Advanced Communication Quiz Questions and Answers Pdf

1. Wide banding technique is employed in the
   a. Video amplifier of a TV receiver
   b. IF amplifier of an FM receivers
   c. RF amplifier of an AM receiver
   d. Input section of a communication receiver

   Ans: D

2. In microwave communication links, the rain drop attenuation experienced is mainly due to
   a. Absorption of microwave energy by water vapour
   b. Resonance absorption of atomic vibration in water molecules
   c. Scattering of microwaves by collection for water drops
   d. Refraction of microwaves through liquid drop lenses formed by rain

   Ans: A

3. Tropospheric scatter communication is used for which frequency band?
   a. HF
   b. VHF
   c. UHF
   d. VLF

   Ans: C

4. For communication from satellite to the earth station, microwave frequencies are used because
   a. Loss is minimum
   b. Noise added to signal is low in this window
   c. These do not get reflected back by ionosphere
   d. Many channel can be used

   Ans: D

5. Random satellites moves in
   a. Random paths

b. Polar orbits

c. Geostationary orbits

d. Equatorial plane

Ans: B

6. The frequency range for satellite communication is

a. 1 KHz to 100 KHz

b. 100 KHz to 10 MHz

c. 10 MHz to 30 MHz

d. 1 GHz to 30 GHz

Ans: D

7. Ionosphere propagation is not possible for microwaves because

a. Microwaves will be fully absorbed by the ionosphere layers

b. There will be an abrupt scattering in all direction

c. Microwave will penetrate through the ionosphere layers

d. There will be dispersion of microwave energy

Ans: C

8. Usually, microwave signals are not used for ionospheric propagation. The reason is

a. Ionosphere layers absorb microwaves tremendously

b. Drastic dispersion takes place for microwave signals in ionosphere

c. Scattering prevents propagation of microwave through ionosphere

d. Microwave penetrate through ionospheric layers

Ans: D

9. Which of the following does not cause losses in optical fibre cables?

a. Impurities

b. Microbending

c. Attenuation in glass

d. Stepped index operation

An: D

10. What is the numerical aperture of an optical fibre when its critical angle is 30°

a. 0.5

b. 0.704

c. 0.866

d. 0.2

Ans: A