Id	1.
Question	The satellite that is used as a relay to extend communication distance is called as
A	Relay satellites
B	Communication satellites
C	Repeater satellites
D	Geosynchronous satellites
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	2
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	2
Unit	1

Id	3
Question	For an elliptical orbit?
A	$0 < e < 1$.
B	$e = 0$
C	$e = 1$
D	None of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	4
Question	Apogee?
A	The point farthest from earth
B	The point nearest from earth
C	The point smallest from earth
D	None of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	5
Question	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	2
Unit	1

Id	6
Question	A geosynchronous satellite
A	has the same period a that of the Earth
B	has a circular orbit
C	rotates in the equatorial plane
D	has all of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	7
Question	Assuming earth to be a sphere of radius 6400 km and height of a geosynchronous satellite above Earth as 36000 km, the velocity of a geosynchronous satellite is _____ km/hr.
A	28000
B	15000
C	36000
D	11100
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	8
Question	The down link frequency in the C band transponder is
A	6 GHz
B	4 GHz
C	8 GHz
D	None of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	9
Question	The transmitter-receiver combination in the satellite is known as a
A	Relay
B	Repeater
C	Transponder
D	Duplexer
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	10
Question	The downlink frequency is lower than the uplink frequency.
A	True
B	False
C	Not applicable
D	None of above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	11
Question	Which of the following is not a satellite subsystem?
A	Ground station
B	Power system
C	Telemetry tracking
D	Communication subsystem
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	12
Question	The equatorial ellipticity of the earth causes geostationary satellites to drift slowly along the orbit, to counter this drift, an oppositely directed velocity component is imparted to the satellite by means of Jet thrusters is known as station keeping.
A	True
B	False
C	Not applicable
D	None of above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	13
Question	Which of the following is a part of the propulsion subsystem of a satellite?
A	Jet thruster
B	AKM(Apogee kick motor)
C	Fuel control system
D	all of above
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	14
Question	The angle between the line from the earth station’s antenna to the satellite and the line between the earth station’s antenna and the earth’s horizon is called as
A	Angle of inclination
B	Angle of elevation
C	Apogee angle
D	LOS angle
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	15
Question	Which of the following components receives, translates the signal frequency and re-transmits the signal in a satellite?
A	Repeater
B	Relay
C	Transponder
D	Transducer
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	16
Question	What is the number of transponders if the satellite uses 12 channels of frequency and frequency reuse is implemented?
A	2
B	6
C	24
D	3
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	17
Question	Telemetry, command, and control (TC&C) subsystem allow a ground station to monitor and control conditions in the satellite.
A	True
B	False
C	Both A & B
D	None of above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	18
Question	Which of the following amplifiers is used in the transmitter substation?
A	RF amplifiers
B	Klystron amplifier
C	Operational amplifiers
D	Power amplifier
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	19
Question	Which part of the transmitter subsystem modulates the baseband signal?
A	antenna
B	Up converter
C	Power amplifiers
D	Mixer
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	20
Question	The earth area covered by a satellite radio beam is known as
A	Beam width
B	Band width
C	Footprint
D	None of above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	21
Question	What is meant by EIRP?
A	Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power
B	Energy Isotropic Radiated Power
C	Equivalent Isotropic Resonance Power
D	none of these
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	22
Question	What type of satellite TV service uses compressed data transmission to beam signals directly to every home?
A	Direct broadcast satellite(DBS)
B	Mobile satellite service
C	Broadcasting satellite service
D	Fixed satellite service
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	23
Question	Which frequency band does the direct broadcast satellite system use?
A	C band
B	X band
C	Ku band
D	MF band
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	24
Question	_____ satellites provide time and location information for vehicles and ships.
A	GPS
B	Iridium
C	Teledesic
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	25
Question	The period of a satellite, the time required for a satellite to make a complete trip around the Earth, is determined by _____ law.
A	Kepler's
B	Newton's
C	Ohm's
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	26
Question	The space segment will obviously include the satellites, but it also includes the ground facilities needed to keep the satellites operational, these being referred to
A	As the tracking, telemetry, and command (TT&C) facilities.
B	The earth station is receiving the signal and the satellite is transmitting it.
