## MCQ BASIC ELECTRONICS

Q1. A transistor has $\qquad$

1. one pn junction
2. two pn junctions
3. three pn junctions
4. four pn junctions

Answer: 2
Q2. The number of depletion layers in a transistor is $\qquad$

1. four
2. three
3. one
4. two

Answer: 4
Q3. The base of a transistor is $\qquad$ doped

1. heavily
2. moderately
3. lightly
4. none of the above

Answer: 3
Q4. The element that has the biggest size in a transistor is $\qquad$

1. collector
2. base
3. emitter
4. collector-base-junction

Answer: 1
Q5. In a pnp transistor, the current carriers are $\qquad$

1. acceptor ions
2. donor ions
3. free electrons
4. holes

Answer: 4
Q6. The collector of a transistor is $\qquad$ doped

1. heavily
2. moderately
3. lightly
4. none of the above

Answer: 2
Q7. A transistor is a $\qquad$ operated device

1. current
2. voltage
3. both voltage and current
4. none of the above

Answer: 1
Q6. The collector of a transistor is $\qquad$ doped

1. heavily
2. moderately
3. lightly
4. none of the above

Answer: 2
Q7. A transistor is a $\qquad$ operated device

1. current
2. voltage
3. both voltage and current
4. none of the above

Answer: 1
Q8. In a npn transistor, $\qquad$ are the minority carriers

1. free electrons
2. holes
3. donor ions
4. acceptor ions

Answer: 2
Q9. The emitter of a transistor is $\qquad$ doped

1. lightly
2. heavily
3. moderately
4. none of the above

Answer: 2
Q10. In a transistor, the base current is about $\qquad$ of emitter current

1. $25 \%$
2. $20 \%$
3. $35 \%$
4. $5 \%$

Answer: 4
Q11. At the base-emitter junctions of a transistor, one finds

1. a reverse bias
2. a wide depletion layer
3. low resistance
4. none of the above

Answer: 3
Q12. The input impedance of a transistor is $\qquad$

1. high
2. low
3. very high
4. almost zero

Answer: 2
Q13. Most of the majority carriers from the emitter $\qquad$

1. recombine in the base
2. recombine in the emitter
3. pass through the base region to the collector
4. none of the above

Answer :3

Q14. The current $I_{B}$ is

1. electron current
2. hole current
3. donor ion current
4. acceptor ion current

Answer: 1
Q15. In a transistor
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}+\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}+\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}$
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}+\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$
Answer: 4
Q16. The value of $\alpha$ of a transistor is

- more than 1
- less than 1
- 1
- none of the above

Answer: 2
Q17. $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=\alpha I_{E}+$

1. $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$
2. $I_{\text {CEO }}$
3. $I_{\text {сво }}$
4. $\beta I_{B}$

Answer : 3
Q18. The output impedance of a transistor is

1. high
2. zero
3. low
4. very low

Answer : 1
Q19. The relation between $\beta$ and $\alpha$ is $\qquad$
$\beta=1 /(1-\alpha)$

1. $\beta=(1-\alpha) / \alpha$
2. $\beta=\alpha /(1-\alpha)$
3. $\beta=\alpha /(1+\alpha)$

Answer: 3

