

## Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 16 Alternating Current Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The closed loop gain of the non-inverting amplifier is given by	A. G = R <sub>2</sub> /R <sub>1</sub> B. G = - R <sub>2</sub> /R <sub>1</sub> C. G = 1 - R <sub>2</sub> /R <sub>1</sub> D. G = 1 + T <sub>2</sub> /R <sub>1</sub>
2	The closed loop gain of the inverting amplifier is written as	A. G = R <sub>2</sub> /R <sub>1</sub> B. G = 1 + R <sub>2</sub> /R <sub>1</sub> C. G = - R <sub>2</sub> /R <sub>1</sub> D. G = 1 - R <sub>2</sub> /R <sub>1</sub>
3	The open loop gain of OP-AMP is of the order of	A. 10 <sup>2</sup> B. 10 <sup>3</sup> C. 10 <sup>4</sup> D. 10 <sup>5</sup>
4	The value of output resistance of OP-AMOP is of the order of	A. few ohms B. few hundred ohms C. several kilo ohms D. several mega ohms
5	Due to the high value of the input resistance, practically, the value of the current which flows between the input terminals is	A. zero B. small C. large D. very large
6	The value of the input resistance of OP-AMP is of the order of	A. few ohms B. few hundred ohms C. several kilo ohms D. several maga ohms
7	The input resistance of the OP-AMP is the resistance between the	A. (-) input and output B. (+) input and output C. (-) and (+) inputs D. between any inputs
8	A signal is amplified at the output without any change of phase, if it is applied at the	A. inverting input B. non-inverting input C. at any of the input D. none of these
9	A signal appears after amplification, at the output terminal with a phase shift of 180 $^{\circ}$ , if it is applied at	A. inverting input B. non-inverting input C. any one of the input terminal D. none of them
10	OP-AMP has the following input terminals	A. one B. two C. three D. four
11	The amplifier which us used to perform mathematical operations electronically is known as	A. calculator B. OP-AMP C. computer D. any one of them
12	When a transistor is used as a switch the circuit in which the current is to be switched OFF and ON, is connected between the	A. base and emitter B. collector and emitter C. base and collector D. any one of these
13	The emitter-base junction of a transistor is forward-biased and collector-base junction is reverse-biased. If the base current is increased, its	A. I <sub>c</sub> will decrease B. V <sub>CE</sub> will increase C. I <sub>C</sub> will increase D. V <sub>CC</sub> will increase
14	When the emitter-base iunction of a transistor is reverse biased. collector current	A. Reverses B. Increases

		C. Decreases D. Stops	
15	The value of current gain of n-p-n transistor is of the order of	A. tens B. hundreds C. thousands D. ten thousands	