trivalent impurity B. Breking of some covalent bond C. Pentavalent impurity D. Germanium E. Either (A) or (B)
7	Majority charge carriers in the p-region of p-n junction are:	A. electrons B. positrons C. Holes D. Neutrons E. None of these
8	All the valence electrons present in a crystal of silicon are bound in their orbits by	A. Ionic bond B. covalent bond C. Molecular bond D. Both (A) and (B) E. Both (B) and (C)
9	Crystal of germanium or silicon in its pure form at absolute zero acts as:	A. A conductor B. A semiconductor C. an insulator D. Both (A) and (C) E. Both (A) and (B)
10	The use of chips in electrons is described in the form of:	A. Yellow boxes B. Black boxes C. Red boxes D. White boxes E. Orange boxes
11	Silicon is one of the mot commonly used:	A. onductor B. Dielectric C. Insulator D. Semiconduction E. Both (B) and (C)
12	Field lines are closer to each other in the region where the filed is	A. Stronger B. Weaker C. Much weaker D. Absent E. None of these

13	Electric field lines emerge from the charges in	A. One dimension B. Two dimensions C. Three dimensions D. Four dimensions E. None of these
14	The value of relative permittivity of different dielectrics are	A. Equal B. Different C. Greater than one D. Smaller than one E. Both B and C
15	By placing a dielectric in between the charges, the electrostatic force between them	A. Is always reduced B. Is always increased C. Is not affected D. Is increased one million times E. None of these