

ECAT Physics Chapter 18 Electronics

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Improper biasing of a transistor circuit produces | <p>A. Heavy loading of emitter current</p> <p>B. Distortion in the output signal</p> <p>C. Excessive heat at collector terminal</p> <p>D. Faulty location of load line</p> |
| 2 | To turn the transistor OFF, the base current is set: | <p>A. At maximum value</p> <p>B. At zero</p> <p>C. Either (A) or (B)</p> <p>D. All are correct</p> <p>E. None of correct</p> |
| 3 | Conversion of A.C. into D.C. is called: | <p>A. Rectification</p> <p>B. Amplification</p> <p>C. Electric induction</p> <p>D. Magnetic induction</p> <p>E. None of these</p> |
| 4 | Silicon is one of the most commonly used: | <p>A. Conductor</p> <p>B. Dielectric</p> <p>C. Insulator</p> <p>D. Semiconductor</p> <p>E. Both (B) and (C)</p> |
| 5 | The value of relative permittivity of different dielectrics are | <p>A. Equal</p> <p>B. Different</p> <p>C. Greater than one</p> <p>D. Smaller than one</p> <p>E. Both B and C</p> |
| 6 | Computer chips are made from: | <p>A. Iron</p> <p>B. Silicon</p> <p>C. Helium</p> <p>D. Strontium</p> <p>E. Aluminium</p> |
| 7 | The concept of electric field theory was introduced by | <p>A. Michael Faraday</p> <p>B. Newton</p> <p>C. Dalton</p> <p>D. Kepler</p> <p>E. Einstein</p> |
| 8 | All the valence electrons present in a crystal of silicon are bound in their orbits by | <p>A. Ionic bond</p> <p>B. covalent bond</p> <p>C. Molecular bond</p> <p>D. Both (A) and (B)</p> <p>E. Both (B) and (C)</p> |
| 9 | The electric field lines start from | <p>A. Positive charge</p> <p>B. Negative charge</p> <p>C. Either A or B</p> <p>D. Neutron</p> <p>E. An atom</p> |
| 10 | Electric lines of force | <p>A. Intersect each other</p> <p>B. Are always parallel</p> <p>C. Are always anti-parallel</p> <p>D. Never intersect</p> <p>E. None of these</p> |
| 11 | To display a digit of EIGHT, the number of ON LED'S are: | <p>A. Two</p> <p>B. Three</p> <p>C. Five</p> <p>D. Seven</p> <p>E. Eight</p> |
| 12 | The intensity at a point due to a charge is inversely proportional to | <p>A. Amount of charge</p> <p>B. Size of the charge</p> <p>C. Distance between charge and the point</p> <p>D. Square of the distance from the charge</p> <p>E. None of these</p> |
| | | <p>A. Two in number</p> |

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| 13 | A digital system deals with quantities which has discrete values: | B. One in number C. Three in number D. Four in number E. None of these |
| 14 | In a transistor, collector current is controlled by | A. Collector voltage B. Base current C. Collector resistance D. All of the above |
| 15 | Depletion region contains: | A. Protons B. Positive ions C. Negative ions D. Both (B) and (C) E. Both (A) and (C) |
| 16 | Op-amp has been discussed as comparator of: | A. Distances B. Voltages C. Velocities D. Magnetic fields E. Both (A) and (C) |
| 17 | Electric field lines emerge from the charges in | A. One dimension B. Two dimensions C. Three dimensions D. Four dimensions E. None of these |
| 18 | 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 |
| 19 | 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 |
| 20 | 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 |