

# Semiconductor Electronics - Materials, Devices and Simple Circuits

- Assertion (A):** NPN transistor is preferred over PNP transistor.  
**Reason (R):** Mobility of hole is more than free electron.

  - (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false
- Assertion (A):** The number of electrons in n-type semiconductor is higher than the number of electrons in a pure silicon semiconductor.  
**Reason (R):** The law of mass action is applicable only to n-type semiconductors.

  - (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false
- Assertion (A):** A transistor amplifier in common emitter configuration has a low input impedance.  
**Reason (R):** The base to emitter region is forward biased.

  - (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false
- Assertion (A):** In solid each electron will have a different energy level.  
**Reason (R):** In solid crystal each electron has a unique position and no two electrons see exactly the same pattern of surrounding charges.

  - (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false
- Assertion (A):** The conductivity of an intrinsic semiconductor depends on its temperature.  
**Reason (R):** No important electronic device can be developed using intrinsic semiconductor.

  - (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false
- Assertion (A):** Width of depletion region is reduced in forward bias.  
**Reason (R):** In forward bias external battery reduced the internal electric field in depletion layer.

  - (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false
- Assertion (A):** Bridge full wave rectifier is more used than centre tap full wave rectifier.  
**Reason (R):** In bridge full wave rectifier four diodes are used.

  - (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false
- Assertion (A):** The semiconductor used for fabrication of visible LED must at least have a band gap of 1.8 eV.  
**Reason (R):** The spectral range of visible light is from 0.4 eV to 1.8 eV.

  - (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false



9. **Assertion (A):** In an OR gate if any of the input is high the output is high.

**Reason (R):** OR gate is the basic gate.

(1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)

(2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)

(3) (A) is true but (R) is false

(4) Both (A) and (R) are false

10. **Assertion (A):** In an oscillator, the feedback is in the same phase which is called as positive feedback.

**Reason (R):** If the feedback voltage is in opposite phase the gain is greater than one.

(1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)

(2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)

(3) (A) is true but (R) is false

(4) Both (A) and (R) are false

11. **Assertion (A):** Working principle of photodiode and photocell is same.

**Reason (R):** Biasing circuit for photodiode and photocell is same.

(1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)

(2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)

(3) (A) is true but (R) is false

(4) Both (A) and (R) are false

12. **Assertion (A):** GaAs is preferred for making solar panels.

**Reason (R):**  $\Delta E_g$  for GaAs is 1.5 eV and sun's radiation has highest intensity around this energy level.

(1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)

(2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)

(3) (A) is true but (R) is false

(4) Both (A) and (R) are false

13. **Assertion (A):** In LED  $e^-$ -hole pair recombination gives us photon.

**Reason (R):** In LED  $e^-$ -hole pair recombination occurs in depletion region.

(1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)

(2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)

(3) (A) is true but (R) is false

(4) Both (A) and (R) are false

14. **Assertion (A):** As we increase applied voltage on LED intensity of emitted light first increases then decreases.

**Reason (R):** We use LED in forward bias.

(1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)

(2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)

(3) (A) is true but (R) is false

(4) Both (A) and (R) are false

15. **Assertion (A):** In a N-type semiconductor, the number of holes get reduced.

**Reason (R):** Rate of recombination of holes would increase due to the increase in the number of electrons

(1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)

(2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)

(3) (A) is true but (R) is false

(4) Both (A) and (R) are false

16. **Assertion (A):** Electron hole recombination takes place in P-region and N-region of PN Junction diode except in depletion region.

