- 1. What are the two types of angle modulation?
- a) Amplitude Modulation (AM)
- b) Frequency Modulation (FM)
- c) Pulse Modulation (PM)
- d) Phase Modulation (PM)

Explanation: Angle modulation refers to the modulation techniques that vary either the phase or frequency of a carrier wave to encode information. In this context, both frequency modulation (FM) and phase modulation (PM) are forms of angle modulation.

- 2. Which type of FM has a wider transmission bandwidth?
- a) Narrowband FM
- b) Wideband FM
- c) Phase Modulation
- d) Amplitude Modulation

Explanation: Wideband FM has a wider transmission bandwidth compared to narrowband FM. This is because wideband FM modulates the carrier frequency over a broader range, allowing for the transmission of a larger amount of information.

- 3. What is the primary method of generating FM?
- a) Direct modulation
- b) Indirect modulation
- c) Phase modulation
- d) Pulse modulation

Explanation: The primary method of generating FM is direct modulation, where the frequency

of the carrier wave is directly varied in accordance with the modulating signal.

4. Which type of detector is commonly used for demodulating FM signals and is based on phase comparison?

- a) Balanced detector
- b) Phase shift detector
- c) PLL detector
- d) Discriminator detector

Explanation: PLL (Phase-Locked Loop) detector is commonly used for demodulating FM signals. It operates based on comparing the phase of the incoming FM signal with a voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO), adjusting the VCO frequency to match the phase of the input signal.

- 5. What is the purpose of pre-emphasis in FM transmission?
- a) To increase the amplitude of the modulating signal
- b) To decrease noise interference during transmission
- c) To boost low-frequency components of the modulating signal
- d) To improve receiver sensitivity

Explanation: Pre-emphasis in FM transmission is used to boost the amplitudes of higher frequency components of the modulating signal before modulation. This helps in reducing the effect of noise interference during transmission, particularly at higher frequencies.

6. Which component of an FM receiver is responsible for maintaining a constant output signal level despite variations in input signal strength?a) AGC (Automatic Gain Control)

- b) AVC (Automatic Volume Control)
- c) AFC (Automatic Frequency Control)
- d) Discriminator

Explanation: AGC (Automatic Gain Control) in an FM receiver is responsible for maintaining a constant output signal level despite variations in input signal strength. It adjusts the gain of the receiver's amplifier stages to keep the output level consistent.

- 7. What does AFC in an FM receiver stand for?
- a) Automatic Frequency Compensation
- b) Automatic Frequency Control
- c) Automatic Filtering Control
- d) Automatic Feedback Control

Explanation: AFC stands for Automatic Frequency Control in an FM receiver. It is responsible for keeping the receiver tuned to the carrier frequency of the incoming signal, compensating for any frequency drift that may occur.

8. Which block in an FM receiver is responsible for converting the frequency variations into amplitude variations?

- a) Mixer
- b) Demodulator
- c) Discriminator
- d) Amplifier

Explanation: The discriminator block in an FM receiver is responsible for converting the frequency variations of the incoming signal into amplitude variations, which can then be

demodulated to retrieve the original modulating signal.

- 9. What is the primary function of AVC (Automatic Volume Control) in an FM receiver?
- a) To adjust the frequency response of the receiver
- b) To control the output volume level
- c) To synchronize the receiver with the transmitter frequency
- d) To minimize distortion in the demodulated signal

Explanation: The primary function of AVC (Automatic Volume Control) in an FM receiver is to control the output volume level, ensuring that the audio output remains consistent even when the input signal strength varies.

10. Which type of FM modulation has a transmission bandwidth typically less than 15 kHz?

- a) Narrowband FM
- b) Wideband FM
- c) Phase Modulation
- d) Amplitude Modulation

Explanation: Narrowband FM has a transmission bandwidth typically less than 15 kHz. It is commonly used in applications where spectral efficiency is crucial, such as in two-way radio communication systems.

Related posts:

- 1. Frequency domain representation of signal mcqs
- 2. Modulation Techniques mcqs
- 3. Understanding AM and FM Transmission Noise and Receiver Characteristics
- 4. Web Development Essentials MCQs

