MDCAT Physics Chapter 14 Electronics MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	A device which convert DC into AC is calleD)	A. Invertor B. Generator C. Rectifier D. Motor
3	For full wave rectification, the minimum number of diodes used is:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
4	The diodes works on	A. A.C B. D.C C. both A and B D. None of these
5	A circuit that converts Pulsating DC into smooth DC contain :	A. Filter B. Capacitor C. Inductor D. LC circuit
6	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
7	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
8	The magnitude of potential barrier for Ge is	A. 0.7 v B. 0.3 V C. 7v D. 3 v
9	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
10	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
11	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
12	The junction potential for Germanium is;	A. 3v B. 0.3 v C. 7v D. 0.7 v
13	The diode charactristics curve is plot between	A. I & t B. V& t C. V& I D. None
14	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
15	The efficiency of full wave rectifier is:	A. 25.6% B. 81.2% C. 81.6% D. 71.2%
16	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
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	Gain of operational amplifier is independent of;	A. Internal structure B. External Structure C. Batteries D. Potential changes
19	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
20	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