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## RLC Circuits and Resonance MCQ Test

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**Q1. In a parallel RLC circuit, which value may always be used as a vector reference?**

- **A. voltage**
- B. Current
- C. reactance
- D. resistance

**Q2. current in a series rlc circuit may always be used as**

- A. An angle
- **B. A reference**
- C. A leading vector
- D. A lagging vector

**Q3. Series RLC voltage or impedance totals must be calculated by:**

- **A. Adding vectors**
- B. Graphing the angles
- C. Subtracting the values
- D. Multiplying the values

**Q4. If the bandwidth of a filter increases:**

- **A. Q decreases**

- B. the roll-off rate increases
- C. the center frequency decreases
- D. the half-power frequency decreases

**Q5. Current in a series RLC circuit may always be used as a .....**

- A. Angle
- **B. Reference**
- C. Leading vector
- D. Lagging vector

**Q6. Which of the following statement best describes reactance in a series RLC circuit?**

- A. Resistance is always dominant.
- B. Inductive reactance is always dominant.
- C. Capacitive reactance is always dominant
- **D. The larger of the two reactances is dominant.**

**Q7. Can a parallel tuned circuit be used to couple energy from one circuit to another?**

- **A. Yes**
- B. No

**Q8. If the resistance in parallel with a parallel resonant circuit is reduced, the bandwidth**

- A. Increases
- **B. Decreases**
- C. Disappears
- D. None of the above

**Q9. The current is minimum at resonance in a series RLC circuit?**

- A. True
- **B. False**

**Q10. If the value of C in a series RLC circuit is decreased, the resonant frequency**

- **A. Increases**
- B. Is not affected
- C. Decreases
- D. Is reduced to zero

**Q11. A series resonant circuit is commonly called a tank circuit.**

- A. True
- **B. False**

**Q12. What do you mean by RLC circuit?**

- **A. an electrical circuit consisting of a resistor (R), an inductor (L), and a capacitor (C), connected in series or in parallel**
- B. Volatage
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

**Q13. Electrical resonance occurs in an electric circuit at a particular resonant frequency when the impedances or admittances of circuit elements cancel each other.**

- **A. True**
- B. False

**Q14. If the value of C in a series RLC circuit is decreased, the resonant frequency \_\_\_\_.**

- A. Is not affected
- **B. Increases**
- C. Is reduced to zero
- D. Decreases

**Q15. A certain series resonant circuit has a bandwidth of 2 kHz. If the existing coil is replaced with one having a higher value of Q, the bandwidth will \_\_\_\_.**

- A. increase
- B. remain the same
- **C. decrease**

- D. be less selective

**Q16. In a series RLC circuit, the larger reactance determines the net reactance of the circuit.**

- A. True
- B. False

**Q17. A 15  $\Omega$  resistor, a 220  $\mu\text{H}$  coil, and a 60 pF capacitor are in series across an ac source. What is the bandwidth of the circuit?**

- A. 138 MHz
- B. 10,866 Hz
- C. 1,907 Hz
- D. 138 kHz

**Q18. As  $X_L = X_C$  in a series resonance circuit, the impedance is \_\_\_.**

- A. purely capacitive
- B. purely inductive
- C. purely resistive
- D. capacitive and inductive

**Q19. Is at resonant frequency, the voltage across capacitor is equal to the voltage across inductor?**

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Q20. To tune a parallel resonant circuit to a higher frequency the capacitance should be:**

- A. Left alone
- B. Increased
- C. Decreased
- D. None of the above

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