

MDCAT Physics Chapter 14 Electronics MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The diodes works on	A. A.C B. D.C C. both A and B D. None of these
2	The efficiency of half wave rectifier is:	A. 25.6% B. 1.2% C. 40.6% D. 66.6%
3	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
4	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
5	Gain of operational amplifier is independent of;	A. Internal structure B. External Structure C. Batteries D. Potential changes
6	A device which convert DC into AC is calleD)	A. Invertor B. Generator C. Rectifier D. Motor
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	In full wave rectification, the output D.C. voltage across the load is obtained for	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
9	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
10	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
11	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
12	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
13	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

14 A certain noninverting amplifier has R_1 of $1\text{ k}\Omega$ and R_2 of $100\text{ k}\Omega$. The closed-loop voltage gain is

A. 100,000
B. 100
C. 1000
D. 101

15 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

16 A pure semiconductor has:

A. An infinite resistance at 0°C
B. A finite resistance which does not depend upon temperature
C. A finite resistance which decreases with temperature
D. A finite resistance which increases with temperature

17 A pulsating DC can be converted into constant voltage by using

A. Filter
B. Full wave rectifier
C. Half wave rectifier
D. Bridge rectifier

18 A circuit that converts Pulsating DC into smooth DC contains :

A. Filter
B. Capacitor
C. Inductor
D. LC circuit

19 For full wave rectification, the minimum number of diodes used is:

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

20 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
