

## MDCAT Physics Chapter 14 Electronics MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	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
3	The efficiency of full wave rectifier is:	A. 25.6% B. 81.2% C. 81.6% D. 71.2%
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	A device which convert DC into AC is calleD)	A. Invertor B. Generator C. Rectifier D. Motor
6	The magnitude of potential barrier for Ge is	A. 0.7 v B. 0.3 V C. 7v D. 3 v
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	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
9	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
10	The junction potential for Germanium is;	A. 3v B. 0.3 v C. 7v D. 0.7 v
11	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
12	A certain noninverting amplifier has R1 of 1 k $\Omega$ and R2 of 100 k $\Omega$ . The closed-loop voltage gain is	A. 100,000 B. 100 C. 1000 D. 101
13	A pure semiconductor has:	A. An infinite resistance at 0 <sup>o</sup> C) 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

14	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
15	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
16	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
17	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
18	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
19	The diode charactristics curve is plot between	A. I & amp; t B. V& amp; t C. V& amp; I D. None
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