

**PCB**  
**UNIT: 01**  
**MCQ**

1. The energy gap in semiconductors is \_\_\_\_\_
  - A.  $>3\text{ev}$
  - B.  $<3\text{ev}$
  - C.  $>4\text{ev}$
  - D.  $>5\text{ev}$
2. The concentration of holes in N-type semiconductor is \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Less
  - B. High
  - C. Very high
  - D. Moderate
3. How many valence electrons do trivalent impurities have?
  - A. One
  - B. Two
  - C. Three
  - D. Four
4. Intrinsic semiconductor has \_\_\_\_\_ at room temperature
  - A. Few free electrons
  - B. Few holes
  - C. Both a and b
  - D. None of the above
5. In which semiconductor the energy gap is small?
  - A. Intrinsic
  - B. Extrinsic
  - C. Both a and b
  - D. None of the above
6. \_\_\_\_\_ current happens in conduction band
  - A. Electron current
  - B. Valance current
  - C. Electron or valance current
  - D. None of the above

7. The band gap between conduction and valance band in an insulator is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Low
  - B. Very low
  - C. High
  - D. Moderate
8. The doping process converts intrinsic semiconductor material into extrinsic semiconductor material
- A. True
  - B. False
9. What does MOSFET stands for?
- A. Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor
  - B. Modern Oxidized Silicon based Field Effect Transistor
  - C. Modern Oxidized Silicon based Force Effect Transistor
  - D. Metal Oxide silicon Field Equivalent Transistor
10. How many terminals does a MOSFET possess?
- A. One
  - B. Two
  - C. Three
  - D. Four
11. Which transistor is preferred for applications of High power?
- A. BJT
  - B. UJT
  - C. MOSFET
  - D. JFET
12. Which of the following are the charge carriers available in BJT?
- A. Holes
  - B. Electrons
  - C. Neutrons
  - D. Both a and b
13. Identify the main function of a BJT?
- A. Acts as amplifier
  - B. Acts as a switch
  - C. Acts as a rectifier
  - D. Both a and b
14. A BJT is an \_\_\_\_ electronic component?
- A. Resistor
  - B. Transistor
  - C. Capacitor
  - D. Both a and c

15. How many types of MOSFETs are there?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

16. \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics gives the relationship between drain current and drain to source voltage for different values of the gate to source voltage

- A. V-I characteristics
- B. Transfer characteristics
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of the above

17. In drain characteristics when drain to source voltage is increased in the ohmic region then the drain current \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Increases
- B. Decreases
- C. No change

18. In FET configuration the current gain of the common gate is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. High
- B. low
- C. Moderate
- D. Very high

19. IGFET stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Insulated Gate Field Effect Transistor
- B. Independent Gate Field Efficiency Transistor
- C. Insight Gate Field Efficiency Transistor
- D. Insulated Gate Field Effective Transistor

20. What are the terminals of insulated gate bipolar transistor?

- A. Anode and cathode
- B. Source, gate, and drain
- C. Collector, emitter, and gate
- D. None of the above

21. \_\_\_\_\_ act as both metal-insulator semiconductor and metal semiconductor

- A. JFET
- B. MOSFET
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of the above

22. The drift current density effected by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. An electric filed
- B. Concentration gradient in holes
- C. Concentration gradient in free electrons
- D. All of the above

23. For an intrinsic semiconductor material to have more holes, they are doped with \_\_\_\_\_atoms

- A. Trivalent impurity
- B. Pentavalent impurity
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of the above

24. The difference in energy between conduction and valance band is called the band gap

- A. True
- B. False

25. What are the applications of semiconductor devices?

- A. Microprocessors
- B. Analog circuits
- C. High voltage applications
- D. All of the above