MDCAT Physics Chapter 14 Electronics MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In a full wave rectifier:	A. DC current is twice that of half wave rectifier B. DC pulses are twice per cycle that of half wave rectifier C. DC voltage is twice that of half wave rectifier D. All are correct
2	In full wave rectification, the output DC voltage across the load is obtained for.	A. The positive half cycle of input AC only B. The negative half cycle of input AC C. The completes cycle of input AC only D. All of the above
3	In a half wave rectifier circuit operating from 50 Hz mains frequency, the fundamental frequency in the ripple would be:	A. 25 Hz B. 70.7 Hz C. 50 Hz D. 100 Hz
4	In a full wave rectifier with input frequency 50Hz. The frequency of pulsating D)C) received as an output across the load is	A. 50 Hz B. 100 Hz C. 500 Hz D. zero
5	A diode characteristics curve is a graph plotted between;	A. Current and time B. Voltage and time C. Voltage and current D. Forward voltage and reverse current
6	For full wave rectification, the minimum number of diodes used is:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
7	The magnitude of potential barrier for Ge is	A. 0.7 v B. 0.3 V C. 7v D. 3 v
8	A certain noninverting amplifier has R1 of 1 kΩ and R2 of 100 kΩ. The closed-loop voltage gain is ……	A. 100,000 B. 100 C. 1000 D. 101
9	A non-conducting semiconductor diode is:	A. Forward biased B. Poorly biased C. Reverse biased D. None of them
10	For the same value of resistors the output of non-inverting amplifier compared to the output of inverting amplifier is, (ignoring phase difference)	A. Greater B. Equal C. Smaller D. Undefined
11	The method by which only one half of A.C cycle is converted into direct current is called	A. half wave amplification B. half wave rectification C. Full wave rectification D. full wave amplification
12	In full wave rectification by bridge the number of diodes required are	A. 3 B. 4 C. 2 D. 5
13	When two semiconductors of p- and n-type are brought into contact, they from a p-n junction which act like a:	A. Conductor B. Amplifier C. Oscillator D. Rectifier
14	In a full wave rectifier, the diode conducts during	A. Both halves of the input cycle B. A portion of the positive half cycle of the input

		C. Positive half cycle of the input D. Positive half cycle of the input E. Both halves of the input cycle
15	A PN junction diode cannot be use:	A. As rectifier B. For converting light energy to electrical energy C. For getting light radiation D. For increasing the amplitude of an ac signal
16	In full wave rectification, the output D.C. voltage across the load is obtainedfor	A. The positive half cycle of input A.C. (C) The complete cycle of input A.C. B. The negative half cycle of input A.C. C. The complete cycle of D. All of the above
17	A device which convert DC into AC is calleD)	A. Invertor B. Generator C. Rectifier D. Motor
18	A pure semiconductor has:	A. An infinite resistance at 0^oC) B. A finite resistance which does not depend upon temperature C. A finite resistance which decreases with temperature D. A finite resistance which increase with temperature
19	For a normal AC cycle, during T/2 to T the diode act as:	A. Open switch B. full wave rectifier C. Close switch D. All are correct
20	A pulsating DC can be converted into constant voltage by using	A. Filter B. Full wave rectifier C. Half wave rectifie D. Bridge rectifier