- 5. HTML MCQs
- 6. Style sheets MCQs
- 7. XML MCQs
- 8. PHP and MySQL MCQs
- 9. Basics of programming MCQs
- 10. Decision control structure MCQs
- 11. Array MCQS
- 12. C Programming Essentials Structures, Preprocessor, and Unions MCQs
- 13. Basic concepts of OOP MCQS
- 14. Unix/Linux MCQs
- 15. The Shell Basic Commands, Shell Programming MCQs
- 16. File System MCQs
- 17. Process Control MCQS
- 18. System Security MCQs.
- 19. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol MCQs
- 20. Introduction to Energy Science MCQs
- 21. Ecosystems mcqs
- 22. Biodiversity and its conservation MCQs
- 23. Environmental Pollution mcqs
- 24. Social Issues and the Environment mcqs
- 25. Signals and Systems MCQs
- 26. Linear Time- Invariant Systems mcqs
- 27. z-Transform mcqs
- 28. Fourier analysis of discrete time signals mcqs
- 29. State-Space Analysis, Sampling Theorem, and Signal Reconstruction mcqs
- 30. Control System MCQs: Basics, Feedback, and Analysis
- 31. Control System Analysis MCQs

- 32. Frequency Domain Analysis MCQs
- 33. System Design and Compensation Techniques MCQs
- 34. State Space & Control Systems MCQs
- 35. Feedback Amplifiers and Oscillators MCQs
- 36. Introduction to ICs and Op-Amps MCQs
- 37. Op-Amp Characteristics MCQs
- 38. OP-AMP applications MCQs
- 39. Electronic Circuits with 555 Timer MCQs
- 40. Voltage Regulator MCQs
- 41. Discrete-Time Signals and Systems MCqs
- 42. The z-Transformmcqs
- 43. Frequency Analysis of Discrete Time Signals mcqs
- 44. Efficient Computation of the DFT mcqs
- 45. Digital filters Design Techniques Mcqs
- 46. Radiation mcqs
- 47. Antenna Fundamentals mcqs
- 48. Types of antennas mcqs
- 49. Aperture and slot mcqs
- 50. Propagation of radio waves mcqs
- 51. Data Communication mcqs
- 52. OSI model mcqs
- 53. ERROR CONTROL AND DATA LINK PROTOCOLS mcqs
- 54. NETWORKS mcqs
- 55. NETWORKING DEVICES AND TCP / IP PROTOCOL SUITE mcqs
- 56. CMOS VLSI Circuit Design MCQs
- 57. Specification of sequential systems mcqs
- 58. Satellite Systems and Orbital Mechanics MCQs

- 59. Satellite Communication & Polarization MCQs
- 60. Satellite and Earth Segment MCQs
- 61. Satellite Communication MCQs
- 62. Satellite Services MCQs
- 63. 8051 Interfacing & Serial Communication MCQs
- 64. MCU Overview 8096 and PIC mcqs
- 65. Introduction to Embedded Systems mcqs
- 66. Embedded System Architecture mcqs
- 67. Input Output and Peripheral Devices mcqs
- 68. PHYSIOLOGY AND TRANSDUCERS mcqs
- 69. ELECTRO PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASUREMENTS mcqs
- 70. NON-ELECTRICAL PARAMETER MEASUREMENTS mcqs
- 71. MEDICAL IMAGING MCQS
- 72. ASSISTING AND THERAPEUTIC EQUIPMENTS MCQS
- 73. Power Semiconductor Switches MCQS
- 74. Rectifiers and Thyristors MCQs
- 75. Inverters & Cycloconverters Inverters MCQs
- 76. AC Voltage Controllers MCQs
- 77. DC DC Converters MCQS
- 78. Practical Consideration and Technology in VLSI Design MCQs
- 79. Device Modeling MCQs
- 80. Circuit Simulation MCQs
- 81. Structured Digital Circuits and Systems MCQs
- 82. CMOS Processing Technology MCQs
- 83. Microwave Engineering MCQs
- 84. Microwave Semiconductor Devices MCQs
- 85. RF Network Analysis & Measurement MCQs

- 86. Microwave Components and Circuits MCQs
- 87. RF & Microwave Circuit Design MCQs
- 88. Information Theory MCQs
- 89. Coding theorem MCQs
- 90. Information Channels MCQs
- 91. Error Control Coding MCQs
- 92. BCH and Convolutional Codes MCQs
- 93. Nanoscale Semiconductor Physics MCQs
- 94. Introduction to lithography MCQs
- 95. Tunnel Junctions and Tunneling Phenomena MCQs
- 96. Nanoelectronics MCQs
- 97. Scaling of physical systems MCQs
- 98. Cellular Mobile Systems MCQs
- 99. Wireless Communication Essentials MCQs
- 100. Cochannel interference reduction MCQs
- 101. Types of Noncochannel interference MCQS
- 102. Cellular Network Management MCQs
- 103. Digital Cellular Systems MCQs
- 104. IoT Essentials MCQs
- 105. IoT Technologies MCQs
- 106. Design Principles for Web Connectivity MCQs
- 107. IoT Technologies MCQS
- 108. IOT Design methodology MCQs
- 109. Probability and Random Variable MCQs
- 110. Probability Distributions and Expectations MCQs
- 111. Multiple Random Variables MCQS
- 112. Stochastic Processes MCQs

