

Section 6-4

G5A01 (C)

What is impedance?

- A. The electric charge stored by a capacitor
- B. The inverse of resistance
- C. The opposition to the flow of current in an AC circuit
- D. The force of repulsion between two similar electric fields

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G5A02 (B)

What is reactance?

- A. Opposition to the flow of direct current caused by resistance
- B. Opposition to the flow of alternating current caused by capacitance or inductance
- C. A property of ideal resistors in AC circuits
- D. A large spark produced at switch contacts when an inductor is de-energized

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G5A03 (D)

Which of the following causes opposition to the flow of alternating current in an inductor?

- A. Conductance
- B. Reluctance
- C. Admittance
- D. Reactance

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G5A04 (C)

Which of the following causes opposition to the flow of alternating current in a capacitor?

- A. Conductance
- B. Reluctance
- C. Reactance
- D. Admittance

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G5A05 (D)

How does an inductor react to AC?

- A. As the frequency of the applied AC increases, the reactance decreases
- B. As the amplitude of the applied AC increases, the reactance increases
- C. As the amplitude of the applied AC increases, the reactance decreases
- D. As the frequency of the applied AC increases, the reactance increases

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G5A06 (A)

How does a capacitor react to AC?

- A. As the frequency of the applied AC increases, the reactance decreases
- B. As the frequency of the applied AC increases, the reactance increases
- C. As the amplitude of the applied AC increases, the reactance increases
- D. As the amplitude of the applied AC increases, the reactance decreases

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G5A07 (D)

What happens when the impedance of an electrical load is equal to the output impedance of a power source, assuming both impedances are resistive?

- A. The source delivers minimum power to the load
- B. The electrical load is shorted
- C. No current can flow through the circuit

D. The source can deliver maximum power to the load

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G5A08 (B)

What is one reason to use an impedance matching transformer?

- A. To minimize transmitter power output
- B. To maximize the transfer of power
- C. To reduce power supply ripple
- D. To minimize radiation resistance

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G5A09 (B)

What unit is used to measure reactance?

- A. Farad
- B. Ohm
- C. Ampere
- D. Siemens

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G5A10 (D)

Which of the following devices can be used for impedance matching at radio frequencies?

- A. A transformer
- B. A Pi-network
- C. A length of transmission line
- D. All these choices are correct

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G5A11 (A)

Which of the following describes one method of impedance matching between two AC circuits?

- A. Insert an LC network between the two circuits
- B. Reduce the power output of the first circuit
- C. Increase the power output of the first circuit
- D. Insert a circulator between the two circuits

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G7B09 (C)

What determines the frequency of an LC oscillator?

- A. The number of stages in the counter
- B. The number of stages in the divider
- C. The inductance and capacitance in the tank circuit
- D. The time delay of the lag circuit

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