MDCAT Physics Chapter 14 Electronics MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The efficiency of full wave rectifier is:	A. 25.6% B. 81.2% C. 81.6% D. 71.2%
2	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
3	The simplest type of rectification known as half wave rectification is obtained by	A. Using a transistor B. Suppressing the harmonics in A.C. voltage C. Suppressing half wave of A.C. supply by using diode D. Using a Coolidge
4	The junction potential for Germanium is;	A. 3v B. 0.3 v C. 7v D. 0.7 v
5	A non-inverting amplifier has infinite input resistance then the voltage gain of noninverting amplifier will be:	A. Zero B. Infinite C. One D. 100
6	A device which convert DC into AC is calleD)	A. Invertor B. Generator C. Rectifier D. Motor
7	Inverting amplifier circuits have	A. A very high input impendance B. A very low input impendance C. A low output impendance D. Both A and C
8	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
9	Gain of operational amplifier is independent of;	A. Internal structure B. External Structure C. Batteries D. Potential changes
10	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
11	For full wave rectification, the minimum number of diodes used is:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
12	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
13	The efficiency of half wave rectifier is:	A. 25.6% B. 1.2% C. 40.6% D. 66.6%
14	The diodes works on	A. A.C B. D.C C. both A and B D. None of these

15	The magnitude of potential barrier for Ge is	A. 0.7 v B. 0.3 V C. 7v D. 3 v
16	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
17	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
18	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
19	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
20	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