

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When transistor are used in digital circuits they usually operate in the :	<p>A. Active region</p> <p>B. Break down region</p> <p>C. Saturation &amp; cutoff regions</p> <p>D. Linear region</p>
2	Photo diode is used for detection of.	<p>A. Heat</p> <p>B. Magnet</p> <p>C. Current</p> <p>D. Light</p>
3	The P.D develop in case of silicon is:	<p>A. 0.7V</p> <p>B. 0.3V</p> <p>C. 0.5V</p> <p>D. 0.9V</p>
4	In a transistor, collector current is controlled by:	<p>A. Collector voltage</p> <p>B. Base current</p> <p>C. Collector resistance</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
5	Which diode works at reverse biasing.	<p>A. LED</p> <p>B. Photo voltaic cell</p> <p>C. Photo diode</p> <p>D. Silicon diode</p>
6	Light emitting diodes are made from semiconductors.	<p>A. Silicon</p> <p>B. Germanium</p> <p>C. Carbon</p> <p>D. Gallium arsenide</p>
7	For automatic Switching of streetlight, the op amplifier is used as.	<p>A. Inductor</p> <p>B. Converter</p> <p>C. Comparator</p> <p>D. Thermistor</p>
8	_____ is the building block of every electronic circuit.	<p>A. Semi conductor diode</p> <p>B. Resistor</p> <p>C. Capacitor</p> <p>D. Amplifier</p>
9	Conversion of only one half of A.C. into D.C. is called.	<p>A. Half wave amplification</p> <p>B. Wave amplification</p> <p>C. Half wave electrification</p> <p>D. Half wave rectification</p>
10	In photovoltaic cell, current is directly proportional to.	<p>A. Wavelength of light</p> <p>B. Intensity of light</p> <p>C. Energy</p> <p>D. Frequency of light</p>
11	When a PN-Junction is reverse biased the depletion region is.	<p>A. Widened</p> <p>B. Narrowed</p> <p>C. Normal</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
12	The average gap for Germanium at 0K is	<p>A. 1.12 ev</p> <p>B. 0.02 ev</p> <p>C. 6.72 ev</p> <p>D. 7.2 ev</p>
13	A photo diode can turn its current ON and OFF in	<p>A. Micro seconds</p> <p>B. Mega seconds</p> <p>C. Nano seconds</p> <p>D. Mili seconds</p>
14	$X=A+B$ is the mathematical notation for.	<p>A. OR gate</p> <p>B. NOR gate</p> <p>C. NAND gate</p> <p>D. AND gate</p>
15	NAND gate represented by:	<p>A. <math>X = A \cdot B</math></p> <p>B. <math>X = A+B</math></p> <p>C. <math>X = A \cdot B</math></p> <p>D. <math>X =  A+B </math></p>

16	The resistance between the inverting (-) and non inverting inputs is called Input resistance and is the order of.	A. Ohms B. Kilo Ohms C. Mega Ohms D. Thounds Ohms
17	The gain of transistor amplifier depends upon	A. Resistance connected with collector B. Resistance connected with base voltage C. Input voltage D. Output voltage
18	For normal use:	A. Emitter base function is reversed biased B. Collector base junction is reserved biased C. Emitter base junction is forward biased D. Both c and b
19	Logic gate can control some physical parameters like.	A. Temperature, Pressure B. Resistance, Inductance C. Capacitance, Impedance D. Current, voltage
20	The chargeless region after formation of Pn junction is called:	A. Free region B. Depletion region C. Field region D. U.V region