

## Physics ICS Part 2 Chapter 18 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which factor does not affect the conductivity of PN-Junction diode.	A. Doping B. Temperature C. Voltage D. Pressure
2	The ratio Beta in transistor is called.	A. Voltage gain B. Emitter gain C. Current gain D. Nuclear gain
3	The ratio of potential barriers of Ge to Si at room temperature is.	A. 7:3 B. 1:3 C. 2:5 D. 3:7
4	Which is not fundamental logic gate.	A. NOT B. AND C. OR D. NAND
5	Photo diode is used for detection of.	A. Heat B. Magnet C. Current D. Light
6	_____ is the building block of every electronic circuit.	A. Semi conductor diode B. Resistor C. Capacitor D. Amplifier
7	Rectification is the process of converting.	A. D.C. into A.C. B. A.C. in to D.C. C. Low signal to high D. High signal to low
8	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
9	The symbol of p-n-p transistor is	
10	The potential difference across the depletion region of germanium is.	A. 0.3 V B. 0.5 V C. 0.7 V D. 0.8 V
11	For normal transistor the emitter current can be given by	A. $I_{E} = I_{C}$ B. $I_{E} = I_{C} + I_{B}$ C. $I_{E} = I_{B}$ D. None of these
12	Truth table of logic function.	A. Summarize its output values only B. Tabulates all its input conditions only C. Display all its input and output possibility D. Is not base on logic algebra
13	The output of two input is zero only when its.	A. Both inputs are zero B. Either input is zero C. Both inputs are one D. Either input is one
14	The central region of a transistor is called.	A. Emitter B. Collector C. Base D. Neutral
15	Conversion of A.C into D.C is called:	A. Compton effect B. Rectification C. Amplification D. Pair production

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16	Which component of the transistor has greater contribution of impurity.	A. Base B. Emitter C. Collector D. Emitter and collector
17	Conversion of only one half of A.C. into D.C. is called.	A. Half wave amplification B. Wave amplification C. Half wave electrification D. Half wave rectification
18	The output from a full wave rectifier is	A. An ac voltage B. A dc voltage C. Zero D. A pulsating unidirectional voltage
19	The gate, which changes the logic level to its opposite level is called	A. NOR gate B. AND gate C. OR gate D. NOT gate
20	A transistor has parts:	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

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