C	signal transmission
D	none of these
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	27
Question	Atmospheric drag has effect on
A	geostationary satellites
B	MEO
C	LEO satellites below about 1000 km.
D	None of these
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	28
Question	Which antenna is used for sending back signals from satellite to earth?
A	Dipole antenna
B	Horn antenna
C	Yagi antenna
D	Chicken-mash antenna
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	29
Question	In basic digital earth station , I.F carrier frequency is chosen at.....for communication using a 36 MHz transponder bandwidth.
A	70MHz
B	140MHz
C	36MHz
D	None of above
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	30
Question	Which of the following comes under methods of multiple access techniques?
A	FDMA & TDMA
B	SCPC & CDMA
C	CDMA & GSM
D	none of these
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	31
Question	Applications of Satellites are
A	Weather Forecasting
B	Radio and TV Broadcast
C	Military Satellites
D	All of above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	32
Question	In RF tuning, what is the first local oscillator?
A	Quartz oscillator
B	Frequency synthesizer
C	Magnetic oscillator
D	Electric oscillators
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	33
Question	Which part of the transmitter subsystem modulates the baseband signal?
A	Antenna
B	Up converter
C	Power amplifiers
D	Mixer
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	34
Question	In digital systems, analog signals are first digitized with PCM converters before modulation.
A	True
B	False
C	NA
D	None of above
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	35
Question	Which of the following are common baseband signals transmitted from the earth ground station?
A	Navigational data, computer data, video
B	Computer data, navigational data, voice
C	Voice, video, computer data
D	Computer data
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	36
Question	Repeaters inside communications satellites are known as
A	Trancievers
B	Transponders
C	Transducers
D	TWT
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	37
Question	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
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	38
Question	What kind of battery panels are used in some advance satellites
A	Germanium based panel
B	Silicon based panel
C	Galium Phosphate solar panel array
D	Galium Arsenide solar panel array
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	39
Question	INTELSAT stands for
A	Intel Satellite
B	International Telephone Satellite
C	International Telecommunications Satellite
D	International Satellite
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	40
Question	The frequency of Ku band for satellite communications is
A	6/4 GHz
B	14/11 GHz
C	12/14 GHz
D	4/8 GHz
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	41
Question	A method of multiple accessing where a given RF channel bandwidth is divided into smaller frequency band
A	CDMA
B	ANIK-D
C	TDMA
D	FDMA
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	42
Question	As the height of a satellite orbit gets lower, the speed of the satellite _
A	increases
B	decreases
C	remains the same
D	None of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	43
Question	A satellite may carry _____ transponders
A	32
B	41
C	24
D	None of these
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	44
Question	The earth segment of a satellite communications system consists of _____
A	The earth segment of a satellite communications system consists of the transmit and receive earth stations.
B	With active attitude control, there is no overall stabilizing torque present to resist the disturbance torques.
C	Proper moment
D	None of these
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	45
Question	The primary electrical power for operating the electronic equipment in satellite is obtained from
A	The payload refers to the equipment used to pro-vide the service for which the satellite has been launched.
B	The bus refers not only to the vehicle which carries the payload.
C	solar cells
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	46
Question	During eclipse, power is provided by two nickel-cadmium (Ni-Cd) long-life batteries, which will deliver _____.
A	800 W
B	830 W
C	880 W
D	None of these
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	47
Question	The period of a satellite, the time required for a satellite to make a complete trip around the Earth, is determined by _____ law.
A	Kepler's
B	Newton's
C	Ohm's
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	48
Question	The signal from a satellite is normally aimed at a specific area called the _____.
A	path
B	effect
C	footprint
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	49
Question	There is (are) _____ orbit(s) for a GEO satellite.
A	one
B	two
C	many
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	50
Question	MEO satellites are located at altitudes between km.
A	3000 and 5000
B	5000 and 10,000
C	5000 and 15,000
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	51
Question	LEO satellites are normally below an altitude of _____ km.
A	1000
B	2000
C	3000
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	52
Question	Low-Earth-orbit (LEO) satellites have _____ orbits.
A	equatorial
B	inclined
C	polar
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	53
Question	A GEO is at the _____ orbit and revolves in phase with Earth.
