

Digital Communication Quiz Questions and Answers Pdf

1. The purpose of a start bit in RS 232 serial communication protocol is
- To synchronize receiver for receiving every byte
 - To synchronize receiver for receiving a sequence of bytes
 - As a parity bit
 - To synchronize receiver for receiving the last byte

Ans: A

2. Four main types of telephone exchanges are used in India. The correct order in which they appeared in our country, is
- Manual, electronic, strowger, cross bar
 - Strowger, manual, electronic, cross bar
 - Manual, strowger, cross bar, electronic
 - Manual, cross bar, strowger, electronic

Ans: C

3. A geostationary satellite located at about 35,000 km from earth can cover
- Complete surface of the earth
 - One hemisphere in one pass
 - One side of the earth
 - An area depending on antenna used

Ans: C

4. In a satellite system, circular polarization is to be obtained. The antenna used is
- Parabolic antenna
 - Horn antenna
 - Log periodic antenna
 - Helical antenna

Ans: D

5. Communication satellites are allotted bandwidth of 500 MHz. This can be increased by using
- Frequency and polarization re-use

- b. Time division multiplexing
- c. Frequency division multiplexing
- d. Triple modular redundancy

Ans: A

6. The linear velocity of a satellite, when in a circular orbit is

- a. Directly proportional to its mass
- b. Directly proportional to the square root of its mass
- c. Directly proportional to the square of its mass
- d. Independent of its mass

Ans: D

7. What is the maximum signal propagation time for a geosynchronous satellite transmission system?

- a. 140 ms
- b. 220 ms
- c. 280 ms
- d. 560 ms

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Ans: B

8. The frequency range of very high frequency (VHF) is

- a. 300 MHz to 3000 MHz
- b. 30 MHz to 300 MHz
- c. 3 MHz to 30 MHz
- d. 30 THz to 3000 Hz

Ans: B

9. Dispersion in optical fiber used in a communication link is of which type?

- a. Angular dispersion
- b. Modal dispersion
- c. Chromatic dispersion
- d. Dispersion arising due to structural irregularities in the fiber

Ans: B

10. In an opto-electronic communication system, the system component in which free electrons are involved in its operation is

- a. Laser
- b. Optical fibre
- c. Photo detector
- d. Coupling device employed with the optical fibre

Ans: C

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