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 ----b) FM c) Pulse modulation d) Quadrature AM a) 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 mutifrequency. 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 exchang b) police station telephone exchang 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 Exchage c) Electronics phase modulation Branch Exchange d)none of thse 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 exchangeis ------

a) PSTN b) PSET c) 15. Which one of the following is not	,	phones?					
a) Dial tone b) Busy tone	c) Pu	lse tone d)	Ring tone				
16. In telephone handset microphone u	used is						
a) Catbon microphone	b)condensor	microphone					
c) ribbin microphone	c) ribbin microphone d)movong coil microphone						
17. Call transfer is also known as							
a) follow me call b) call q	ueuingd) conference	e call d) priority	v call				
18. The relay is used as hybrid in telep	whone hand is true of	r false					
a) true b) false	c) both a and b	d) can't say anyth	ning				
19. Best example of full duplex comm							
a) Walky Talky b	o) 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 sa	ay anything				
21. e dialing system used in modern te	elephones is						
a) Rotary pulse	b) Audio pul						
c) Multitone alphanumeric d) Dual-tone mutifrequency.							
22. The Dual-tone mutifrequency dialing system used in modern telephones is true or false							
	o) false						
c) both a and b	c) both a and b d) can't say anything						
UNIT II: - Modern Communication	System						
1. Printed documents to be transmitted	-	rted into a baseband	l electrical signal				
by the process of	5		C				
a) Reflection b) Scanr	ning c) Mo	dulation 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 surround	led by						
a) Wire braid shield b) Kevla	-	d)	Plastic insulation				
4. ISDN stands for	_						
a) International Subsciber's Dig	gital Network.						
b) Integrated Subsciber's Digital Network.							
c) International Subsciber's Domain Network.							

- d) Integrated Subsciber'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 speedb) satellite weight and speed

c) gravitational pull and inertia d) none of these. 7. A satellite that revolves in the opposite direction to the earth's rotation is said to be in ----orbit. a) Elliptical b) Posigrade c) Retrograde d) Circular. 8. The most commonly light sensor in a modern FAX machine is a ---a) Phototube b) Phototransistor c) Charge couple device d) Liquid-crystal display 9. The core of a fiber-optic cable is made up of ---b) diamond a) air c) glass d) quartz 10. The main power sources in a satellite are ---a) Batteries b) Fuel cells c) Solar cells d) none of these. 11. Total internal reflection takes place if the light rays strike the interface at an angle-----b) equal to critical angle a) less than critical angle c) greater than critical angle d) none of these 12. The most of fiber optic light source emit light in ----- spectrum. b) infrared c) ultraviolet d) X ray a) visible 13. In satellite communication typical downlink frequency is ----a) 6 GHz b) 4 GHz c) 10 Ghz d) 2 GHz 14. If the distance of satellite orbit increases then, speed of satellite ----a) decreases b) increases c) remains same d) can't say anything 15. In optical fiber communication system, at receiver end ----- used. b) LDR a) photo transistor c) photo cell d) avalanche photo diode 16. In satellite communication typical upnlink frequency is -----b) 4 GHz a) 6 GHz c) 10 Ghz d) 2 GHz 17. The most important part in satellite communication is ----c) control system a) transponder b) telemetry d) solar cell 18. ----- is used as a light sensor in FAX machine. a) photo diode b) LDR c) Photo transistor d) CCD 19. In optical fiber communication system, at receiver end LDR used. Ture or false. a) True b) false c) Both a) and b) d) can't say anything 20. Short form of very small aperture terminal -----a) VSAT b) VSTA c) VTAS d) VATS 21. A common IF in an earth station receiver in satellite communication system is ----a) 455 MHz b) 100 MHz c) 70 MHz d) 50 MHz 22. A satellite that revolves in the same direction to the earth's rotation is said to be in ----orbit. a) Elliptical b) Posigrade c) Retrograde d) Circular. 23. The maximum height of an elliptical orbit is called--b) appogee c) geo-center d) apex a)perigree 23. The minimum height of an elliptical orbit is called---