A	equatorial
B	inclined
C	polar
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	54
Question	GPS satellites are _____ satellites.
A	GEO
B	MEO
C	LEO
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	55
Question	_____ satellites provide time and location information for vehicles and ships.
A	GPS
B	Iridium
C	Teledesic
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	56
Question	_____ Satellites can provide direct universal voice and data communications for handheld terminals.
A	GPS
B	Iridium
C	Teledesic
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	57
Question	The uplink is ?
A	The uplink of a satellite circuit is the one in which the earth station is transmitting the signal and the satellite is receiving it.
B	The uplink of a satellite circuit is the one in which the earth station is receiving the signal and the satellite is transmitting it.
C	signal transmission
D	none of these
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	58
Question	A satellite transponder receives a ___ beam width to ___ the amount of energy received. In the downlink direction a ___ beam width is used to provide an adequately sized ___.
A	narrow; maximize; wide; footprint
B	narrow; minimize wide; footprint
C	wide; maximize; wide; footprint
D	none of these
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	59
Question	Satellite recieves signal from
A	Microwave repeater stations
B	TV relay station
C	Appropriate earth station
D	All of the above
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	60
Question	The main advantage of satelliite comminication is
A	Low cost
B	Low distortion
C	High reliability
D	High band width
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	61
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 station
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	62
Question	Kepler’s third law states?
A	$T^2 \alpha a^3$
B	$T^2 \alpha a^2$
C	$T^2 \alpha a^1$
D	None of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	63
Question	The multiple access technique suitable only for digital transmission is
A	TDMA
B	FDMA
C	Both (A)and (B)
D	Packet Access
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	64
Question	What is meant by azimuth angle?
A	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.
B	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.
C	It is defined as the angle produced by intersection of local horizontal plane & center of earth.
D	None of above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	65
Question	What is an attitude control system.
A	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.
B	The main functions of attitude control system include maintaining accurate satellite velocity 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 acceleration throughout the life span of the system.
D	None of above
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	66
Question	What is meant by transponder?
A	In a communication satellite, the equipment which provides the connecting link between the satellite’s transmit & receive antennas is referred to as the transponder.
B	In a communication satellite, the equipment which provides the power supply is referred to as the transponder.
C	a & b
D	None of above
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	67
Question	What is an 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	Either a or b.
D	None of above
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	68
Question	Define satellite switched TDMA?
A	Space division multiplexing can be realized by switching the antenna interconnections in synchronism with the TDMA frame rate, this being known as satellite switched TDMA
B	Space division multiplexing can be realized by switching the antenna interconnections in synchronism with the FDMA frame rate, this being known as satellite switched TDMA
C	a&b
D	None of above
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	69
Question	What are types of multiple access technique?
A	FDMA
B	TDMA
C	a & b
D	None of these
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	70
Question	Primary component of uplink section of satellite is
A	transformer
B	transistor
C	earth station transmitter
D	power station transmitter
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	71
Question	In satellite communication modulation is used
A	AM
B	FM
C	PWM
D	PAM
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	72
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 essentially requirement
D	None of the above
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	73
Question	For globle communication, the minimum number of satellites needed is
A	1
B	3
C	7
D	11
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	74
Question	The total noise of a satellite earth station receiving system consists of
A	Sky noise
B	Antenna and feeder noise
C	Parametric amplifier noise
D	All of the above
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	75
Question	A synchronous satellite orbits the earth once in
A	24 hours
B	12 hours
C	6 hours
D	1 hours
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	76
Question	Geostationary satellites are located at a height of
A	3600 km from earth’s surface
B	36000 km from earth’s surface
C	360,000 km from earth’s surface
D	3600,000 km from earth’s surface
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	77
Question	The velocity of a geostationary satellite is nearly
A	1255 km/hr
B	6757 km/hr
C	9422 km/hr
D	12644 km/hr
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	78
Question	Geostationary satellite follow
A	Circular path
B	Elliptical path
C	Inclined path
D	Cycloidal path
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	79
Question	Geostationary satellite are generally put in……..orbit and domestic satellite in …….orbit.
