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	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
3	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
4	Gain of operational amplifier is independent of;	A. Internal structure B. External Structure C. Batteries D. Potential changes
5	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
6	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
7	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
8	The junction potential for Germanium is;	A. 3v B. 0.3 v C. 7v D. 0.7 v
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	The unit of gain (G) for non-inverting amplifier is	A. Ampere B. ohm C. Volt D. None of these
11	In full wave rectification by bridge the number of diodes required are	A. 3 B. 4 C. 2 D. 5
12	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
13	For full wave rectification, the minimum number of diodes used is:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
		A. The positive half cycle of input AC only

14	In full wave rectification, the output DC voltage across the load is obtained for.	B. The negative half cycle of input AC C. The completes cycle of input AC only D. All of the above
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	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	A non-conducting semiconductor diode is:	A. Forward biased B. Poorly biased C. Reverse biased D. None of them
18	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
19	A device which convert DC into AC is calleD)	A. Invertor B. Generator C. Rectifier D. Motor
20	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