

Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad

Question Bank

Electronics Paper VII

UNIT NO. I:- Telephone Communication System

1. A conference call is possible for a maximum of ----- subscribers.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
2. Which one of the following is not used in modern telephones?
a) Dial tone b) Busy tone c) Pulse tone d) Ring tone
3. The type of modulation used in mobile telephone system is -----
a) AM b) FM c) Pulse modulation d) Quadrature AM
4. The hybrid in telephone hand set is -----
a) a transistor b) relay c) MOSFET d) a special transformer.
5. Standard telephones receive their power from -----
a) An internal ac power supply b) An internal dc power supply
c) 50 Hz sine wave from exchange d) 48 Vdc from exchange.
6. The local loop basically is -----
a) An antenna b) a ring network
c) a connection between telephone hand set and exchange d) a voice link
7. The dialing system used in modern telephones is -----
a) Rotary pulse b) Audio pulse
c) Multitone alphanumeric d) Dual-tone multifrequency.
8. A telephone is -----
a) Full Duplex b) half duplex c) simplex d) multiplex
9. In DTMF system each digit is represented by -----
a) single frequency b) two frequency c) many frequency d) digit
10. Best example of half duplex communication is-----
a) Walky Talky b) telephone c) picture phone d) mobile phone
11. PSTN stands for-----
a) public switching telephone exchange b) police station telephone exchange
c) post office telephone exchange d) can't say anything
12. EPABX stands for-----
a) Electronic private Automatic Branch Exchange
b) Electrical Pulse Amplitude Branch Exchange
c) Electronics phase modulation Branch Exchange d) none of these
13. The is used as hybrid in telephone hand set is true or false
a) true b) false c) both a and b d) can't say anything
14. Short form of Public switching telephone exchange is -----

- a) PSTN b) PSET c) TNPS d) NTPS
15. Which one of the following is not used in modern telephones?
 a) Dial tone b) Busy tone c) Pulse tone d) Ring tone
16. In telephone handset microphone used is-----
 a) Carbon microphone b) condenser microphone
 c) ribbon microphone d) moving coil microphone
17. Call transfer is also known as -----
 a) follow me call b) call queuing c) conference call d) priority call
18. The relay is used as hybrid in telephone hand is true or false
 a) true b) false c) both a and b d) can't say anything
19. Best example of full duplex communication is----
 a) Walky Talky b) telephone c) picture phone d) mobile phone
20. Pulse tone is not used in modern telephones is true or false
 a) true b) false c) both a and b d) can't say anything
21. e dialing system used in modern telephones is ----
 a) Rotary pulse b) Audio pulse
 c) Multitone alphanumeric d) Dual-tone multifrequency.
22. The Dual-tone multifrequency dialing system used in modern telephones is true or false
 a) true b) false
 c) both a and b d) can't say anything

UNIT II: - Modern Communication System

1. Printed documents to be transmitted by FAX are converted into a baseband electrical signal by the process of -----
 a) Reflection b) Scanning c) Modulation d) Demodulation.
2. The propagation of light through fiber optic cable is based on principle of-----
 a) Reflection b) Dispersion c) Absorption d) Refraction
3. The core of optical fiber is surrounded by -----
 a) Wire braid shield b) Kevlar c) Cladding d) Plastic insulation
4. ISDN stands for-----
 a) International Subscriber's Digital Network.
 b) Integrated Subscriber's Digital Network.
 c) International Subscriber's Domain Network.
 d) Integrated Subscriber's Domain Network.
5. A popular light wavelength in fiber-optic cable is ----
 a) 0.7 μm b) 1.8 μm c) 1.5 μm d) 1.3 μm .
6. A satellite stays in a orbit because of balancing of ----
 a) centripetal force and speed b) satellite weight and speed

- a) perigee b) apogee c) geo-center d) apex
24. A common IF used in an earth station receiver in satellite communication system is 50MHz. True or false.
- a) True b) false c) Both a) and b) d) can't say anything

