

PPSC Physics Full Book

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Transistor are made from | A. Plastics B. Metals C. Insulators D. Doped semiconductors |
| 2 | The advantage of electron tube over semiconductor is. | A. _{its efficiency} B. its unlimited type C. Its low consumption power D. That it takes no warming up time |
| 3 | How positives feedback will effect an amplifier. | A. Increases the voltage gain B. Decreases the voltage gain C. limitates oscillation to occur D. Damaged it |
| 4 | A darling ion amplifier is characterized by | A. High voltage and current gain B. High input resistance and current gain C. High output resistant and current gain D. Low input resistance and current gain |
| 5 | Emitter follower amplifier is an example of. | A. Current series feedback B. Voltage series feedback C. Current shunt feed back D. Voltage shunt feedback |
| 6 | A CE amplifier with by passed emitter resistor is an example of. | A. Current series feedback B. Voltage sires feed back C. Current shunt feedback D. Voltage shunt feed back |
| 7 | Low frequency response of an amplifier is mainly limited by. | A. Biasing configuration B. Coupling capacitor C. By pass capacitor D. Input impedance |
| 8 | Current gain of a CE amplifier is 50, ITS hfe is about | A. 25 B. 50 C. 75 D. 100 |
| 9 | Which configuration is used to connect high impedance source to a low impedance lead. | A. CE B. CB C. CC D. BE |
| 10 | The band width of an audio amplifier is. | A. 10 Hz to 10 kHz B. 20 Hz to 54 Hz C. 20 Hz to 20 kHz D. 20 Hz to 60 kHz |
| 11 | The input exultation for a JFET is | A. Current signal B. Voltage signal C. Voltage and current signals D. Neither voltage nor current signal |
| 12 | Which type of amplifier causes minimum drain of power supply. | A. Class -A B. Class -B C. Class-C D. Class -AB |
| 13 | The input resistance of a JFET is of the order of. | A. 1 M Mega B. 10 M Mega C. 100 M Mega D. 1,000 M Mega |
| 14 | A logic circuit whose output signal is '1' when inputs are different is. | A. NAND gate B. NOR gate C. Exclusive OR gate D. Exclusive NOR gate |
| | | A. AND gate |

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| 15 | A logic circuit with one input and one output that inverts the input signal at the output is. | B. NO I gate C. OR gate D. NOR gate |
| 16 | Usually in an operational amplifier the inputs used are of | A. Equal voltage and same polarity B. Equal voltage and opposite polarity C. Different voltage and same polarity D. Different voltage and opposite polarity |
| 17 | the gain of an amplifier is independent of | A. The two externally connected resistances B. What is happening inside the amplifier C. Internal structure of the amplifier D. All of the above |
| 18 | The value of open loop gain for the amplifier is | A. zero B. very low C. very high D. of an intermediate value |
| 19 | An operational amplifier will act as an inverting amplifier when the input signal is connected to. | A. Inverting terminal B. Non inverting terminal C. Earthed wire D. Both a and b |
| 20 | A unijunction transistor | A. Has only one junction B. Is a two terminal device C. Is fabricated from germanium D. Is fabricated from uranium |
| 21 | Push pull amplifiers employ | A. One transistor B. Two transistors C. Three transistors D. Four transistors |
| 22 | Which BJT configurations used for signal inversion. | A. CE B. CC C. CB D. BE |
| 23 | Negative feedback | A. Increases stability B. Decreases stability C. Produces oscillatory D. Cannot occur |
| 24 | The advantage of electron tube over a transistor is. | A. Its high efficiency B. Its high gain C. Low consumption of power D. Low input impedance |
| 25 | There are how many modes of operations of a BJT. | A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5 |
| 26 | Which one the following is not a component of a Bipolar junction Transistor | A. Base B. Emitter C. Collector D. Grid |
| 27 | An oscillator is basically an amplifier with loop gain | A. Zero B. Infinity C. Less than unity D. More than unity |
| 28 | What is the overall gain, if three amplifiers each with a gain of 30 are cascaded. | A. 30 B. 90 C. 270 D. 27,000 |
| 29 | Why transistor is preferred to triode valve for use as an amplifier. | A. Because it can handle large power B. Because it has higher input impedance C. Because it has higher voltage gain D. Because it has lower voltage gain |
| 30 | An operational amplifier can be used as a | A. Comparator B. Night switch C. Inverting and non inverting amplifier D. All of the above |