ECAT Physics Chapter 18 Electronics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	To display a digit of EIGHT, the number of ON LED'S are:	A. Two B. Three C. Five D. Seven E. Eight
2	Electric lines of force	A. Intersect each other B. Are always parallel C. Are always anti-parallel D. Never intersect E. None of these
3	By placing a dielectric in between the charges, the electrostatic force between them	A. Is always reduced B. Is always increased C. Is not affected D. Is increased one million times E. None of these
4	In the forward biases situation, the current flowing across the p-n junction is a few:	A. amperes B. Milli amperes C. Micro amperes D. Pico amperes E. None of these
5	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
6	Op-amp has been discussed as comparator of:	A. Distances B. Voltages C. Velocities D. Magnetic fields E. Both (A) and (C)
7	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
8	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)
9	If the distance between two charges is doubled, the force between them will become	A. Double B. Half C. Three times D. One fourth E. One third
10	Field lines are closer to each other in the region where the filed is	A. Stronger B. Weaker C. Much weaker D. Absent E. None of these
11	To designate the voltage as low or 0 by a logic gate, the specified minimum value is:	A. 0.2 volt B. 0.8 volt C. 0 volt D. 2.0 volt E. 5.0 volt
12	Conversion of A.C. into D.C. is called:	A. Reftification B. Amplification C. Electric induction D. Magnetic induction E. None of these
13	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)
14	In a transistor, collector current is controlled by	A. Collector voltage B. Base current C. Collector resistance D. All of the above
15	Electric intensity at a place due to a charged conductor is a	A. Scalar quantity B. Vector quantity C. Semi vector and semi scalar D. Dimensionless quantity E. Both A and D are true
16	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
17	The concept of electric field theory was introduced by	A. Michael Faraday B. Newton C. Dalton D. Kepler E. Einstein
18	Improper biasing of a transistor circuit produces	A. Heavy loading of emitter current B. Distortion in the output signal C. Excessive heat at collector terminal D. Faulty location of load line
19	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)
20	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