

Home Assignment

Subject: Physics (General)

B.Sc 6th Semester (Both Regular and Arrear)

Paper: 601

Read the Instructions carefully before submission

1. The Assignment contains 20 numbers of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs), each having one correct answer. Out of 20 you have to attempt only 16 numbers of questions.
 2. Please take your time and read each question carefully, because once you submit it you can't modify the answers.
 3. Students are directed to submit the assignment by any one of the following methods
 - (i) Copy the link and past in the browser to get the assignment
(<https://forms.gle/ZRYquFDBGQveVKNM7>)
 - (ii) Send the scan copy of the assignment to the email id: bsc6thsemg@gmail.com mentioning their Name, Roll Code and Roll No., Registration No.
 4. **Last date of submission is 08/08/2020**
-

Total Marks = 16

1. Electrons are positioned:
 - a. inside the nucleus
 - b. outside the nucleus
 - c. both inside and outside the nucleus
2. The nucleus consists of
 - a. neutrons
 - b. protons
 - c. neutrons and protons
3. Nucleus is
 - a. positively charged
 - b. negatively charged
 - c. neutral
4. A solid substance that has a conductivity in between conductor and insulator is called
 - a. Semiconductor
 - b. Conductor
 - c. Insulator
5. A semiconductor is formed by bonds
 - a. Covalent
 - b. Ionic

- c. None of the above
- 6. Which one is the semiconductor?
 - a. Silicon
 - b. Iron
 - c. None of the above
- 7. A semiconductor has generally valence electrons
 - a. 4
 - b. 1
 - c. None of the above
- 8. In P-type Semiconductor, majority charge carriers are
 - a. Holes
 - b. Electrons
 - c. None of the above
- 9. In N-type Semiconductor, majority charge carriers are
 - a. Electrons
 - b. Holes
 - c. None of the above
- 10. Addition of pentavalent impurity to a semiconductor creates many
 - a. Free electrons
 - b. Holes
 - c. None of the above
- 11. A pentavalent impurity has Valence electrons
 - a. 5
 - b. 4
 - c. None of the above
- 12. Addition of trivalent impurity to a semiconductor creates many
 - a. Holes
 - b. Free electrons
 - c. None of the above
- 13. In an intrinsic semiconductor, the number of free electrons
 - a. Equals the number of holes
 - b. Is greater than the number of holes
 - c. None of the Above
- 14. The most commonly used semiconductor is
 - a. Silicon
 - b. Carbon
 - c. Sulfur
- 15. Electromagnetic waves are transverse in nature is evident by
 - a. Polarization.
 - b. Interference,
 - c. Reflection
- 16. Crystal lattice is a
 - a. It is a solid object in which basic pattern of atoms is repeated.
 - b. It is a line of points.

- c. It is a sum of points.
17. Amorphous solids have structure.
- a. Regular
 - b. Linear
 - c. Irregular
18. The smallest portion of the lattice is known as
- a. Lattice point
 - b. Bravais crystal
 - c. Unit cell
19. A unit cell that contains lattice points only at the corners is known as
- a. Primitive unit cell
 - b. Secondary unit cell
 - c. Layered unit cell
20. Which one of the following is not a strong bond?
- a. Van der Waals bond
 - b. Covalent bond
 - c. Metallic bond
 - d. Ionic bond
