

Code No: 58025

Set No. 1

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

IV B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April-2014

SATELITE COMMUNICATIONS

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I. Choose the correct alternative:

1. The round trip propagation delay between two earth stations through a geosynchronous satellite is between []
A) 50 to 100ms B) 154 to 253ms C) 306 to 456ms D) 500 to 600ms
2. In a communication satellite, the telephone channels are assembled in []
A) AM B) FM C) TDM D) FDM
3. Geostationary satellites are generally put in _____ orbit and domestic satellites in _____ orbit []
A) polar, inclined B) polar, equatorial C) equatorial, polar D) inclined, polar
4. Geostationary satellites are located at a height of []
A) 3600km from earth's surface B) 36000km from earth's surface
C) 360000km from earth's surface D) 3600000km from earth's surface
5. The GPS receivers convert signals received from space vehicles into []
A) position, velocity and time estimates B) amplitude and phase estimates
C) digital data D) high frequency signals
6. The velocity of Geostationary satellite is nearly []
A) 1255 km/hr B) 6757 km/hr C) 9422 km/hr D) 12644 km/hr
7. TDMA stands for []
A) Target Domain Modulation Antenna B) Time division Multiple Access
C) Transistorized Detector Muting Antenna D) Transit Delay Manipulation Aerial
8. DAMA stands for []
A) Data Accessibility Master Aerial B) Digital Attenuators Microwave Antenna
C) Dual Accessibility Mode Antenna D) Demand Assignment Multiple Access
9. The number of segments applicable with Navstar []
A) 4 B) 3 C) 2 D) 1
10. The major drawback of FDMA is the []
A) higher power dissipation and drive current B) high delay and noisy
C) limited bandwidth and adjacent channel interference D) high complexity

Cont.....2

II Fill in the Blanks:

11. The precise positioning service code has a 1.023 MHz chip rate, a period of 1 ms, and is used primarily to acquire the _____
12. SPADE is an acronym for _____
13. If the digital address is used to continually change the frequency of the carrier, the system is referred to as _____
14. _____ cannot be demodulated accurately if the receiver does not possess a desreading circuit that matches the code word generator in the transmitter.
15. FDMA is a method of multiple accessing where a given RF bandwidth is divided into smaller frequency bands called _____
16. In _____, the effects of Doppler shift is negligible
17. A navigation frame is transmitted once every _____ seconds.
18. The geographical representation of a satellite antenna's radiation pattern is called _____
19. _____ is a highly accurate military positioning, velocity, and timing service.
20. LOARAN radio navigation means _____

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Set No. 2

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

IV B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April-2014

SATELITE COMMUNICATIONS

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I. Choose the correct alternative:

1. Geostationary satellites are located at a height of []
A) 3600km from earth's surface B) 36000km from earth's surface
C) 360000km from earth's surface D) 3600000km from earth's surface
2. The GPS receivers convert signals received from space vehicles into []
A) position, velocity and time estimates B) amplitude and phase estimates
C) digital data D) high frequency signals
3. The velocity of Geostationary satellite is nearly []
A) 1255 km/hr B) 6757 km/hr C) 9422 km/hr D) 12644 km/hr
4. TDMA stands for []
A) Target Domain Modulation Antenna B) Time division Multiple Access
C) Transistorized Detector Muting Antenna D) Transit Delay Manipulation Aerial
5. DAMA stands for []
A) Data Accessibility Master Aerial B) Digital Attenuators Microwave Antenna
C) Dual Accessibility Mode Antenna D) Demand Assignment Multiple Access
6. The number of segments applicable with Navstar []
A) 4 B) 3 C) 2 D) 1
7. The major drawback of FDMA is the []
A) higher power dissipation and drive current B) high delay and noisy
C) limited bandwidth and adjacent channel interference D) high complexity
8. The round trip propagation delay between two earth stations through a geosynchronous satellite is between []
A) 50 to 100ms B) 154 to 253ms C) 306 to 456ms D) 500 to 600ms
9. In a communication satellite, the telephone channels are assembled in []
A) AM B) FM C) TDM D) FDM
10. Geostationary satellites are generally put in _____ orbit and domestic satellites in _____ orbit []
A) polar, inclined B) polar, equatorial C) equatorial, polar D) inclined, polar

Cont.....2

II Fill in the Blanks:

