Question Bank for S.E., SEM III (KT) Examination (Dec 2020)

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Sem:	**III**
Subject Name (with Subject Code):	**Principle of Communication Engineering(PCE)/ ITC304**
Number of questions:	**25**

Q. No.	Each question carries 2 marks.	
1.	Bandwidth of AM (DSBFC) is always :	
	Option A:	Fm
	Option B:	2fm
	Option C:	4fm
	Option D:	3fm
2.	In FM, eigen values are present where:	
	Option A:	Power consumption is highest
	Option B:	Bandwidth is highest
	Option C:	Carrier disappears
	Option D:	Noise is lesser
3.	In Foster Seeley discriminator, RFC and Cc are used to reduce:	
	Option A:	Noise
	Option B:	Frequency
	Option C:	Bandwidth
	Option D:	Power consumption
4.	Transmission efficiency is maximum in following type of AM:	
	Option A:	SSB
	Option B:	DSBFC
	Option C:	DSBSC
	Option D:	VSB
5.	The property of discriminator used in AFC of FM transmitter is to convert:	
	Option A:	F to I

	Option B:	I to F
	Option C:	V to F
	Option D:	F to V
6.	In FM, number of sidebands practically transmitted are:	
	Option A:	Infinite
	Option B:	Sideband transmitted must have amplitude which is 1% of carrier's amplitude
	Option C:	Depends on modulation index
	Option D:	Depends on modulating signal
7.	Sensitivity of radio receivers is dependent on:	
	Option A:	AF and IF amplifier
	Option B:	RF amplifier
	Option C:	AF and RF amplifier
	Option D:	RF and IF amplifier
8.	Practically accepted AM in time domain is where modulation index is:	
	Option A:	1
	Option B:	m<1
	Option C:	m=1
	Option D:	m>=1
9.	In pulse modulation , Quantization is used to reduce :	
	Option A:	Noise
	Option B:	Number of samples
	Option C:	Amplitude of pulse
	Option D:	Cost
10.	In FM super heterodyne radio receiver noise is reduced by using:	
	Option A:	Mixer
	Option B:	Limiter
	Option C:	RF amplifier
	Option D:	IF amplifier

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11.	Image frequency rejection ratio is controlled by :	
	Option A:	Audio Frequency
	Option B:	Radio Frequency
	Option C:	Intermediate Frequency
	Option D:	Image frequency
12.	Double Spotting occurs in radio stations due to :	
	Option A:	Poor sensitivity
	Option B:	Poor selectivity
	Option C:	Poor fidelity
	Option D:	Poor input frequency
13.	In AM, total power consumption is decided by:	
	Option A:	Modulation index
	Option B:	Modulation index and carrier's power
	Option C:	Sidebands power
	Option D:	Modulation index and sideband's power
14.	The problem in the TRF receiver is solved in super heterodyne receiver by converting every selected RF signal to a fixed lower frequency called as:	
	Option A:	Image Frequency
	Option B:	Radio Frequency
	Option C:	Intermediate Frequency
	Option D:	Audio Frequency
15.	The artificial boosting of the modulating signal at higher frequencies will improve the noise immunity is called as:	
	Option A:	Narrowband
	Option B:	Wideband
	Option C:	Pre emphasis
	Option D:	De emphasis
16.	In FM bandwidth is 2[fd+fm] which depends on :	
	Option A:	Carrier frequency

	Option B:	Modulation index
	Option C:	Audio frequency
	Option D:	Sideband frequency
17.	In indirect method of FM generation we get stability and accuracy because of:	
	Option A:	Crystal oscillator
	Option B:	Reactive element
	Option C:	Audio signal
	Option D:	Mixer
18.	In ratio detector, the effect of any amplitude variations due to noise and other interference is minimal because of:	
	Option A:	RFC
	Option B:	Large value capacitor
	Option C:	Cc
	Option D:	Diodes
19.	The bandwidth of DSBSC is similar to AM which is equal to:	
	Option A:	fm
	Option B:	>fm
	Option C:	<fm
	Option D:	2fm
20.	In AM , Sideband suppression will completely take place in:	
	Option A:	DSBFC
	Option B:	DSBSC
	Option C:	SSB
	Option D:	VSB
21.	In FM infinite number of sidebands are getting generated which is decided by :	
	Option A:	Modulation index
	Option B:	Bessel’s coefficient
	Option C:	Carrier’s amplitude

	Option D:	Carrier's frequency
22.	The selectivity of a receiver goes on increasing as the selectivity curve becomes more and more:	
	Option A:	Narrow
	Option B:	Flat
	Option C:	Straight
	Option D:	Slant
23.	The noise triangle of FM states that the effect of noise is more prominent at :	
	Option A:	Lower modulating frequencies
	Option B:	Higher modulating frequencies
	Option C:	Intermediate frequencies
	Option D:	Image frequencies
24.	In Foster seeley discriminator, primary and secondary tuner circuits are tuned for a single frequency called as:	
	Option A:	Intermediate Frequency
	Option B:	Radio Frequency
	Option C:	Audio Frequency
	Option D:	Image frequency
25.	In delta modulation , slope overload noise increases as	
	Option A:	Amplitude of analog input varies rapidly
	Option B:	Amplitude remains stable
	Option C:	Amplitude of analog input varies slowly
	Option D:	Amplitude of analog input becomes negligible