A	Polar, inclined orbit
B	Polar, equatorial
C	Equatorial, polar
D	Inclined , polar
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	80
Question	A satellite earth station has
A	Receiving facilities only
B	Transmitting only
C	A and B
D	A , B and attenuating
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	81
Question	A transponder is a satellite equipment which
A	receives a signal from Earth station and amplifies
B	changes the frequency of the received signal
C	retransmits the received signal
D	does all of the above-mentioned functions
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	82
Question	The quality of a space-link is measured in terms of the ……. ratio.
A	C/N
B	S/N
C	G/T
D	EIRP
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	83
Question	……. is an artificial body that is projected from earth to orbit either earth (or) another body of solar systems.
A	Satellite
B	moon
C	sun
D	none of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	84
Question	…… is defined as the use of orbiting satellites to receive, amplify and retransmit data to earth stations.
A	Optical communication
B	Digital communication
C	Analog communication
D	Satellite communication
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	85
Question	What are the limitations of FDMA-satellite access?
A	If the traffic in the downlink is much heavier than that in the uplink, then FDMA is relatively inefficient.
B	Compared with TDMA, FDMA has less flexibility in reassigning channels.
C	Carrier frequency assignments are hardware controlled
D	all of the above
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	86
Question	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
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	87
Question	A satellite link uses different frequencies for receiving and transmitting in order to ……..
A	avoid interference from terrestrial microwave links
B	avoid interference between its powerful transmitted signal and weak in coming signal
C	minimize free-space losses
D	maximize antenna gain
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	88
Question	The traffic-handling capacity of an Earth station on the uplink depends on
A	its EIRP
B	satellite antenna gain
C	noise associated with the satellite
D	all of the above
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	89
Question	For satellite transmission, analog signals may be converted into digital form with the help of …
A	modem
B	transponder
C	codec
D	compandor
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	90
Question	In satellite communication, highly directional antennas are used to
A	direct the spot beam to a particular region of space on Earth
B	strengthen the beam to overcome the cosmic noise
C	make corrections in change of polarization of the beam
D	select a particular channel in transmission and reception
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	91
Question	VSAT stands as_____.
A	Very small aperture terminal system
B	Vast small aperture terminal system
C	Virtual small aperture terminal system
D	None of these
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	92
Question	The total of 32 transponders requires the use of both right-hand circular polarization (RHCP) and left-hand circular polarization (LHCP) in order to permit_____, and guard bands are inserted between channels of a given polarization.
A	Frequency reuse
B	Channel
C	Transmit information
D	None of these
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	93
Question	The frequencies for direct broadcast satellites vary from region to region throughout the world, although these are generally in the_____.
A	Ku band
B	Ka band
C	C-band
D	None of these
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	94
Question	The earth segment of a satellite communications system consists of _____.
A	The earth segment of a satellite communications system consists of the transmit and receive earth stations.
B	With active attitude control, there is no overall stabilizing torque present to resist the disturbance torques.
C	Proper moment
D	None of these
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	95
Question	Active attitude control _____.
A	To ensure that directional antennas point in the proper directions.
B	With active attitude control, there is no overall stabilizing torque present to resist the disturbance torques.
C	Proper moment
D	None of these
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	96
Question	The INTELSAT VI satellite used _____.
A	The INTELSAT VI satellite used heaters to maintain propulsion thrusters and line temperatures.
B	With active attitude control, there is no overall stabilizing torque present to resist the disturbance torques.
C	Proper moment
D	None of these
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	97
Question	Geostationary 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	2
Unit	1

Id	98
Question	An offset focus receiving antenna has the advantage that the LNB/C is so mounted as to not block any of the incoming radio waves.
A	true
B	false
C	equal
D	none of these
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	99
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	2
Unit	2

Id	100
Question	A 20 meter antenna gives a certain up-link gain at 5 GHz. For getting the same gain at 25 GHz the antenna size required will be
A	100m
B	80m
C	20m
D	4m
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	101
Question	Primary source of power for satellite is
A	lead acid battery
B	nickel-cadmium battery
C	solar cells
D	regulated power supply
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	102
Question	The satellite in the earth station must be steerable even for a geosynchronous satellite.
A	True
B	False
C	equal
D	None of above
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	103
Question	Satellite ground station, In Rf tuning, what is the first local oscillator?
