

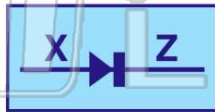


Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 A **voltmeter** is made by connecting the current carrying wire loop of a **galvanometer** in

- A series with a high resistance
- B series with a low resistance
- C parallel with a high resistance
- D parallel with a low resistance

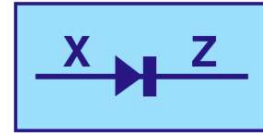
3 The device represented in the diagram is called a **semiconductor** because



- A positive holes move from X to Z
- B positive holes move from Z to X

2 The **semiconductor** represented in the diagram is a

- A transistor
- B resistor
- C emitter
- D diode



4 The part of the **semiconductor** labeled X is called the

- A cathode
- B emitter
- C anode
- D collector



PREVIEW

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- B a receptor
- C an acceptor
- D a bias

- B holes, only
- C isotopes
- D both electrons and holes

9 In a **P-N-P transistor**, the section that has the **thinnest segment** is the

- A emitter
- B acceptor
- C collector
- D base

10 Compared to the current flow when a **forward bias** is applied to a **P-N junction**, the current flow when a **reverse bias** is applied to a **P-N junction** is

- A less
- B greater
- C the same



ANSWER KEY

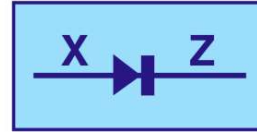
A **voltmeter** is made by connecting the current carrying wire loop of a **galvanometer** in

- A** series with a high resistance
- B** series with a low resistance
- C** parallel with a high resistance
- D** parallel with a low resistance

(a)

The **semiconductor** represented in the diagram is a

- A** transistor
- B** resistor
- C** emitter
- D** diode



(d)

The device represented in the diagram is called a **semiconductor** because

- A** positive holes move from X to Z
- B** positive holes move from Z to X
- C** negative holes flow from Z to X
- D** negative electrons flow from X to Z



(a)

The part of the **semiconductor** labeled X is called the

- A** cathode
- B** emitter
- C** anode
- D** collector



(c)



PREVIEW

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- C** an acceptor
- D** a bias

- D** both electrons and holes

In a **P-N-P transistor**, the section that has the **thinnest segment** is the

- A** emitter
- B** acceptor
- C** collector
- D** base

(d)

Compared to the current flow when a **forward bias** is applied to a P-N junction, the current flow when a **reverse bias** is applied to a P-N junction is

- A** less
- B** greater
- C** the same

(a)