

## Physics ICS Part 2 Online MCQ's Test

| Sr | Questions  | Answers Choice  |
|----|--|---|
| 1  | A transistor has:  | A. Two regions<br>B. Three regions<br>C. Single regions<br>D. Four regions                                  |
| 2  | Transistor was invented by:  | A. Bardeen<br>B. Micheal faraday<br>C. Lenz<br>D. Newton  |
| 3  | Photodiode is used for:  | A. Detection of current<br>B. Detection of heat<br>C. Detection of light<br>D. Both a & b                   |
| 4  | In case of reverse biasing, current is flown due to:   | A. Minority charge carriers<br>B. Majority charge carriers<br>C. Electrons<br>D. Protons                    |
| 5  | The p-n junction in which p side is connected to +ve and n-side is -ve the junction is said to be: | A. Neutral<br>B. Forward biased<br>C. Reversed biased<br>D. None of above                                   |
| 6  | The P.D develop in case of germanium is:   | A. 0.3<br>B. 0.7<br>C. 0.5<br>D. 0.9  |
| 7  | The P.D develop in case of silicon is:   | A. 0.7V<br>B. 0.3V<br>C. 0.5V<br>D. 0.9V  |
| 8  | The chargeless region after formation of Pn junction is called:                                    | A. Free region<br>B. Depletion region<br>C. Field region<br>D. U.V region                                   |
| 9  | Recently superconductor discovered is at temperature.  | A. 110K<br>B. 143K<br>C. 16.3K<br>D. 119K   |
| 10 | The first superconductor was discovered in:  | A. 1831<br>B. 1911<br>C. 1921<br>D. 1876  |
| 11 | Those materials whose resistivity becomes zero at certain temperature is called:                   | A. Semiconductor<br>B. Super conductor<br>C. Conductor<br>D. Insulator                                      |
| 12 | Insulators have:   | A. An empty conduction band<br>B. A full valence band<br>C. A large energy gap<br>D. All of above           |
| 13 | A semiconductor in its extremely pure form is known as:  | A. Intrinsic<br>B. Extrinsic<br>C. Both a and b<br>D. None of above   |
| 14 | The temperature at which, semiconductor behaves as insulators:                                     | A. 10k<br>B. 0k<br>C. 237k<br>D. None of above  |
| 15 | Energy band theory is based upon   | A. Hund's Rule<br>B. Heisenberg uncertainty principle<br>C. Bohr's atomic Model<br>D. Wave mechanical model |

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Semiconductors have conductivity of order:

- A.  $10^{-8}$  to  $10^{-6}$  ( $\Omega\text{m}$ )  
B.  $10^{-6}$  to  $10^{-4}$  ( $\Omega\text{m}$ )  
C.  $10^{-2}$  to  $10^{-5}$  ( $\Omega\text{m}$ )  
D.  $10^{-5}$  to  $10^{-7}$  ( $\Omega\text{m}$ )

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Conductors have conductivities of order:

- A.  $10^3$  ( $\Omega\text{m}$ )  
B.  $10^7$  ( $\Omega\text{m}$ )  
C.  $10^7$  to  $10^{-1}$  ( $\Omega\text{m}$ )  
D.  $10^{-6}$  to  $10^{-1}$  ( $\Omega\text{m}$ )