- 113. Optical Fiber Basics MCQs
- 114. Signal degradation in Optical Fibre MCQs
- 115. Optical sources and detectors MCQs
- 116. Optical Communication MCQs
- 117. Optical networks and amplifiers MCQS
- 118. 5G Wireless Communications MCQ
- 119. 5G Wireless Propagation Channels MCQS
- 120. 5G Transmission and Design Techniques MCQS
- 121. D2D and M2M Communications MCQS
- 122. Millimeter-Wave Communications MCQs
- 123. Review of Cellular Networks MCQS
- 124. LTE systems MCQS
- 125. Wireless Sensor Networks MCQS
- 126. Wireless routing Protocols MCQS
- 127. Internet of things (IoT) and GPS systems MCQS
- 128. Digital Image Processing MCQs
- 129. Transforms and Their Properties MCQs
- 130. Image Enhancement Techniques MCQs
- 131. Image Restoration MCQs
- 132. Compression & Image Watermarking MCQs
- 133. Speech Processing Fundamentals MCQs
- 134. Speech Distortion Analysis MCQs
- 135. HMMs in Speech Modeling MCQs
- 136. Large Vocabulary Continuous Speech RecognitioN MCQS
- 137. Text-to-Speech Synthesis MCQS
- 138. Theory of Measurement MCQs
- 139. Cathode Ray Tubes, Oscilloscopes, and Bridge Circuits MCQs

- 140. Transducer MCQs
- 141. Signal and Function Generators, Displays MCQS
- 142. Digital and Analog Conversion MCQs
- 143. Number Systems MCQS
- 144. Combinational logic circuits MCQS
- 145. Sequential Logic Design MCQs
- 146. Registers and Counters MCQS
- 147. Logic Families and Semiconductor Memories MCQS
- 148. Semiconductor MCQs
- 149. Diode Circuits & Power Supply MCQs
- 150. Fundamentals of BJT MCQS
- 151. Small Signal analysis MCQs
- 152. Electronic Devices MCQs
- 153. Introduction to circuit theory MCQS
- 154. Network Graph theory MCQs
- 155. Network Theorems MCQS
- 156. Electrical Circuit Analysis and Laplace Transform MCQs
- 157. Two port parameters MCQS
- 158. Evolution of Microprocessors: From 8086 to Pentium MCQs
- 159. 8086 Microprocessor MCQs
- 160. Interfacing Chips in Microprocessor Systems MCQS
- 161. Peripheral Devices in Computer Systems MCQS
- 162. 8051 Microcontrollers & Embedded Systems MCQs
- 163. Sampling, Modulation, and Multiplexing MCQs
- 164. Digital Communication Techniques MCQs
- 165. Digital Modulation Techniques MCQs
- 166. Modulation Techniques and Signal Processing MCQs

- 167. Information Theory and Communication MCqs
- 168. Two-Port Networks and Matching Techniques MCQs
- 169. Passive LC Filters MCQs
- 170. Transmission Line Fundamentals MCQs
- 171. RF Transmission Lines and Matching Techniques: MCQs
- 172. Environmental Pollution mcq
- 173. Data Structure MCQ
- 174. Analog/Digital Conversion, Logic Gates, Multivibrators, and IC 555 MCQ
- 175. Numerical Methods MCQ
- 176. The Software Product and Software Process MCQ
- 177. Memory Organization MCQ
- 178. Software Development and Architecture MCQ
- 179. Rough Set Theory MCQ
- 180. Study of traditional routing and transport MCQ
- 181. Mathematical Background for Cryptography MCQ
- 182. Supervised Learning MCQ
- 183. Neural Network MCQs
- 184. Transport Layer MCQ
- 185. 3-D Transformations MCQs
- 186. INTRODUCTION Knowledge Management MCQs
- 187. Rural Management MCQs
- 188. MCQs on IoT Protocols
- 189. Utility Computing, Elastic Computing, Ajax MCQs
- 190. Distributed Memory parallel programming with MPI MCQs
- 191. Region Analysis MCQs
- 192. IoT Networking & Technologies MCQs
- 193. Finite Automata MCQs

- 194. Control Techniques MCQs
- 195. Pattern Recognition MCQs
- 196. Electronic Evidence MCQs
- 197. Tacheometry MCQS
- 198. Simple Stress and Strains MCQs
- 199. Laminar Flow MCQs
- 200. Construction equipments MCQs