

ECAT Physics Chapter 16 Alternating Current Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The bridge circuit of full wave rectification uses	A. one diode B. two diode C. three diode D. four diode
2	In half wave rectification	A. both halves of the input voltage is used B. only one half of the input voltage is used C. either of these D. none of these
3	During the negative half-cycle of the half-wave rectification, the diode	A. does not conduct B. conducts C. either of these D. none of these
4	During the positive half-cycle in the half-wave rectification, the diode	A. does not conduct B. conducts C. either of these D. neither of these
5	The output voltage of half wave rectification is in the form of	A. a smooth curve B. a smooth wave C. pulses D. all of the above
6	Conversion of alternating current into direct current is called	A. amplification B. rectification C. conduction D. polarization
7	A diode characteristic curve is a plot between	A. current and time B. voltage and time C. voltage and current D. forward voltage and reversed voltage
8	When the pn-junction is connected reversed biased, its resistance is of the order of	A. few ohms B. few kilo-ohms C. few mega-ohms D. few milli-ohms
9	When the pn-junction is in reversed biased, current flows through the junction due to the	A. majority carriers B. minority carriers C. either of them D. none of them
10	When the pn-junction is forward biased. the current flows through it is of the order of	A. mili-amperes B. amperes C. nano-amperes D. micro-amperes
11	When the p-n junction is forward biased its resistance is of the order of	A. few mega ohms B. few kilo ohms C. few ohms D. few milli ohms
12	The value of the potential difference across the depletion region for the case of germanium is	A. 0.3 V B. 0.5 V C. 0.7 V D. 0.9 V
13	A p-n junction is formed when a crystal of silicon is growth in such a way that its one half is doped with trivalent impurity and the other half with a impurity from	A. 2nd group B. fourth group C. fifth group D. sixth group
14	Average value of A.C voltage during one cycle is	A. 1 B. Zero C. Maximum D. Variable
		A. An electromotive force

- B. An electric field (changing electric flux)
 - C. Magnetic field
 - D. None of the above
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