**Reason (R):** Electric field in depletion region oppose the diffusion.

(1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)

(2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)

(3) (A) is true but (R) is false

(4) Both (A) and (R) are false

- 17. Assertion (A):** In a transistor, collector current in active state is almost independent of potential difference of collector and emitter.  
**Reason (R):** Base emitter junction of a transistor is in forward bias in active state  
 (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (3) (A) is true but (R) is false  
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are false
- 18. Assertion (A):** Output frequency of time varying DC voltage in a full wave rectifier is twice of input frequency.  
**Reason (R):** A center tap transformer increases the frequency of input.  
 (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (3) (A) is true but (R) is false  
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are false
- 19. Assertion (A):** A NAND gate can be obtained by using NOR gates.  
**Reason (R):** NOR, NAND and XOR gates are called universal gates.  
 (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (3) (A) is true but (R) is false  
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are false
- 20. Assertion (A):** Width of depletion region is reduced in forward bias.  
**Reason (R):** In n-type semiconductor majority charge carriers are free electrons while in p-type they are holes.  
 (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (3) (A) is true but (R) is false  
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

- 21. Assertion (A):** Transistor can be used as an amplifier & oscillator.  
**Reason (R):** In transistor, collector is larger in size as compared to the emitter.  
 (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (3) (A) is true but (R) is false  
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are false
- 22. Assertion (A):** The drift current in a p-n junction is from n-side to p-side.  
**Reason (R):** The diffusion current in a p-n junction is from p-side to n-side.  
 (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (3) (A) is true but (R) is false  
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are false
- 23. Assertion (A):** P-type semiconductor has high density of holes in valence band while N-type semiconductor has high density of electrons in conduction band.  
**Reason (R):** In N-type semiconductor, as the density of donor atoms  $N_D$  is increased, the fermi energy level shifts towards the valence band.  
 (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (3) (A) is true but (R) is false  
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are false
- 24. Assertion (A):** Generally npn transistors are widely used.  
**Reason (R):** In npn transistor the mobility of majority charge carriers is more.  
 (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)  
 (3) (A) is true but (R) is false  
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

25. **Assertion (A):** Light emitting diode (LED) emits self radiation.

**Reason (R):** LED are reverse biased p-n junctions.

- (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
- (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

26. **Assertion (A):** Conductivity of intrinsic semiconductor is less as compared to extrinsic semiconductor.

**Reason (R):** With increase in temperature conductivity of semiconductor increases.

- (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
- (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

27. **Assertion (A):** Avalanche breakdown dominates when the doping concentration is high and depletion layer is thin.

**Reason (R):** Zener breakdown occurs due to the collision of minority charge carrier.

- (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
- (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

28. **Assertion (A):** Semiconductors do not obey Ohm's law.

**Reason (R):** Electric current is determined by the rate of flow of charge carriers.

- (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
- (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

29. **Assertion (A):** The temperature coefficient of resistance is positive for metals and negative for semiconductors.

**Reason (R):** On raising the temperature, in metals drift velocity increases but in semiconductors more charge carriers are released.

- (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
- (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

30. **Assertion (A):** The temperature coefficient of resistance is positive for p-type semiconductors and negative for n-type semiconductors.

**Reason (R):** The effective charge carriers in p-type semiconductors are electrons and in n-type semiconductors are holes.

- (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
- (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false

(4) Both (A) and (R) are false

- 31. Assertion (A):** The probability of electrons to be found in the conduction band of an intrinsic semiconductor at a finite temperature decreases exponentially with increasing band gap.  
**Reason (R):** It is more difficult for the electrons to jump to the conduction band from the valence band if the band gap between them is large.
- (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

- 32. Assertion (A):** The logic gate NOT can not built using diode.  
**Reason (R):** The output voltage and the input voltage of the diode does not have 180° phase difference.
- (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false

(4) Both (A) and (R) are false

- 33. Assertion (A):** Two p-n junction diodes placed back to back, will work as an n-p-n transistor.  
**Reason (R):** The p-region of two p-n junction diodes back to back will form the base of n-p-n transistor.
- (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

- 34. Assertion (A):** When base region has larger width, the collector current decreases.  
**Reason (R):** In transistor, sum of base current and collector current is equal to emitter current.
- (1) Both (A) & (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (2) Both (A) & (R) are true but the (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A)
  - (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

### ANSWER KEY

<b>Que.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	1	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	2
<b>Que.</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>						
<b>Ans.</b>	2	2	3	1	4	2	4	2	3	4	1	1	4	2						