MDCAT Physics Chapter 14 Electronics MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A pulsating DC can be converted into constant voltage by using	A. Filter B. Full wave rectifier C. Half wave rectifie D. Bridge rectifier
2	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
3	The efficiency of half wave rectifier is:	A. 25.6% B. 1.2% C. 40.6% D. 66.6%
4	A device which convert DC into AC is calleD)	A. Invertor B. Generator C. Rectifier D. Motor
5	In full wave rectification by bridge the number of diodes required are	A. 3 B. 4 C. 2 D. 5
6	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
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 magnitude of potential barrier for Ge is	A. 0.7 v B. 0.3 V C. 7v D. 3 v
9	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
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	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
12	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
13	In full wave rectification, the output D.C. voltage across the load is obtainedfor	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
14	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
15	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
16	A non-conducting semiconductor diode is:	A. Forward biased B. Poorly biased C. Reverse biased D. None of them
17	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
18	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
19	The unit of gain (G) for non-inverting amplifier is	A. Ampere B. ohm C. Volt D. None of these
20	The junction potential for Germanium is;	A. 3v B. 0.3 v C. 7v D. 0.7 v