Midterm control (Electronics)

1	is used in high voltage (>10 kV) applications
	a- tungsten emitter
	b- oxide-coated emitter
	c- thoriated-tungsten emitter
	d- none of the above
2	The thermionic emitter that has the highest operating temperature is
	a – oxide coated
	b – thoriated-tungsten
	c –tungsten
	d – none of the above
3	In X-ray tubes,emitter is used
	a –thoriated tungsten
	b – tungsten
	c – oxide-coated
	d – none of the above
4	The electron emitted by a thermionic emitter are called
	a – free electrons
	b – loose electrons
	c - thermionic electrons
	d – bound electrons
5	The anode –to-cathode potential of a gas-filled tube at which gas deionises and stop conduction is calledpotential
	a – extinction
	b – striking
	c – ionising
	d – none of the above
6	A thyratron can be used as
	a – an oscillator
	b – an amplifier
	c – a controlled switch
	d – none of the above
7	If the gas pressure in a gas-filled diode is increased, its PIV rating
	a – remains the same
	b is increased
	c- is decreased
	d – none of the above
8	A cold cathodes tube is generally used as a
	a – diode
	b – triode
	c – tetrode
	d – pentode

9	Once a thyratron is fired, ist control gridover the plate current a – loses all control b – exercises fine control c – exercises rough control d – none of the above
10	To stop conduction in a thyratron, the voltage should be reduced to zero a – grid b – plate c – filament d – none of the above
11	The cathode heating time of thermionic gas diode is \dots that of a vacuum diode a – the same as b – much more than c – much less than d – none of the above
12	The solid state equivalent of cold cathode diode is a – zener diode b – crystal diode c – LED d – transistor
13	Ionization of cold cathode diode takes place at plate potential compared to hot cathode gas diode a – the same b – much higher c – much lesser d – none of the above
14	The noise in a gas-filled tube is that in a vacuum tube a – the same as b – more than c - less than d – none of the above
15	The gas-filled tubes can handle peak inverse voltage (PIV) as compared to equivalent vacuum tubes a – more b – less c – the same d – none of the above
16	When an electron jumps from higher orbit to a lower orbit, it energy a – absorbs b – emits c – sometimes emits, sometimes absorbs d – none of the above
17	In a conductor, the energy gap between valence and conduction bands is \dots a – large

	b – very largec – very smalld – none of the above
18	A semiconductor is formed by bonds a – covalent b – electrovalent c – co-ordinate d – none f the above
19	When a pentavalent impurity is added to a pure semiconductor, it becomes a – an insulator b – an intrinsic semiconductor c – p-type semiconductor d – n-type semiconductor
20	A pentavalent impurity has valence electrons $a-3$ $b-5$ $c-4$ $d-6$