

Id	1
Question	Kepler's first law states?
A	The path followed by a satellite around the primary will be an ellipse.
B	The path followed by a satellite around the primary will be an circle.
C	The path followed by a satellite around the primary will be an sphere
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	2
Question	Kepler's third law states?
A	Square of the period is directly proportion to the semi major axis
B	Square of the period is directly proportion to the square of semi major axis
C	Square of the period is directly proportion to the cube of semi major axis
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	3
Question	What is the radius of a circular orbit for which the period is 1 day?
A	42241meter
B	4.241Km
C	2.241Km
D	42241Km
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	4
Question	What is Apogee
A	The point nearest from earth
B	The point smallest from earth
C	The point farthest from earth
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	5
Question	What is Perigee
A	The point farthest from earth
B	The point longest from earth
C	The Point closest approach to earth
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	6
Question	What is ascending node?
A	The point where the orbit crosses the equatorial plane going from south to north
B	The point longest from earth
C	The point closest approach to earth
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	7
Question	What is argument of perigee?
A	The angle from ascending node to perigee, measured in the orbital plane at the earth's centre, in the direction of satellite
B	The point longest from earth
C	The point closest approach to earth
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	8
Question	What is true anomaly?
A	The true anomaly is the angle from perigee to the satellite position measured at the earth's Center.
B	The point longest from earth
C	The point closest approach to earth
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	9
Question	The down link frequency in the C band transponder is
A	6 GHz
B	4 GHz
C	14 GHz
D	11 GHz
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	10
Question	The carrier to noise ratio for a satellite depends upon
A	Effective Isotropic Radiated power
B	Bandwidth
C	Free Space Path Losses
D	All of them
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	11
Question	What is the application of the satellite system?
A	Terrestrial communication
B	Whether Forecasting
C	Point to point communication
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	12
Question	Mention the different services of satellite systems.
A	Signal transmission
B	Information transmission
C	Broadcasting satellite services
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	13
Question	Define the universal Time
A	It is the time used for all private time keeping purposes & it is the time reference which is broadcast by the national bureau of standards as a standard for setting clocks.
B	It is the time used for all civil time keeping purposes & it is the time reference which is broadcast by the national bureau of standards as a standard for setting clocks.
C	It is the time used for all civil time keeping purposes & it is the time reference which is not broadcast by the national bureau of standards as a standard for setting clocks.
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	14
Question	Define Universal Time
A	It is the time used for all civil time keeping purposes & it is the time reference which is broadcast by the national bureau of standards as a standard for setting clocks.
B	It is the time used for all private time keeping purposes & it is the time reference which is broadcast by the national bureau of standards as a standard for setting clocks.
C	It is the time used for all civil time keeping purposes & it is the time reference which is not broadcast by the national bureau of standards as a standard for setting clocks.
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	15
Question	What is meant by Azimuth angle?
A	It is defined as the angle produced by intersection of local vertical plane & the plane passing through the earth station, the satellite & center of earth.
B	It is defined as the angle produced by intersection of local horizontal plane & center of earth.
C	It is defined as the angle produced by intersection of local horizontal plane & the plane passing through the earth station, the satellite & center of earth.
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	16
Question	What is sidereal time?
A	Sideral time is time measured relative to the fixed stars. It will be seen that one complete rotation sideral time relative to the sun .This is because the earth moves in its orbit around the sun.
B	Sideral time is time measured relative to the variable stars. It will be seen that one complete rotation sideral time relative to the sun .This is because the earth moves in its orbit around the sun.
C	Sideral time is time measured relative to the fixed stars. It will be seen that one complete rotation sideral time relative to the moon .This is because the earth moves in its orbit around the moon.
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	17
Question	Define Greenwich hour angle
A	The angular distance from the I axis to the Greenwich median is measured directly as Greenwich sideral time, also known as the Greenwich hour angle.
B	The angular distance from the I axis to the Greenwich meridian is measured directly as Greenwich sideral time, also known as the Greenwich hour angle.
C	The angular distance from the I axis to the Greenwich sideral time, also known as the Greenwich hour angle.
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	18
Question	What is an attitude control system?
A	The main functions of attitude control system include maintaining accurate satellite velocity throughout the life span of the system.
B	It is the system that achieves & maintains the required attitudes. The main functions of attitude control system include maintaining accurate satellite acceleration throughout the life span of the system.
C	It is the system that achieves & maintains the required attitudes. The main functions of attitude control system include maintaining accurate satellite position throughout the life span of the system.
