MDCAT Physics Chapter 14 Electronics MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	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
3	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
4	In full wave rectification by bridge the number of diodes required are	A. 3 B. 4 C. 2 D. 5
5	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
6	The junction potential for Germanium is;	A. 3v B. 0.3 v C. 7v D. 0.7 v
7	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
8	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
9	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
10	The power output of a full wave rectifier is:	A. Equal to H.W.R B. Twice of H.W.R C. Half of H.W.R D. Four times of H.W.R
11	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
12	The unit of gain (G) for non-inverting amplifier is	A. Ampere B. ohm C. Volt D. None of these
13	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
14	The diodes works on	A. A.C B. D.C

		C. both A and B D. None of these
15	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
16	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
17	The magnitude of potential barrier for Ge is	A. 0.7 v B. 0.3 V C. 7v D. 3 v
18	A circuit that converts Pulsating DC into smooth DC contain :	A. Filter B. Capacitor C. Inductor D. LC circuit
19	A pulsating DC can be converted into constant voltage by using	A. Filter B. Full wave rectifier C. Half wave rectifie D. Bridge rectifier
20	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