1.Communication is a process of

- a) transfer of information
- b) transfer of energy
- c) transfer of channel
- d) none of these

Ans:a

- 2. An example of communication service
- a) printer
- b) television
- c) both(a)&(b)
- d) none of these

Ans:b

- 3. Channel is
- a) medium
- b) signal
- c) carrier
- d) none of these

Ans:a

- 4. Analog signal varies with
- a) sampling time
- b) time continuously
- c) sampling frequency
- d) none of these

Ans:b

- 5. Discrete signal is represented by
- a) coding
- b) modulation
- c) demodulation
- d) sequence of samples

Ans:d

- 6. Carrier signal has
- a) constant magnitude
- b) constant frequency
- c) variable frequency
- d) variable time

Ans:a

7.Modulating signal has

- a) low frequency
- b) low modulation
- c) high frequency
- d) none of these

Ans:a

- 8. Modulation index is
- a) Vm/Vc
- b) Vc/Vm
- c) Vm/Ic
- d) None of these

Ans:a

- 9. fc +fm is
- a) upper band frequency
- b) lower band frequency
- c) mid band frequency
- d) none of these

Ans:a

- 10. fc –fm is
- a) upper band frequency
- b) lower band frequency
- c) mid band frequency
- d) none of these

Ans:b

- 11.In amplitude modulation, frequency is
- a) constant
- b) zero
- c) variable
- d) one
- Ans:a
- 12. In amplitude modulation, amplitude is
- a) constant
- b) zero
- c) variable
- d) none of these

Ans:c

- 13.In frequency modulation, frequency is
- a. constant

b. zero

c. variable

d.one

Ans:c

14. In frequency modulation, amplitude is

a.constant

- b.zero
- c.one

d.variable

Ans:a

- 15. frequency modulation has
- a) one carrier
- b) one carrier with two side band frequencies
- c) one carrier with infinite frequencies
- d) none of these

Ans:c

- 16. Amplitude modulation has
- a) one carrier
- b) one carrier with two side band frequencies
- c) one carrier with infinite frequencies
- d) none of these

Ans:b

17.FM signal is less affected by

- a) loss
- b) temperature
- c) frequency
- d) noise

Ans:d

- 18. FSK is
- a) frequency shift keying
- b) frequency shine keying
- c) frequency shine keyboard
- d) none of these

- 19. ASK is
- a) Amplitude shift keying
- b) Amplitude shift keyboard

- c) Amplitude shine keying
- d) none of these
- e) Ans:a
- 20. HPA is
- a) high power audio
- b) high port audio
- c) high power amplifier
- d) none of these

Ans:c

- 21. Word 'SCANNING' is used in in
- a) telecost
- b) telephone
- c) radio
- d) TV

Ans:d

- 22. The frequency range of 1GHZ to 30GHZ are referred as
- a) sound waves
- b) micro waves
- c) mini waves
- d) none of these

Ans:b

- 23 . IF is
- a) interference frequency
- b) interconnection frequency
- c) intermediate frequency
- d) none of these

Ans:c

- 24. Low pass filter attenuates
- a) high frequencies
- b) low frequencies
- c) medium frequencies
- d) none of these

- 25 . high pass filter attenuates
- a) high frequencies
- b) low frequencies
- c) medium frequencies

d) none of these

Ans:b

- 26. Low pass filter allows
- a) high frequencies
- b) medium frequencies
- c) zero frequency
- d) low frequencies

Ans:d

- 27. High pass filter allows
- a) high frequencies
- b) medium frequencies
- c) zero frequency
- d) low frequencies

Ans:a

- 28. Primary component of uplink section of satellite is
- a) transformer
- b) transistor
- c) earth station transmitter
- d) power station transmitter

Ans:c

- 29. Micro wave communication is used in
- a) TNEB
- b) telephone networks
- c) industries
- d) none of these

Ans:b

- 30. Non electric signal is converted into electrical signal by
- a) transmitter
- b) receiver
- c) line
- d) none of these

- 31. In order to reduce interference, the signal should be
- a) amplified
- b) multiplied
- c) demodulated
- d) modulated

Ans:d

- 32. An example for an analog signal
- a) Sine wave
- b) impulse signal
- c) sample signal
- d) None of these

Ans:a

- 33. Messages travel from transmitter to receiver with help of
- a) Transmitter
- b) Receiver
- c) channel
- d) antennas

Ans:c

- 34. Bandwidth of FM signal is ---than AM signal
- a) lesser
- b) either lesser or larger
- c) larger
- d) none of these

Ans:c

- 35. In AM modulation ,when the modulation index increases, transmitted power is
- a) constant
- b) increased
- c) decreased
- d) none of these

Ans:b

36. In FM modulation ,when the modulation index increases, transmitted power is

- a) constant
- b) increased
- c) decreased
- d) none of these

- 37. Sound signals n TV are
- a) amplitude modulated
- b) dc modulated
- c) frequency modulated
- d) a and c
- Ans:c

- 38. Video signals in TV are
- a) amplitude modulated
- b) de modulated
- c) frequency modulated
- d) none of these

Ans:a

- 39. In optical communication, carrier is
- a) electromagnetic waves in optical frequency
- b) electromagnetic waves in maximum frequency
- c) electromagnetic waves in minimum frequency
- d) none of these

Ans:a

- 40. Optical detector is
- a) diode
- b) PIN photo diode
- c) transistor
- d) none of these

Ans:b

41.Optical fibre has-diameter

a.small

b.large

c.zero

d.none of these

Ans:a

- 42. Optical fibre is fabricated by
- a) glass
- b) copper
- c) aluminium
- d) none of these

Ans:a

43.An earth station receiver consists of

a.RF to IF down converter

b. IFto RF converter

c.either (a)&(b)

d.none of these

Ans:a

44. An earth station transmitter consists of

a.RF to IF down converter b. IFto RF converter c. either (a)&(b)d.none of these Ans:b 45.VHF is a.very low frequency b.very high frequency c.very hot frequency d.none of these Ans:b 46. TRF is nothing but a.TV radio frequency b.Tuned radio frequency c.Tube radio frequency d.none of these Ans:b 47.which one of the following is the type of 'superheterodyning' a.Radio transmitter b.TV c.radio receiver d.radar Ans:c 48.AFC is nothing but a.Audio frequency control b.Automatic frequency control c.Amplitude frequency control d.none of these Ans:b 49. The maximum power in AM, when modulation index is a.0 b.0.5 c.0.7 d.1 Ans:d 50.Primary colours are a.red,blue.green

b.green,white.blue c.blue,red.yellow d.none of these Ans:a