D	None of above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	19
Question	Define the terms in Eclipse
A	During equinox periods, the earth the sun & the satellite are in alignment with the result that earth's shadow eclipses that satellite & the sunlight success to reach the satellite solar cells.
B	During equinox periods, the earth the sun & the satellite are in alignment with the result that earth's shadow eclipses that satellite & the sunlight fails to reach the satellite solar cells.
C	a & b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	20
Question	What is meant by Payload?
A	The payload refers to the equipment used to provide the service for which the satellite has been launched.
B	The payload refers to the equipment used to provide the service for which the satellite has been stabilize in orbit.
C	A & b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	21
Question	What is meant by transponder?
A	In a communication satellite, the equipment which provides the power supply is referred to as the transponder.
B	In a communication satellite, the equipment which provides the connecting link between the satellite's transmit & receive antennas is referred to as the transponder.
C	a & b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	22
Question	Describe the spin stabilized satellite
A	In a, spin stabilized satellites, the body of the satellite spins at about 300 to 1000 rpm about the axis perpendicular to the orbital plane.
B	In a, spin stabilized satellites, the body of the satellite spins at about 30 to 100rpm about the axis perpendicular to the orbital plane.
C	a & b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	23
Question	What is meant by frequency reuse?
A	The carrier with same senses of depolarization may overlap in frequency this technique is known as frequency reuse.
B	The carrier with opposite senses of polarization may overlap in frequency this technique is known as frequency reuse.
C	a & b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	24
Question	What is meant by spot beam antenna?
A	A beam generated by a communication satellite antenna of sufficient size that the angular spread of sufficient size that the angular spread of the energy in the beam is very small with the result that a region that is only a few hundred km in diameter is illuminated on earth.
B	A beam generated by a communication satellite antenna of sufficient size that the angular spread of sufficient size that the angular spread of the energy in the beam is very slarge with the result that a region that is only a few hundred mm in diameter is illuminated on earth.
C	a or b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	25
Question	What is an TWTA?
A	The TWTAS are widely used in transponder to provide the final input power required to the trans tube & its power supplies.
B	The TWTAS are widely used in transponder to provide the final output power required to the trans tube & its power supplies.
C	a or b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	26
Question	What is meant by Intermodulation distortion?
A	The AM/PM conversion is then a complicated function of carrier amplitudes, but in addition, the nonlinear transfer characteristic introduces a less distortion known as inter-modulation distortion.
B	The AM/PM conversion is then a complicated function of carrier amplitudes, but in addition, the nonlinear transfer characteristic introduces a more serious form of distortion known as intermodulation distortion.
C	a or b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	27
Question	Define Input Backoff
A	In order to reduce the intermodulation distortion, the operating point of the TWT must be shifted closer to the linear portion of the curve, the reduction in input power being referred to as i/p backoff.
B	In order to reduce the inter-modulation distortion, the operating point of the TWT must be shifted closer to the linear portion of the curve, the reduction in output power being referred to as i/p back-off.
C	a or b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	28
Question	Define Duplexer
A	The transmit & receives signals are separated in a device known as duplexer
B	The transmit & receives signals are separated in a device known as duplexer.
C	a or b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	29
Question	Define S/N Ratio
A	The S/N introduced in the preceding section is used to refer to the ratio of signal power to noise power at the receiver output. This ratio is sometimes referred to as the post detector.
B	The S/N introduced in the preceding section is used to refer to the ratio of signal power to noise power at the receiver input. This ratio is sometimes referred to as the post detector.
C	a or b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	30
Question	What is Noise weighting?
A	Improve the pre detection signal to noise ratio is referred to as noise weighting.
B	Improve the post detection signal to noise ratio is referred to as noise weighting.
C	a or b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	31
Question	What is EIRP
A	It is a measure of radiated or transmitted power of an antenna. It can be completed from the antenna gain & the power fed to the antenna input.
B	It is a measure of radiated or transmitted power of an antenna. It can be completed from the antenna gain & the power fed from the antenna output.
C	a or b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	32
Question	Write the equation of losses for clear sky conditions
A	Losses=(FSL)+(RFL)
B	Losses=(FSL)+(RFL)+(AML)+(AA)+(PL)
C	Losses=(FSL+(AML)+(AA)+(PL)
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	33
Question	What is Noise Spectral Density?
A	$N_0 = B_N/P_N$
B	$N_0 = B_N/P_N = KT_N B_0$ joules
C	$N_0 = P_N/B_N = KT_N$ joules
D	None of above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	34
Question	What is Intermodulation Noise?
A	Intermodulation distortion in LNA can result in signal products which appear as noise & in fact is referred to as Intermodulation noise.
