

Subject –Satellite Communication
SemVIII KT,code-ECCDLO8043

1. _____ is a satellite that rotates around the earth in a low-altitude elliptical or circular pattern.
 - A. Geosynchronous satellite
 - B. Nonsynchronous satellite
 - C. Prograde satellite
 - D. Retrograde satellite

2. A communication satellite is a repeater between and
 - a. a transmitting station and a receiving station
 - b. a transmitting station and many receiving station
 - c. many transmitting station and many receiving station
 - d. none

3. Which of the following comes under methods of multiple access techniques?
 - a. FDMA & TDMA
 - b. SCPC & CDMA
 - c. CDMA & GSM
 - d. none of these

4. The smallest beam of a satellite antenna radiation pattern
 - A. Zone beam
 - B. Hemispheric beam
 - C. Spot beam
 - D. Global beam

5. What is the frequency range of C-band?
 - A. 8.5 to 12.5 GHz
 - B. 3.4 to 6.425 GHz
 - C. 12.95 to 14.95 GHz
 - D. 27.5 to 31 GHz

6. A satellite signal transmitted from a satellite transponder to earth's station.
 - A. Uplink
 - B. Downlink
 - C. Terrestrial
 - D. Earthbound

7. _____ detects the satellite signal relayed from the feed and converts it to an electric current, amplifies and lower its frequency.
 - A. Horn antenna
 - B. LNA
 - C. Satellite receiver
 - D. Satellite dish

8. is a measure of the fraction of frame time which is used for the transmission of traffic.
 - a. Preamble
 - b. Guard time

- c. Frame efficiency
 - d. Decoding quenching
9. Which law states that for equal time intervals, the satellite will sweep out equal areas in its orbital plane, focused at the barycenter.
- a. Newton's 1st law
 - b. kepler's first law
 - c. kepler's second law
 - d. kepler's third law
10. The quality of a space-link is measured in terms of the ratio.
- a. C/N
 - b. S/N
 - c. G/T
 - d. EIRP
11. Most satellites operate in the frequency range of
- a) 300 MHz to 3 GHz
 - b) 30 MHz to 300 MHz
 - c) Above 300 GHz
 - d) 3 GHz to 30 GHz
12. Geostationary satellites follow
- a) circular path
 - b) elliptical path
 - c) inclined path
 - d) cycloidal path
13. The distance of a geostationary satellite from the surface of the earth is nearly
- a) 360 Km
 - b) 3600 Km
 - c) 36,000 Km
 - d) 3,60,000 Km
14. In a satellite system:
- a) upward link frequency is half of downward link frequency
 - b) upward link frequency is greater than that of downward link frequency
 - c) upward link frequency is lesser than that of downward link frequency
 - d) upward link frequency is equal to downward link frequency
15. The satellite orbit almost invariably used with remote sensing satellite is:
- a) geostationary orbit
 - b) geosynchronous orbit
 - c) sun synchronous orbit
 - d) Molniya orbit
16. The frequency band used by most satellite is
- a) UHF
 - b) VHF
 - c) SHF
 - d) EHF
17. The location of AsiaSat I.
- a. 105.5° East
 - b. 151.5° East
 - c. 115.5° East
 - d. 170.5° East

18. To make antenna more directional, either its size must be increased or
- the number of its feed horns must be increased
 - the frequency of its transmission must be increased
 - its effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP) must be increased
 - its footprint must be increased
19. collects very weak signals from a broadcast satellite
- Helical antenna
 - Satellite dish
 - LNA
 - TWT
20. is a loss of power of a satellite downlink signal due to earth's atmosphere.
- Atmospheric loss
 - Path loss
 - Radiation loss
 - RFI
21. Radio broadcasting is a familiar example of
- space multiplexing
 - time multiplexing
 - frequency multiplexing
 - none of the above
22. The bandwidth of C- band satellite frequency band in U.C is
- 500 GHz
 - 1000 GHz
 - 1000 MHz
 - 500 MHz
23. Repeaters inside communication satellites are known as
- Transceivers
 - Transponders
 - Transducers
 - TWT
24. INTELSAT stands for
- Intel Satellite
 - International Telephone Satellite
 - International Telecommunications Satellite
 - International Satellite
25. Which law states that for equal time intervals, the satellite will sweep out equal areas in its orbital plane, focused at the barycenter.
- Newton's 1st law
 - Kepler's first law
 - Kepler's second law
 - Kepler's third law
26. The flux density required at the receiving antenna to produce saturation of TWTA is known as
- Electric flux density
 - Magnetic flux density
 - Saturation flux density
 - Photon flux density
27. is necessary to prevent the bursts from overlapping.
- Preamble
 - Guard time

c. Frame efficiency

d. Decoding quenching

28. For satellite communication, standard Earth stations have antenna diameters in the range of metre.

a. 27.5 to 30

b. 10 to 15

c. 30 to 50

d. 5 to 10

29. The most effective anti jamming technique is

a. frequency hopping

b. spread-spectrum modulation

c. key leverage

d. once-only key

30. The Sun blots out the transmission of a geosynchronous satellite twice a year when satellite passes directly in front of it. This outage lasts for about

a. 10 minutes on 5 consecutive days

b. 5 minutes on 10 consecutive days

c. 30 minutes for 5 consecutive days

d. one hour for 5 consecutive

