MDCAT Physics Chapter 14 Electronics MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	The resistance of operational amplifier between inverting and non-inverting terminal is of the order of:	A. Few Ohms B. Mega Ohms C. Few Kilo Ohms D. Micro Ohms
3	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
4	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
5	The efficiency of half wave rectifier is:	A. 25.6% B. 1.2% C. 40.6% D. 66.6%
6	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
7	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
8	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
9	The diodes works on	A. A.C B. D.C C. both A and B D. None of these
10	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
11	Gain of operational amplifier is independent of;	A. Internal structure B. External Structure C. Batteries D. Potential changes
12	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
13	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

14	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
15	A diode as a rectifier converts:	A. A)c into D)c B. D)c into A)c C. Varying D)c current into constant D)c current D. High voltage into low voltage and vice-versa
16	The junction potential for Germanium is;	A. 3v B. 0.3 v C. 7v D. 0.7 v
17	A pulsating DC can be converted into constant voltage by using	A. Filter B. Full wave rectifier C. Half wave rectifie D. Bridge rectifier
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	The diode charactristics curve is plot between	A. I & t B. V& t C. V& I D. None
20	A circuit that converts Pulsating DC into smooth DC contain :	A. Filter B. Capacitor C. Inductor D. LC circuit