ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 18 Electronics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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)
2	In the text book, the transistor amplifier circuit is a:	A. Common emitter circuit B. Common collector circuit C. Common base circuit D. Any of these 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 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
5	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
6	Inverter is the name given to:	A. NOT gate B. OR gate C. NOR gate D. AND gate E. XOR gate
7	To make an LED, it is impreacticable to use:	A. Silicon B. Gallium arsenide C. Gallium arsenide phosphide D. Iron E. Both (B) and (C)
8	The concept of electric field theory was introduced by	A. Michael Faraday B. Newton C. Dalton D. Kepler E. Einstein
9	In a transistor, collector current is controlled by	A. Collector voltage B. Base current C. Collector resistance D. All of the above
10	Op-amp has been discussed as comparator of:	A. Distances B. Voltages C. Velocities D. Magnetic fields E. Both (A) and (C)
11	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)
12	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
13	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
14	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
15	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)
16	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
17	An electronic computer is basically a vast arrangement of electronic switches which are made from	A. Resistors B. Transistors C. N -type crystals D. P-Type crystals E. Capacitors
18	A transistor has:	A. One region B. Two regions C. Three regions D. Four regions E. None is correct
19	A potential barrier of 0.7V exists across p-n junction made from:	A. Germanium B. Silicon C. Arsenic D. Gallium E. Indium
20	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