1. A semiconductor that has been carefully refined from impurities is called

- (●) Intrinsic
- ( ) Extrinsic Semiconductor

Clear selection

2. Number of free electrons in a pure Germanium per cubic centimeter, is *

- ( ) greater than Silicon
- (●) lesser than silicon.
- ( ) equal to silicon

3. The process of adding impurities to a pure semiconductor to change its characteristics is called *

- ( ) Enveloping
- (●) Doping
- ( ) Drooping

4. Semiconductor materials have *

- (●) Negative temperature coefficient.
- ( ) Positive temperature coefficient.
- ( ) Neutral temperature coefficient.

5. Energy gap between the valence and conduction band of an insulator is *

- (●) larger than a semiconductor.
- ( ) smaller than a semiconductor.
- ( ) equal to a semiconductor.

6. Adding trivalent atoms to pure silicon produces *

- ( ) n-type semiconductor
- ( ) p-type semiconductor
- (●) P-n-type semiconductor

7. The current that exists in a reverse biased diode is called *

- ○ Reverse peak current.
- ◉ Reverse saturation current
- ○ Reverse Conventional current
- ○ None of the above

8. In the active mode of BJT amplifier the input and output circuit are respectively *

- ○ Reverse and Forward biased
- ○ Forward and Forward biased
- ◉ Forward and Reverse biased
- ○ Reverse and Reverse biased

9. In the cutoff mode of BJT amplifier the input and output circuit are respectively *

- ○ Reverse and Forward biased
- ○ Forward and Forward biased
- ○ Forward and Reverse biased
- ◉ Reverse and Reverse biased

10. What type of BJT does the figure represent (Answer this question in the next box)

Answer the above question

- ○ NPN
- ◉ PNP