A	Quartz oscillator
B	Frequency synthesizer
C	Magnetic oscillator
D	Electric oscillators
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	104
Question	If the earth station downlink signal received is at f_s = 4.08 GHz, what first stage local-oscillator frequency f_{LO} is needed to achieve IF of 770 MHz?
A	3310 MHz
B	4080 MHz
C	1203 MHz
D	3250 MHz
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	105
Question	Which of the following amplifiers is used in the transmitter substation?
A	RF amplifiers
B	Buffer amplifiers
C	Klystron amplifier
D	Operational amplifiers
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	106
Question	Which part of the transmitter subsystem modulates the baseband signal?
A	Antenna
B	Up converter
C	Power amplifiers
D	Mixer
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	107
Question	In RF tuning, _____ provides the final up conversion to the microwave frequency?
A	Fixed-frequency local oscillator
B	RF frequency synthesizer
C	Quartz oscillator
D	Magnetic oscillator
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	108
Question	When individual up converters are used to modulate a channel, what is used to combine them into final signal?
A	Microwave combiner
B	Multiplexer
C	Mixer
D	Amplifier
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	109
Question	Which of the following is not a reason for redistributing TV signals through satellites rather than skywaves or spacewaves?
A	High frequency signal
B	Long distance communication
C	Economically feasible
D	Power requirements
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	110
Question	What type of satellite TV service uses compressed data transmission to beam signals directly to every home?
A	Direct broadcast satellite
B	Mobile satellite service
C	Broadcasting satellite service
D	Fixed satellite service
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	111
Question	Which frequency band is used for connecting the satellite system with the public switched telephone network?
A	L band
B	Ku band
C	C band
D	Ka band
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	112
Question	_____ 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
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	113
Question	Most mobile satellite array uses _____ in transforming 50 to 150 Ω impedance.
A	stub
B	balun
C	quarter-wavelength transformer
D	microstrip tapers.
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	113
Question	What is the delay time for satellite transmissions from earth transmitter to earth receiver?
A	0.5 s
B	1s
C	5 ms
D	0.25 s
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	114
Question	The key electronic component in a communications satellite is the
A	telemetry equipment
B	on-board computer
C	command and control system
D	transponder
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	115
Question	A satellite stay in orbit because the following two factors are balanced
A	Satellite weight and speed
B	Gravitational force and centrifugal force
C	Centripetal force and speed
D	Satellite weight and the pull of the moon and sun
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	116
Question	The satellite subsystem that monitors and controls the satellite is the
A	propulsion subsystem
B	power subsystem
C	communications subsystem
D	telemetry, tracking, and command subsystem
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	117
Question	What is the basic technique used to stabilize a satellite?
A	Gravity-forward motion balance
B	Spin
C	Thruster control
D	Solar panel orientation
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	118
Question	The jet thrusters are usually fired to
A	maintain altitude
B	put the satellite into the transfer orbit
C	inject the satellite in the geosynchronous orbit
D	bring the satellite back to earth.
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	119
Question	Which of the following is not usually a part of a transponder are defined by the
A	LNA
B	Mixer
C	Modulator
D	HPA
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	120
Question	How can multiple earth stations share a satellite on same frequencies?
A	Frequency reuse
B	Multiplexing
C	Mixing
D	Frequency hopping
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	121
Question	The physical location of a satellite is determined by its
A	distance from the earth
B	latitude and longitude
C	reference to the stars
D	position relative to the sun
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	122
Question	The receive GCE system in an earth station performs what function(s)?
A	Modulation and multiplexing
B	Up conversion
C	Demodulation and demultiplexing
D	Down conversion
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	123
Question	Essentially a satellite _____ is a radio repeater in the sky
A	transponder
B	comparator
C	duplexer
D	billboard
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	124
Question	The _____ angle measures the satellite position clockwise from the direction of true north.
A	azimuth
B	elevation
C	depression
D	critical
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	125
Question	A satellite position is measured by its _____ angle with respect to the horizon.
A	azimuth
B	depression
C	elevation
D	critical
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	126
Question	Which of the following is the most common application of satellite?
A	Surveillance
B	Military application
C	Communications
D	Newscasting
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	127
Question	A satellite remains in orbit because the centrifugal force caused by its rotation around the Earth is counterbalanced by Earth's ____.
