ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 18 Electronics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Electric lines of force	A. Intersect each other B. Are always parallel C. Are always anti-parallel D. Never intersect E. None of these
2	The electric field lines start from	A. Positive charge B. Negative charge C. Either A or B D. Neutron E. An atom
3	The SI unit of charge is	A. Ampere B. Watt C. Coulomb D. Volt E. Joule
4	The intensity at a point due to a charge is inversely proportional to	A. Amount of charge B. Size of the charge C. Distance between charge and the point D. Square of the distance from the charge E. None of these
5	Electric intensity at a place due to a charged conductor is a	A. Scalar quantity B. Vector quantity C. Semi vector and semi scalar D. Dimensionless quantity E. Both A and D are true
6	Electric field strength is defined as	A. Work done on unit charge B. Force exerted on unit charge C. Distance covered by unit charge D. Power exerted by unit charge E. None of these
7	Michael Faraday is known by his work on	A. Nuclear strong force B. Gravitational force C. Nuclear weak force D. Electric force E. None of these
8	The concept of electric field theory was introduced by	A. Michael Faraday B. Newton C. Dalton D. Kepler E. Einstein
9	Origin of the electric and the gravitational forces	A. Was known in 1911 A.D. B. Was known in 1811 A.D. C. Was known in 1711 A.D. D. is still unknown E. Was known in 1611 A.D.
10	If the distance between two charges is doubled, the force between them will become	A. Double B. Half C. Three times D. One fourth E. One third
11	In a transistor, collector current is controlled by	A. Collector voltage B. Base current C. Collector resistance D. All of the above
12	Most of the electrons in the base of an NPN transistor flow	A. Out of the base lead B. Into the collector C. Into the emit D. Into the base supply
13	When transistors are used in digital circuits they usually operate in the	A. Active region B. Breakdown region C. Saturation and cutoff regions

		D. Linear region
14	Improper biasing of a transistor circuit produces	A. Heavy loading of emitter current B. Distortion in the output signal C. Excessive heat at collector terminal D. Faulty location of load line
15	The reverse saturation current in a PN junction diode is only due to	A. Majority carriers B. Minority Carriers C. Acceptor ions D. Donor ions
16	In an N-type silicon, which of the following statement is true	A. Electrons are majority carriers and trivalent atoms are the dopants B. Electrons are minority carriers and pentavalent atoms are the dopants C. Holes are minority carriers and pentavalent atoms are the dopants D. Holes are majority carriers and trivalent atoms are the dopants
17	The values 1 and 0 are designated as:	A. Continuous values B. Binary values C. Boolean values D. Decimal values E. Either (B) and (C)
18	The value of LDR depends upon intensity of:	A. Sound falling on it B. Current passing through it C. Magnetic field surrounding it D. Light falling on it E. Non of these
19	In describing function of digital systems, 1 represents:	A. Closed switch B. True Statement C. Lighted bulb D. Only (B) and (C) E. All are true
20	Inverter is the name given to:	A. NOT gate B. OR gate C. NOR gate D. AND gate E. XOR gate
21	An LED emits light when it is:	A. Forward biased B. Reverse biased C. Operated without battery D. Operated with heat source E. None of these
22	.Depletion region contains:	A. Protons B. Positive ions C. Negative ions D. Both (B) and (C) E. Both (A) and (C)
23	A potential barrier of 0.7V exists across p-n junction made from:	A. Germanium B. Silicon C. Arsenic D. Gallium E. Indium
24	Depletion region contains:	A. Protons B. Positive ions C. Negative ions D. Both (B) and (C) E. Both (A) and (C)
25	Computer chips are made from:	A. Iron B. Silicon C. Helium D. Stontium E. Aluminium
26	Whenever a covalent bond breaks, it creates:	A. An electron B. A hole C. An electron-hole pair D. A positron E. All of these