UNIT III :- Digital Communication

1. Mark is referred as-----
 - a) binary 0 b) binary 1 c) dot d) dash
2. Mark and space refer respectively to ----
 - a) Dot and dash b) Message and interval c) Binary 0 and 1 d) ON and OFF.
3. e – commerce stands for -----
 - a) electronic commerce b) economic commerce
 - c) electrical commerce d) easy commerce.
4. Space is referred as-----
 - a) binary 0 b) binary 1 c) dot d) dash
5. Through e-mail we can send ----
 - a) text messages b) songs c) movies d) all of these.
6. ----- works as mediator between computer and network.
 - a) Hub b) Modem c) Network d) None
7. ASK is a form of -----
 - a) Amplitude Modulation b) Frequency Modulation
 - c) Phase Modulation c) None of these
8. FSK is form of -----
 - a) Amplitude Modulation b) Frequency Modulation
 - c) Phase Modulation c) None of these
9. BPSK can represent-----
 - a) Two bits per symbol b) one bit per symbol
 - c) Three bit per symbol d) four bit per symbol
10. QPSK can represent-----
 - a) Two bits per symbol b) one bit per symbol
 - c) Three bit per symbol d) four bits per symbol
12. Analog to digital and digital to analog signal conversion technique is called
 - a) Delta modulation b) DAC c) ADC d) None of above
13. TDM is used for -----
 - a) Digital signal b) analog signal
 - c) Both analog and digital signal d) None of above
14. FDM is used for-----
 - a) Digital signal b) analog signal

- a) TDMA Cellular System b) FDMA Cellular System
c) CDMA Cellular System d) All of the above
12. -----is impossible to eavesdrop on GSM Radio Transmission.
a) SIM b) On the air privacy c) SMS d) Packet switched traffic
13. GPRS stands for ?
a) General packet Repair Service b) General packet Radio Service
c) Graphic packet Repair Service d) None of these
14. What change GPRS need to acquire while upgrading itself from GSM ?
a) A whole new base station b) New transceiver at base station
c) New packet overlay including routers and gateways d) New channel cards
15. Bluetooth supports -----
a) point to point connection b) point to multipoint connections
c) Both (a) and (b) d) multipoint to point connection
16. GSM corresponds to which generation ?
a) 1G b) 1.5 G c) 2 G d) 3 G
17. Bluetooth uses -----
a) Frequency hopping spread spectrum b) Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing
c) time division multiplexing d) channel division multiplexing
18. Which of the following memory device stores information such as subscriber's identification number in GSM ?
a) Register b) flip-flop c) SIM d) SMS
19. Choose a Correct abbreviation below.
a) SGSN – Serving GPRS support Node b) GGSN – Gateway GPRS Support Node
c) IP- Internet Protocol d) All
20. What is the type Signaling between Mobile Station and Base Transceiver Station in a 2 G technology ?
a) Analog b) Digital c) Discrete d) Dampened
21. GSM Stands for ?
a) Global System for Mobile Communication
b) Global Service for Mobile Communication
c) Global Synchronous Mobile Communication
d) None of the above
22. What is the data rate or speed offered by a GPRS Connection ?
a) 56-115 kbps b) 9-256 kbps c) 64- 128 kbps d) none of these
23. Bluetooth has used a sophisticated version of -----
a) CSK b) FSK c) TDMA d) CDMA
24. A Bluetooth network is called-----
a) Wireless Network b) WAN c) Piconet d) LAN

25. In TDMA the primary and secondary devices communicate with each other using----
- a) Full-duplex mode
 - b) Half-Duplex mode
 - c) Multilevel mode
 - d) Multimode
26. Bluetooth allows the station to define a quality of -----
- a) Time Level
 - b) Service Level
 - c) Data Level
 - Segment Level
27. In Voice Over IP, Term SIP Stands for-----
- a) Session Initiation Protocol
 - b) Session Initiation Port
 - c) Session Initiation Path
 - d) Session Initiation Packet

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