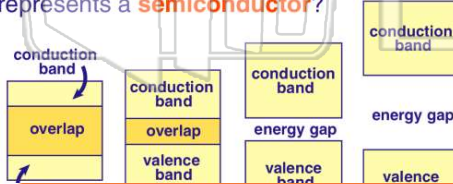




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

- 1 Which statement best explains how the **resistivity of glass** compares to the **resistivity of copper**?
- A Glass has a lower resistivity and is a poor conductor.
 - B Glass has a lower resistivity and is a good conductor.
 - C Glass has a higher resistivity and is a poor conductor.
 - D Glass has a higher resistivity and is a good conductor.

- 3 Which energy band diagram best represents a **semiconductor**?



5
E
C
S
A
E
C
D

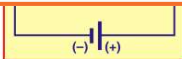


PREVIEW

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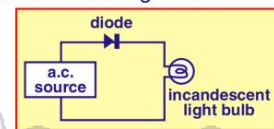
7
T
S
V
th
v

- A electrons moving to the left
- B electrons moving to the right
- C holes moving to the left
- D holes moving to the right



maximum current exist in the light bulb?

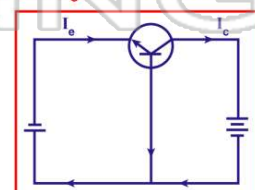
- A 30
- B 60
- C 120
- D 240



- 9 Which part of an **N-P-N transistor** is **forward biased**?
- A an integrated circuit
 - B a parallel circuit
 - C an emitter-base combination
 - D a collector-base combination

- 10 The transistor shown in the circuit diagram below is being used as an **amplifier**.
When the emitter current (I_e) **increases**, the collector current (I_c)

- A decreases
- B increases
- C remains the same





ANSWER KEY

Which statement best explains how the **resistivity of glass** compares to the **resistivity of copper**?

- A Glass has a lower resistivity and is a poor conductor.
- B Glass has a lower resistivity and is a good conductor.
- C Glass has a higher resistivity and is a poor conductor.
- D Glass has a higher resistivity and is a good conductor.

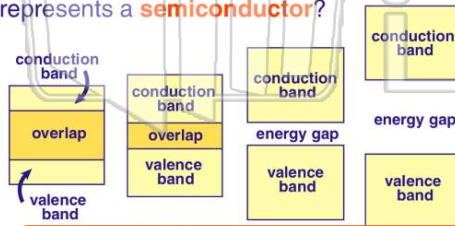
(C)

Metals that are **excellent conductors** have **valence electrons** that are

- A difficult to dislodge and difficult to move through the crystal
- B difficult to dislodge but easy to move through the crystal
- C easy to dislodge but difficult to move through the crystal
- D easy to dislodge and easy to move through the crystal

(d)

Which energy band diagram best represents a **semiconductor**?



(C)

Alternating current from a wall outlet can be **converted to direct current** by

- A an N-type semiconductor
- B a P-type semiconductor
- C an emitter
- D a diode



(d)

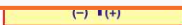
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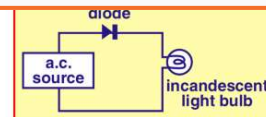
PREVIEW

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- A electrons moving to the left
- B electrons moving to the right
- C holes moving to the left
- D holes moving to the right



- A 30 C 120
- B 60 D 240



Which part of an **N-P-N transistor** is **forward biased**?

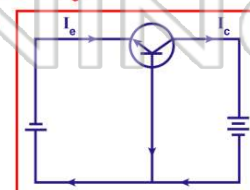
- A an integrated circuit
- B a parallel circuit
- C an emitter-base combination
- D a collector-base combination

(C)

The transistor shown in the circuit diagram below is being used as an **amplifier**.

When the emitter current (I_e) increases, the collector current (I_c)

- A decreases
- B increases
- C remains the same



(b)