MDCAT Physics Chapter 10 Electronics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In full wave rectification by bridge the number of diodes required are	A. 3 B. 4 C. 2 D. 5
2	The diodes works on	A. A.C B. D.C C. both A and B D. None of these
3	The unit of gain (G) for non-inverting amplifier is	A. Ampere B. ohm C. Volt D. None of these
4	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
5	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
6	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
7	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
8	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
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	Gain of operational amplifier is independent of;	A. Internal structure B. External Structure C. Batteries D. Potential changes
11	The junction potential for Germanium is;	A. 3v B. 0.3 v C. 7v D. 0.7 v
12	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
13	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

14	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
15	For full wave rectification, the minimum number of diodes used is:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
16	A pure semiconductor has:	A. An infinite resistance at 0^oC) 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
17	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
18	The diode charactristics curve is plot between	A. I & t B. V& t C. V& I D. None
19	The magnitude of potential barrier for Ge is	A. 0.7 v B. 0.3 V C. 7v D. 3 v
20	A pulsating DC can be converted into constant voltage by using	A. Filter B. Full wave rectifier C. Half wave rectifie D. Bridge rectifier