A	Centripetal force
B	Inertia
C	Gravitational pull
D	Speed
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	128
Question	In satellite communications, the type of modulation used in voice and video signals is
A	AM
B	FM
C	SSB
D	QPSK
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	129
Question	Batteries are used to power all satellite subsystems
A	All the time
B	Only during emergencies
C	During eclipse periods
D	To give the solar arrays a rest
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	130
Question	A geostationary satellite
A	Is motionless in space (except for its gain)
B	Is not really stationary at all, but orbits the Earth within a 24-hr period
C	Appears stationary over the Earth’s magnetic pole
D	Is located at a height of 35,800 km to ensure global coverage
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	131
Question	The typical bandwidth of a satellite band is
A	36 MHz
B	40 MHz
C	70 MHz
D	500 MHz
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	132
Question	What is the approximate service life of communications satellites?
A	3 years only
B	5 to 20 years
C	20 to 60 years
D	100 years
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	133
Question	What is meant by satellite footprint?
A	Is the earth area that the satellite can receive from or transmit to
B	Is the function of both the satellite orbit and height, and the type of antenna the satellite uses.
C	The geographical representation of the satellite antenna’s radiation pattern.
D	All of the above
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	134
Question	How can satellite maintains its desired orbit consistently?
A	Using small on-board rocket trusters
B	Through using guidance system
C	By telemetry channel
D	All of these
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	135
Question	A satellite consists of any subsystem functions incorporated into a single system. What is the subsystem responsible for providing the primary dc power and the regulated, secondary supply voltages for the satellite circuits?
A	Communication channel subsystem
B	Telemetry subsystem
C	Power subsystem
D	Antennas
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	136
Question	How do communications satellites powered?
A	By a bank of batteries whose charge is maintained by an array of solar cells
B	Liquid fuel
C	Nuclear
D	AC power
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	137
Question	_____ is the total power consumption for the satellite operation?
A	About 10 W
B	About 150 W
C	About 2000 W
D	About 25000 W
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	138
Question	The azimuth angles and the angle of elevation is collectively known as ____.
A	Antennas look angles
B	Antennas see angles
C	Antennas keep angles
D	Antennas satellite angles
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	139
Question	The process of maneuvering a satellite within a preassigned window is called
A	Satellite keeping
B	Station controlling
C	Station keeping
D	Satellite controlling
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	140
Question	Most commercial satellite activity occurs in which band(s)?
A	L
B	C and Ku
C	X
D	S and P
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	141
Question	Repeaters inside communications satellites are known as
A	Trancievers
B	Transponders
C	Transducers
D	TWT
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	142
Question	Is a loss of power of a satellite downlink signal due to earth’s atmosphere.
A	Atmospheric loss
B	Path loss
C	Radiation loss
D	RFI
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	143
Question	The maximum height of an elliptical orbit is called the
A	Periee
B	Apex
C	Zenith
D	Apogee
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	144
Question	Which of the following refers to a delayed repeater satellite?
A	A satellite capable of receiving, amplifying, and retransmitting information to and from earth stations.
B	A bent-pipe or a reflector which bounces a signal from one place to another.
C	A satellite which receives transmissions from earth stations, stored them on magnetic tape, and rebroadcast them to ground stations farther along in its orbit.
D	All of these
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	145
Question	A satellite which simply reflects the signal without further amplification
A	Passive satellite
B	Active satellite
C	Geostationary satellite
D	Domestic satellite
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	146
Question	Satellite that provide services within a single country
A	Domsat
B	Comsat
C	Regional
D	Global
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	147
Question	Geostationary stationary satellites are located _____ with respect to the equator.
A	0˚ longitude
B	0˚ latitude
C	90˚ latitude
D	45˚ latitude
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	148
Question	The circuit that provides channelization in a transponder is the
A	Mixer
B	Local oscillator
C	Bandpass filter
D	HPA
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	149
Question	Power amplification in a transponder is usually provided by
A	klystron
B	TWT
C	Transistor
D	Magnetron
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	150
Question	A ____ circuit in the transponder performs the frequency conversion.
A	HPA
B	Mixer
C	Local oscillator
D	LPA
Marks	2
Unit	3