

21. In full wave rectification the output D.C. voltage across the load is obtained for
- A. The positive half cycle of input A.C.      B. The negative half cycle of input A.C.  
C. The complete cycle of input A.C.      D. All of the above.

**Answer:** Option **C**

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22. The semiconductor diode can be used as a rectifier because \_
- A. It has low resistance to the current flow when forward biased & high resistance when reverse biased.      B. It has low resistance to the current flow when forward biased.  
C. It has high resistance to the current flow when reverse biased      D. Its conductivity increases with rise of temperature.

**Answer:** Option **A**

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23. In half-wave rectification the output D.C. voltages is obtained across the load for
- A. The negative half cycle of A.C.      B. The positive half cycle of A.C.  
C. The positive and negative half cycles      D. Either positive or negative half of A.C.

**Answer:** Option **B**

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24. The device or circuit used for conversion of A.C. into D.C. is called
- A. An amplifier.      B. A rectifier  
C. Filtering circuit      D. Converter.

**Answer:** Option **B**

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25. The device used for conversion of D.C. to A.C. is called
- A. Converter      B. A rectifier  
C. Inverter      D. Oscillator

**Answer:** Option **D**

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26. The especially designed semiconductor diodes used as indicator lamps in electronic circuits are

- A. The switch B. The light emitting diode  
C. The photo diodes D. Solar cells.

**Answer:** Option **B**

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27. The specially designed semi-conductor diodes used as fast counters in electronic circuits are

- A. The light emitting diodes B. Photo diodes  
C. Photo voltaic cell D. Solar cells.

**Answer:** Option **B**

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28. The alternating voltage is an example of

- A. A digital waveform B. An analogue waveform  
C. Discrete waveform D. None at all

**Answer:** Option **B**

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29. The rectangular voltage is an example of

- A. An analogue waveform B. Continuous wave form  
C. Electronic waveform D. A digital waveform

**Answer:** Option **D**

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30. The operational amplifier is

- A. A high gain amplifier B. A high-power amplifier  
C. A high resistance amplifier D. A low resistance amplifier

**Answer:** Option **A**