

## ECAT Physics Chapter 18 Electronics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A digital system deals with quantities which has discrete values:	<p>A. Two in number            B. One in number            C. Three in number            D. Four in number            E. None of these</p>
2	To designate the voltage as low or 0 by a logic gate, the specified minimum value is:	<p>A. 0.2 volt            B. 0.8 volt            C. 0 volt            D. 2.0 volt            E. 5.0 volt</p>
3	In AND gate, the output is 1 if:	<p>A. Both inputs are 0            B. Both inputs are 1            C. Only one input is 0            D. Both (A) and (B)            E. Both (A) and (C)</p>
4	Origin of the electric and the gravitational forces	<p>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.</p>
5	Electric lines of force	<p>A. Intersect each other            B. Are always parallel            C. Are always anti-parallel            D. Never intersect            E. None of these</p>
6	To display a digit of EIGHT, the number of ON LED'S are:	<p>A. Two            B. Three            C. Five            D. Seven            E. Eight</p>
7	Electric field lines emerge from the charges in	<p>A. One dimension            B. Two dimensions            C. Three dimensions            D. Four dimensions            E. None of these</p>
8	A potential barrier of 0.7 V exists across p-n junction made from:	<p>A. Germanium            B. Silicon            C. Arsenic            D. Gallium            E. Indium</p>
9	The reverse saturation current in a PN junction diode is only due to	<p>A. Majority carriers            B. Minority Carriers            C. Acceptor ions            D. Donor ions</p>
10	An LED emits light when it is:	<p>A. Forward biased            B. Reverse biased            C. Operated without battery            D. Operated with heat source            E. None of these</p>
11	In reverse-biased p-n junction, the reverse current is due to flow of:	<p>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)</p>
12	A diode which can turn its current ON and OFF in nono seconds is called:	<p>A. LED            B. Photodiode            C. An ordinary diode.            D. Both (A) and (B)            E. Both (B) and (C)</p>
13	Silicon is one of the mot commonly used:	<p>A. onductor            B. Dielectric            C. Insulator            D. Semiconduction            E. Both (B) and (C)</p>

		E. Both (B) and (C)
14	A hole in p-type may be due to:	A. Trivalent impurity B. Breaking of some covalent bond C. Pentavalent impurity D. Germanium E. Either (A) or (B)
15	Conversion of A.C. into D.C. is called:	A. Rectification B. Amplification C. Electric induction D. Magnetic induction E. None of these
16	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
17	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
18	In a transistor, collector current is controlled by	A. Collector voltage B. Base current C. Collector resistance D. All of the above
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	Truth table of logic function:	A. Summarizes its output values B. Tabulates all its input conditions only C. Display all its input/output possibilities D. Is not based on logic algebra E. None of these