		b) appogee ed in an earth s			· •		ion system is 50MHz.	
	a) True	b) false	c) Bot	h a) and	łb)	d) can't say an	ything	
UNIT III :- Digital Communication 1. Mark is referred as								
1. Ivia		b) binary 1	c) dot		d) das	h		
2. Ma	•	•						
	2. Mark and space refer respectively toa) Dot and dashb) Message and intervalc) Binary 0 and 1d) ON and							
OFF.	.,		8			,,		
3. e –	commerce stan	ds for						
	a) electronic	commerce b) economic commerce						
	c) electrical commerce d) easy commerce.							
4. Spa	ice is referred a	.S						
	a) binary 0	b) binary 1	c) dot		d) das	h		
5. Thi	ough e-mail we	e can send						
	· ·	ges b) sor	U	,		d) all of these.		
6 works as mediator between computer and network.								
	a) Hub	b) Modem	c) Net	twork	d) No	ne		
7. ASK is a form of								
				b) Frequency Modulation				
	c) Phase Modulation c) None of these							
8. FSI	X is form of			L) E.		Ma dadati an		
	a) Amplitude Modulation			b) Frequency Modulation				
	c) Phase Modulation c) None of these							
9. DF	9. BPSK can represent							
a) Two bits per symbolc) Three bit per symbol			b) one bit per symbold) four bit per symbol					
10. QPSK can represent								
10. Q	a) Two bits p			b) one	hit ner	symbol		
	c) Three bit p	-		,	-	er symbol		
	e) intee on p	er symeor		u) 10u	r ons p	li symoor		
12. A	nalog to digital	and digital to a	analog si	ignal co	nversio	on technique is c	alled	
		ulation b) DA	-	C	c) AD	-	d) None of above	
13. T	DM is used for	·			,			
	a) Digital sig	nal			b) ana	log signal		
c) Both analog and digital signal			d) None of above					
14. FI	14. FDM is used for							
	a) Digital sign	nal			b) ana	log signal		

d) None of above c) Both analog and digital signal 15. MODEM stands for ----a) Modulation b) Demodulation c) Modern device d) Modulation and demodulation 16. Long for of QAM is -----a) Quadrature Amplitude Modulation b) Quality Amplitude Modulation c) Quantity Amplitude Modulation d) None of these 17. Who owns internate ? a) google b) yahoo c) rediff d) nobody. 18. The fastest LAN topology is-----b) bus a) ring c)star d) mesh 19. Hub works as mediator between computer and network. True or fals. a) True b) false c) Both a) and b) d) can't say anyting 20 Data communication refer to the Transmision of -----c) Computer data a) voice b) Video d) all of these **UNIT IV :- Wireless Communication** 1. The most popular wireless PAN system is -----a) Bluetooth b) Wi-Fi c) IR d) None of these 2. The commercial name for PAN network technology based on IEEE 802. Is ----a) ZigBee b) Bluetooth c) Wi-Fi d) None of these 3. A Growing wireless technique is -----a) RFID b) Bluetooth c) IR d) None of these 4. The Global Positioning System (GPS) is also known as -----a) Navstar b) Glostar c) Zigbee d) None of these 5. The commercial RFID systems hahe been built to operate from -----a) 50 KHz to 2.4 GHz. b) 50 HZ to 2.4 MHz c) 20 Hz to 20 KHz d) 20 KHz to 20 MHz 6. The Navstar is also known as Global Positioning System (GPS) is true or false d) can't say anything a) true b) faise c) both a and b 7. Wi –Fi means ----a) Wireless Firmware b) Wireless Fidelity c) Wireless Files d) WAN Flexibility 8. RFID stands for ----a) Radio Frequency Infrared Detector b) Radio Frequency Integrated Data d) Radio Frequency Identification c) Radio Frequency Intrinsic Diode 9. Bluetooth is the wireless technology for ----a) Local Area Network b) Personal Area Network d) None of the above c) both (a) and (b) 10. In a Zigbee Network, a single device that controls network called -----a) Master b) Server c) Coordinator d) Pointer 11. GSM is an example of -----

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. b) On the air privacy c) SMS d) Packet switched traffic a) SIM 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 fromGSM? a) A whole new base station b) New transceiver at base station c) New packetoverlay including routers and getways 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 d) SMS c) SIM 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 ----b) FSK a) CSK c) TDMA d) CDMA 24. A Bluetooth network is called-----a) Wireless Network b) WAN c) Piconet d) LAN

- 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) Sessio
 - c) Session Initiation Path
- b) Session Initiation Port
- d) Session Initiation Packet

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