B	Intermodulation distortion in high power amplifier can result in signal products which appear as noise & in fact is referred to as Intermodulation noise.
C	Intermodulation distortion in LNA & HPA can result in signal products which appear as noise & in fact is referred to as Intermodulation noise.
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	35
Question	What are the types of antenna losses?
A	sky noise
B	Antenna losses
C	sky noise , Antenna losses
D	All of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	36
Question	What is an antenna losses?
A	It is add to noise received as radiation & the total antenna noise temperature is in the sum of the equivalent noise temperature of all these sources. None of above
B	It is add to noise received as radiation & the total antenna noise temperature is in the divider of the equivalent noise temperature of all these sources.
C	It is add to noise received as radiation is in the sum of the equivalent noise temperature of all these sources.
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	37
Question	Define Sky Noise
A	It is a term used to describe the microwave radiation which is present throughout universe & which appears to originate from matter in any form, at infinite temperature.
B	It is a term used to describe the microwave radiation which is present throughout universe & which appears to originate from matter in any form, at finite temperature.
C	It is a term used to describe the microwave radiation which appears to originate from matter from any form, at infinite temperature.
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	38
Question	Define Noise Factor
A	In defining the NF of an amplifier, denoted by to usually taken as 290k, $N_{0,out} = KT_0$
B	In defining the NF of an amplifier, denoted by to usually taken as 290k , $N_{0,out} = KKT_0$
C	An alternative way of representing amplifier noise is by means of its noise-factor. In defining the NF of an amplifier, denoted by to usually taken as 290k, $N_{0,out} = FGKT_0$
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	39
Question	Define the saturation Flux Density
A	The flux density required at the transmitting antenna to produce saturation of TWTA is termed the saturation flux density
B	The flux density required at the receiving antenna to produce saturation of TWTA is termed the saturation flux density.
C	A & b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	40
Question	A satellite downlink at 12 GHz operates with a transmit power of 6 w & an antenna gain of 48.2 db. Calculate the EIRP in dBw
A	56dB
B	16 dBw
C	56dBw
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	41
Question	What is in CDMA? & its types ?
A	In this method each signal is associated with a particular code that is used to spread the signal in frequency & or time.
B	In this method all signal is associated with a particular code that is used to spread the signal in frequency & or time.
C	a&b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	42
Question	Types of the CDMA
A	Spread spectrum multiple access
B	pulse address multiple access
C	a & b
D	None of above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	43
Question	What is TDMA? What are the advantages?
A	Only one carrier uses the transponder at anyone time, & therefore inter-modulation products, which results from the nonlinear amplification of multiple carriers are present
B	Only one carrier uses the transponder at anyone time,& therefore intermodulation products, which results from the nonlinear amplification of multiple carriers are absent.
C	a and b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	44
Question	What is advantage of TDMA
A	The transponder traveling wave tube can be operated at maximum power o/p.
B	The transponder traveling wave tube can be operated at saturation power o/p
C	a and b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	45
Question	What is Preamble?
A	Certain time slots at the beginning of each burst are used to carry timing & synchronizing information. These time slots collectively are referred to as preamble.
B	Certain time slots at the beginning of two burst are used to carry timing & synchronizing information. These time slots collectively are referred to as preamble.
C	a & b
D	None of above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	46
Question	Define Guard Times
A	It is necessary to between bursts to prevent the bursts from overlapping.
B	the guard time will vary from burst to burst depending on the accuracy with which the various bursts can be positioned within each frame.
C	a and b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	47
Question	Define the frame Efficiency
A	It is a measure of the fraction of frame time used for the transmission of Traffic
B	It is a measure of the fraction of information time used for the transmission of Traffic.
C	a & b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	48
Question	Define space Division Multiplexing
A	The satellites in Geostationary orbit can be achieved through the use of antenna spot beams. The use of spot beam is also known as space division multiplexing.
B	The satellites in non-Geostationary orbit can be achieved through the use of antenna spot beams. The use of spot beam is also known as space division multiplexing.
C	a & b
D	None of above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	49
Question	What is SS/TDMA?
A	A modern pattern is a repetitive sequence of satellite switch modes,also referred to as SS/TDMA
B	A modern pattern is a non-repetitive sequence of satellite switch modes,also referred to as SS/TDMA
C	a & b
D	None of above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	50
Question	What is Processing gain?
A	The jamming or interference signal energy is increased by a factor known as the processing gain.
B	The jamming or interference signal energy is reduced by a factor known as the processing gain.
