



How Electronic Circuits and Systems Work

1. The input signals of electronic circuits can be
 - a. AC
 - b. DC
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither

2. An analog signal is
 - a. A fixed value
 - b. Current flow in one direction
 - c. Data represented by on-off pulses
 - d. Smooth and continuous

3. A digital signal is
 - a. A fixed value
 - b. Current flow in two directions
 - c. Data represented by on-off pulses
 - d. Smooth and continuous

4. An AC signal is
 - a. A fixed value
 - b. Analog
 - c. Current flow in one direction
 - d. Digital pulses

5. An example of an input signal is a
 - a. Printer
 - b. Pump
 - c. Speaker
 - d. Voice

6. A process circuit receives an input signal and can do all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. Amplify
 - b. Display
 - c. Filter
 - d. Mix

7. A process circuit can be
 - a. A multiple of circuits
 - b. A piece of equipment
 - c. A single circuit
 - d. All of the above



8. An example of a process output is a
 - a. Keyboard
 - b. Liquid level sensor
 - c. Sound from a speaker
 - d. Switch

9. Output signals from an electronic circuit can be
 - a. AC
 - b. DC
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither

10. The mouse in a computer system is an example of a(n)
 - a. Input
 - b. Output
 - c. Process circuit
 - d. All of the above

11. In industrial control systems, the warning light is an example of a(n)
 - a. Input
 - b. Output
 - c. Process circuit
 - d. All of the above

12. The conversion of music on a CD from digital to analog is an example of a(n)
 - a. Input
 - b. Output
 - c. Process circuit
 - d. All of the above

13. The input signal and output signal of electronic circuits usually look identical.
 - a. True
 - b. False

14. Name the three key elements of the simple circuit model.
 - a.

 - b.

 - c.



15. The control element in a flashlight is the
 - a. Battery
 - b. Container
 - c. Light bulb
 - d. Switch

16. The load of a radio transmitter is the
 - a. Antenna
 - b. Frequency modulator
 - c. Music
 - d. Transmitter

17. The function of a voltage source is to
 - a. Amplify the signal
 - b. Control the amount of current flow
 - c. Generate current flow
 - d. Heat up the circuit