

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	LDR becomes necessary when op amp is used as a	A. Night switch B. Inverter C. <b>Comparator</b> D. Rectifier
2	The semi conductor diode has the property of	A. Two way conduction B. Zero conduction C. <b>One way conduction</b> D. Amplification
3	Doping is made comparatively larger in	A. Emitter B. Base C. <b>Collector</b> D. P -type semi conductor
4	Improper biasing of a transistor circuit produces:	A. Heavy loading of emitter current B. <b>Distortion in the output signal</b> C. Excessive heat at collector terminal D. Faulty location of load line
5	Photodiode is used for:	A. Detection of current B. Detection of heat C. <b>Detection of light</b> D. Both a & b
6	The central region of a transistor is called.	A. Emitter B. Collector C. <b>Base</b> D. Neutral
7	A photo diode can turn its current ON and OFF in	A. Micro seconds B. Mega seconds C. <b>Nano seconds</b> D. Mili seconds
8	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. <b>Half wave rectification</b>
9	Rectification is the process of converting.	A. D.C. into A.C. B. <b>A.C. in to D.C.</b> C. Low signal to high D. High signal to low
10	The device which is used as amplifier and works with the negative feedback is.	A. <b>Operational amplifier</b> B. P-n-p transistor C. n-p-n transistor D. Transistor
11	The potential barrier for silicon is.	A. <b>0.7 V</b> B. 0.5 V C. 0.3 V D. 0.9 V
12	_____ is the building block of every electronic circuit.	A. <b>Semi conductor diode</b> B. Resistor C. Capacitor D. Amplifier
13	Output resistance of an op amp is	A. High B. <b>Low</b> C. Zero D. Equal to input resistance
14	A transistor has parts:	A. 2 B. <b>3</b> C. 4 D. 5
15	The average gap for Germanium at 0K is	A. 1.12 ev B. 0.02 ev C. <b>6.72 ev</b> D. 0.07 ev

D. 7.2 eV

16 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

17 Which component of the transistor has greater contribution of impurity.

- A. Base
- B. Emitter
- C. Collector
- D. Emitter and collector

18 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

19 Most of the electrons in the base of an NPN transistor flow:

- A. Out of the base lead
- B. Into the collector
- C. Into the emitter
- D. Into the base supply

20 In a certain circuit,  $I_B = 40 \mu\text{A}$ ,  $I_C = 20 \text{ mA}$

- A. 450 amp
- B. 0.45 amp
- C. 5 m amp
- D. 500 amp