C	a & b
D	None of above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	51
Question	What is the application of Radarsat?
A	Shipping and fisheries
B	Ocean feature mapping
C	a & b
D	None of above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	52
Question	What are the applications of the Radarsat?
A	Oil pollution monitoring
B	Iceberg detection
C	Crop monitoring
D	All of above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	53
Question	Define SIC
A	The identifies the Transmitting station.
B	The identifies the Receiving station.
C	a & b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	54
Question	What is start of receiving frame?
A	At any given traffic station, detection of the unique word in the reference burst signals the start of receiving frame.
B	Detection of the letter in the reference burst signals the start of receiving frame.
C	a & b
D	None of these
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	55
Question	What is meant by position acquisition and burst position synchronization?
A	A station just entering , or reentering after a long delay to acquire its un-correct slot position.
B	A station just entering ,or reentering after a long delay to acquire its correct slot position.
C	a & b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	56
Question	What is single access?
A	A transponder channel aboard a satellite may be fully loaded by a single transmission from earth station.
B	A transponder channel aboard a satellite may be fully loaded by a double transmission from earth station.
C	a & b
D	None of these
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	57
Question	What is multiple access technique?
A	A transponder to be loaded by a number of carriers.
B	A transponder to be loaded by a number of carriers. These may originate from a number of earth station may transmit one or more of the carriers. This mode of operation known as multiple access technique.
C	a & b
D	None of these
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	58
Question	What is the meant by frequency reuse?
A	The satellite as a whole to be accessed by earth stations widely separated geographically but transmitting on the different frequency i.e. , known as frequency reuse.
B	The satellite as a whole to be accessed by earth stations widely separated geographically but transmitting on the same frequency i.e. , known as frequency reuse.
C	a & b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	59
Question	Write the equation of C/N ratio
A	$C/N_0 = (EIRP) - \text{LOSSES} - (K) \text{ dBHz.}$
B	$C/N_0 = (EIRP) - \text{LOSSES} - (K) \text{ dB.}$
C	$C/N_0 = (EIRP) + (G/T) - \text{LOSSES} - (K) \text{ dBHz.}$
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	60
Question	With reference to satellite communication, the anti-jamming technique preferred is
A	Key Leverage
B	Frequency hopping
C	Once-only key
D	Frequency-spectrum modulation
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	61
Question	MODEM is
A	A system for transmitting high speed bursts
B	An automatic repeat request a device for correcting errors
C	Anti-jamming technique invariably installed on all communication satellites
D	A circuit which carries out modulation and demodulation of a carrier frequency
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	62
Question	PCM system is used in satellite communications for transmission of
A	TV Signal
B	Telegraph Signal
C	Speech signal
D	All of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	63
Question	In Satellite Communication Modulation is used
A	Am
B	FM
C	PWM
D	PAM
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	64
Question	FM is preferred for satellite communication because
A	Satellite channel has large bandwidth and severe noise
B	It give high modulation index
C	Low bandwidth is essential requirement
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	65
Question	As online real time data transmission system is most likely to require a connection that is
A	Time shared
B	Frequency shared
C	Simplex
D	Duplex
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	66
Question	What is the burst code word?
A	It is a binary word, a copy of which is stored at each earth station.
B	It is a digital word, a copy of which is stored at each earth station.
