1. Which type of interference occurs when signals from adjacent frequency channels interfere with each other?

a) Near-end-far-end interference
b) Cross-talk
c) Adjacent channel interference
d) UHF TV interference

Answer: c) Adjacent channel interference
Explanation: Adjacent channel interference happens when signals from neighboring frequency channels interfere with each other, causing degradation in signal quality.

2. What type of interference affects mobile units located close to the transmitting source?

a) Near-end-far-end interference
b) Cross-talk
c) Near-end mobile units interference
d) Long distance interference

Answer: c) Near-end mobile units interference
Explanation: Near-end mobile units interference occurs when mobile units are located close to the transmitting source, leading to signal degradation due to proximity.

3. Which interference type involves signals traveling different distances reaching the receiver at different times, causing distortion?

a) Near-end-far-end interference
b) Cross-talk

c) Long distance interference
d) Beam tilting

Answer: a) Near-end-far-end interference
Explanation: Near-end-far-end interference occurs when signals traveling different distances reach the receiver at different times, causing distortion or signal degradation.

4. What type of interference occurs when signals bleed over into neighboring communication channels?

a) Near-end-far-end interference
b) Cross-talk
c) Adjacent channel interference
d) UHF TV interference

Answer: b) Cross-talk
Explanation: Cross-talk refers to the unwanted transfer of signals between communication channels, often resulting in interference.

5. How can interference be reduced by decreasing the power of the transmitting source?

a) Increase antenna height
b) Decrease antenna height
c) Decrease power
d) Increase beam tilting

Answer: c) Decrease power
Explanation: By decreasing the power of the transmitting source, the likelihood of

interference with neighboring channels can be reduced.

6. Which method aims to mitigate interference by adjusting the direction of the antenna’s beam?

a) Power decrease
b) Antenna height decrease
c) Beam tilting
d) Component adjustment

Answer: c) Beam tilting
Explanation: Beam tilting involves adjusting the direction of the antenna’s beam to focus signal strength in specific areas, potentially reducing interference.

7. Interference between systems utilizing similar frequency bands is known as:

a) Near-end-far-end interference
b) Cross-talk
c) Inter-system interference
d) UHF TV interference

Answer: c) Inter-system interference
Explanation: Inter-system interference occurs when multiple systems utilizing similar frequency bands interfere with each other.

8. What type of interference is commonly experienced by UHF television signals due to nearby electrical equipment?

a) Near-end-far-end interference
b) Cross-talk
c) UHF TV interference
d) Long distance interference

Answer: c) UHF TV interference
Explanation: UHF TV interference is often caused by nearby electrical equipment, resulting in degraded television signal quality.

9. Which interference type is primarily influenced by the geographical distance between the transmitter and receiver?

a) Near-end-far-end interference
b) Long distance interference
c) Cross-talk
d) Inter-system interference

Answer: b) Long distance interference
Explanation: Long distance interference occurs due to the geographical distance between the transmitter and receiver, leading to signal attenuation and degradation.

10. How can interference between cell site components be mitigated?

a) Increasing antenna height
b) Decreasing antenna height
c) Adjusting beam tilting
d) Proper isolation and shielding

Answer: d) Proper isolation and shielding

Explanation: Interference between cell site components can be mitigated by implementing proper isolation and shielding techniques to minimize signal leakage and cross-interference.