

- Q.4 In FM, the parameter of the carrier wave that is varied is:
- a) Amplitude b) Frequency
c) Phase d) Wavelength
- Q.5 The transmitter-receiver combination in the satellite is known as a ____.
- a) Relay b) Repeater
c) Transponder d) Duplexer
- Q.6 Why amplitude modulation is used for broadcasting?
- a) It is more immune to noise
b) It has more fidelity
c) It avoids receiver complexity
d) It has better selectivity and sensitivity

SECTION-B

Note: Objective/ Completion type questions. All questions are compulsory. (6x1=6)

- Q.7 Write the full form of FM.
- Q.8 What happens to the beam-width of antenna if the frequency of operation is increased?
- Q.9 S/N ratio means _____.
- Q.10 AGC stands for _____.
- Q.11 Modulation is used to allow the use of practical antennas. (True/False)
- Q.12 VSAT stands for _____.

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SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any eight questions out of ten questions. (8x4=32)

- Q.13 Define passive and active satellites.
- Q.14 Write characteristics of a radio receiver.
- Q.15 Write working of half wave dipole.
- Q.16 Define virtual height and critical frequency.
- Q.17 Explain delayed AGC.
- Q.18 Explain polarization of FM waves.
- Q.19 Draw & explain basic block diagram of communication system.
- Q.20 Write short on VSAT.
- Q.21 Explain Yagi antenna.
- Q.22 Explain ionosphere and its layers.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x8=16)

- Q.23 Draw and explain block diagrams of satellite communication link.
- Q.24 Draw and explain block diagram of Armstrong FM transmitter.
- Q.25 Write short note on :
- a) Dish antenna
b) Space wave propagation

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