

Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 16 Alternating Current

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	At resonance frequency the impedance of parallel resonance circuit is	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. Zero D. None of the above
2	The sum of positive and negative peak values is called:	A. Instantaneous value B. Peak value C. Rms value D. Peak-to peak-value E. None of these
3	The power factor of resonant series circuit is	A. 1 B. 0 C. -1 D. 0.5
4	For normal operation of transistor, the batteries	A. V_{CC} is of much lower value than V_{BB} B. V_{CC} is of much higher value than V_{BB} C. V_{CC} is equal to V_{BB} D. none of these
5	The highest value reached by the voltage or current:	A. In quarter cycle is called Instantaneous value B. In half cycle is called peak-to-peak value C. In one cycle is called peak value D. In half cycle is called Instantaneous value E. None of these
6	When the pn-junction is forward biased. the current flows through it is of the order of	A. mili-amperes B. amperes C. nano-amperes D. micro-amperes
7	When the p-n junction is forward biased its resistance is of the order of	A. few mega ohms B. few kilo ohms C. few ohms D. few milli ohms
8	A sinusoidally alternating voltage or current can be graphically represented by a:	A. Vector B. Rotating vector C. Clockwise vector D. Anticlockwise voltage vector E. None of these
9	For a n-p-n transistor, the conventional current equation can be written as	A. $I_E + I_C = I_B$ B. $I_C - I_B = I_E$ C. $I_C + I_B = I_E$ D. $I_B + I_E = I_C$
10	The value of current gain of n-p-n transistor is of the order of	A. tens B. hundreds C. thousands D. ten thousands
11	The length of rotating vector (on a certain scale) represents the:	A. Peak value of alternating quantity B. RMS value of alternating quantity C. Instantaneous value of alternating quantity D. Either (B) or (C) E. Either (A) or (B)
12	Alternating current is produced by a voltage source which polarity:	A. Remains the same B. Reverse after period T C. Keeps on reversing with time D. Reverse after every time interval $T/2$

		E. Both (C) and (D)
13	In an A.C circuit with resistor only, the current and voltage have a phase angle of	A. 90° B. 0° C. 180° D. none of these
14	The amplifier which is used to perform mathematical operations electronically is known as	A. calculator B. OP-AMP C. computer D. any one of them
15	Alternating current can be transmitted:	A. To long distance B. At very high cost C. At very low cost D. Both (A) and (C) E. Both (A) and (B)
16	The basic circuit elements of A.C circuit are	A. Resistor B. Inductor C. Capacitor D. All the three
17	When electrons in the transmitting antenna vibrate 94000 times per second, they produce radiowaves having frequency	A. 9.4 kHz B. 940 kHz C. 94 kHz D. None of these
18	If the value of C in a series RLC circuit is increased, the resonant frequency	A. Is not affected B. Increase C. Remains the same D. Decreases
19	In half wave rectification	A. both halves of the input voltage is used B. only one half of the input voltage is used C. either of these D. none of these
20	When a transistor is used as a switch the circuit in which the current is to be switched OFF and ON, is connected between the	A. base and emitter B. collector and emitter C. base and collector D. any one of these