C	a & b
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	67
Question	In a communication satellite if the beam width required for national coverage is 1° , then the beam width required for full global coverage may be around
A	360°
B	180°
C	72°
D	18°
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	68
Question	PCM system is used in satellite communications for transmission of
A	TV Signal
B	Telegraph Signal
C	Speech Signal
D	All of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	69
Question	DAMA stands for
A	Data accessibility master aerial
B	Digital attenuators microwave antenna
C	Dual accessibility mode antenna
D	Demand assigned multiple access
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	70
Question	ARQ stands for
A	Accelerated redirection facility
B	Amplitude ratiometer quantizing noise
C	Automatic Repeat Request
D	Aerial range quartz crystal
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	71
Question	For Global Communication the minimum number of satellite needed is
A	1
B	3
C	7
D	11
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	72
Question	The Frequency band used by most of the satellite is
A	UHF
B	VHF
C	SHF
D	FHF
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	73
Question	The total noise of a satellite earth receiving system consist of
A	Sky noise
B	Antenna and feeder noise
C	Parametric amplifier noise
D	All of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	74
Question	The optimum working frequency for satellite systems lies between
A	20 MHz and 100 MHz
B	2 Ghz and 12 GHz
C	20 GHz and 100 GHz
D	100 GHz and 200 GHz
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	75
Question	In a broadcast via satellite the TV signal from the main broadcast station is routed to the earth station via
A	Low power transmitters
B	Microwave links
C	TV relay station
D	Microwave repeater Station
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	76
Question	A telephone communication link between two countries is established through a composite system using submarine cable and satellite when
A	Two countries are far apart
B	Political links between two countries have been severed
C	Two Countries are not facing common satellite
D	Two countries are not different continents
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	77
Question	A Synchronous satellite orbits the earth once in
A	24 Hours
B	12 Hours
C	6 Hours
D	1 Hours
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	78
Question	The Velocity of a Geostationary satellite is nearly
A	1255hr
B	6757 km/hr
C	9422 km/hr
D	12644 km/hr
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	79
Question	Geostationary satellite located at a height of
A	3600 km from earth's surface
B	36000 km from earth's surface
C	3,60,000 km from earth's surface
D	36,00,000 km from earth's surface
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	80
Question	Geostationary Satellite follows
A	Circular path
B	Elliptical path
C	Inclined path
D	Cycloid path
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	81
Question	Geostationary satellite are generally put in orbit and domestic satellite in orbit
A	Polar, inclined Orbit
B	Polar, Inclined orbit
C	Equatorial, polar
D	Inclined, Polar
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	82
Question	Which area is least effectively covered by geostationary satellite?
A	Equatorial region
B	Polar region
C	A and B
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	83
Question	Satellite used for intercontinental Communication are known as
A	COMAT
B	DOMSAT
C	INTELSAT
D	EARSAT
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	84
Question	A Satellite earth station has
A	Receiving facility only
B	Transmitting only
C	A and B
D	A, C and attenuating
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	85
Question	Satellite Receive the signal from
A	Microwave repeater station
B	TV relay station
C	Appropriate Earth Station
D	All of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	86
Question	The main advantage of satellite communication is
A	Low cost
B	Low distortion
C	High reliability
D	High band width
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	87
Question	A Communication Satellite is a repeater between
A	One transmitting and one receiving station
B	One transmitting and many receiving station
C	many transmitting and one receiving station
D	Many transmitting and Many receiving stations
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	88
Question	The angle subtended by earth at a geostationary communication satellite is nearly
A	66.5
B	47.34
C	17.34
D	7.34
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	89
Question	Transmission Bandwidth for Satellite System least depends on
A	Modulation Method
B	Overall Cost
C	Available technology
D	Ionospheric characteristics
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	90
Question	A certain sound has 1000 times more energy than another sound. The number of times it would sound stronger to a listener will be
A	1000
B	100
C	30
D	3
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	91
Question	The signal to noise ratio for a satellite signal least depends on
A	Satellite Surface Area
B	Bandwidth
C	Free space path losses
D	Effective isotropically radiated power
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	92
Question	In a communication satellite, the telephone channels are assembled in
A	AM
B	FM
C	TDM
D	FDM
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	93
Question	In satellite communication, a signal received by an antenna is fed directly into the receiving equipment via a suitable transmission medium.
A	True
B	False
C	Equal
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	94
Question	Geostationery satellites, once placed in their correct orbit, remain correctly positioned until the lifetime of their equipment expires.
A	True
B	False
C	Equal
D	None of these
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	95
Question	Atmospheric drag has negligible effect on
A	Geostationary satellites
B	MEO
C	LEO
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	96
Question	Atmospheric drag has effect on
A	Geostationary Satellite
B	MEO
C	LEO Satellite below about 1000 km
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	97
Question	The earth is not perfectly spherical?
A	The earth is not perfectly spherical, there being an equatorial bulge and a flattening at the poles
B	The earth is perfectly spherical, there being an equatorial bulge and a flattening at the poles
C	LEO satellites
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	98
Question	A Satellite is orbiting in the equatorial plane with a period from perigee to perigee of 12 h. Given that the eccentricity is 0.002, calculate the semi major axis. The earth's equatorial radius is 6378.1414 km
A	26610 km
B	2660 km
C	6610 m
D	266Km
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	99
Question	The drag is greatest at the perigee?
A	Because the drag is greatest at the perigee, the drag acts to reduce the velocity at this point, with the result that the satellite does not reach the same apogee height on successive revolutions.
B	Because the drag is greatest at the perigee, the drag acts to increase the velocity at this point, with the result that the satellite does reach the same apogee height on successive revolutions.
C	LEO Satellite
D	None of the above
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	100
Question	A tropical year contains?
A	365.2422 days
B	365 days
C	366 days
D	None of these
--	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2