11. _____ cannot be demodulated accurately if the receiver does not possess a desreading circuit that matches the code word generator in the transmitter.
12. FDMA is a method of multiple accessing where a given RF bandwidth is divided into smaller frequency bands called _____
13. In _____, the effects of Doppler shift is negligible
14. A navigation frame is transmitted once every _____ seconds.
15. The geographical representation of a satellite antenna's radiation pattern is called _____
16. _____ is a highly accurate military positioning, velocity, and timing service.
17. LOARAN radio navigation means _____
18. The precise positioning service code has a 1.023 MHz chip rate, a period of 1 ms, and is used primarily to acquire the _____
19. SPADE is an acronym for _____
20. If the digital address is used to continually change the frequency of the carrier, the system is referred to as _____

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Code No: 58025

Set No. 3

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

IV B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April-2014

SATELITE COMMUNICATIONS

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I. Choose the correct alternative:

1. The velocity of Geostationary satellite is nearly []
A) 1255 km/hr B) 6757 km/hr C) 9422 km/hr D) 12644 km/hr
2. TDMA stands for []
A) Target Domain Modulation Antenna B) Time division Multiple Access
C) Transistorized Detector Muting Antenna D) Transit Delay Manipulation Aerial
3. DAMA stands for []
A) Data Accessibility Master Aerial B) Digital Attenuators Microwave Antenna
C) Dual Accessibility Mode Antenna D) Demand Assignment Multiple Access
4. The number of segments applicable with Navstar []
A) 4 B) 3 C) 2 D) 1
5. The major drawback of FDMA is the []
A) higher power dissipation and drive current B) high delay and noisy
C) limited bandwidth and adjacent channel interference D) high complexity
6. The round trip propagation delay between two earth stations through a geosynchronous satellite is between []
A) 50 to 100ms B) 154 to 253ms C) 306 to 456ms D) 500 to 600ms
7. In a communication satellite, the telephone channels are assembled in []
A) AM B) FM C) TDM D) FDM
8. Geostationary satellites are generally put in _____ orbit and domestic satellites in _____ orbit []
A) polar, inclined B) polar, equatorial C) equatorial, polar D) inclined, polar
9. Geostationary satellites are located at a height of []
A) 3600km from earth's surface B) 36000km from earth's surface
C) 360000km from earth's surface D) 3600000km from earth's surface
10. The GPS receivers convert signals received from space vehicles into []
A) position, velocity and time estimates B) amplitude and phase estimates
C) digital data D) high frequency signals

Cont.....2

II Fill in the Blanks:

11. In _____, the effects of Doppler shift is negligible
12. A navigation frame is transmitted once every _____ seconds.
13. The geographical representation of a satellite antenna's radiation pattern is called _____
14. _____ is a highly accurate military positioning, velocity, and timing service.
15. LOARAN radio navigation means _____
16. The precise positioning service code has a 1.023 MHz chip rate, a period of 1 ms, and is used primarily to acquire the _____
17. SPADE is an acronym for _____
18. If the digital address is used to continually change the frequency of the carrier, the system is referred to as _____
19. _____ cannot be demodulated accurately if the receiver does not possess a despreading circuit that matches the code word generator in the transmitter.
20. FDMA is a method of multiple accessing where a given RF bandwidth is divided into smaller frequency bands called _____

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Set No. 4

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Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I. Choose the correct alternative:

1. DAMA stands for []
A) Data Accessibility Master Aerial B) Digital Attenuators Microwave Antenna
C) Dual Accessibility Mode Antenna D) Demand Assignment Multiple Access
2. The number of segments applicable with Navstar []
A) 4 B) 3 C) 2 D) 1
3. The major drawback of FDMA is the []
A) higher power dissipation and drive current B) high delay and noisy
C) limited bandwidth and adjacent channel interference D) high complexity
4. The round trip propagation delay between two earth stations through a geosynchronous satellite is between []
A) 50 to 100ms B) 154 to 253ms C) 306 to 456ms D) 500 to 600ms
5. In a communication satellite, the telephone channels are assembled in []
A) AM B) FM C) TDM D) FDM
6. Geostationary satellites are generally put in _____ orbit and domestic satellites in _____ orbit []
A) polar, inclined B) polar, equatorial C) equatorial, polar D) inclined, polar
7. Geostationary satellites are located at a height of []
A) 3600km from earth's surface B) 36000km from earth's surface
C) 360000km from earth's surface D) 3600000km from earth's surface
8. The GPS receivers convert signals received from space vehicles into []
A) position, velocity and time estimates B) amplitude and phase estimates
C) digital data D) high frequency signals
9. The velocity of Geostationary satellite is nearly []
A) 1255 km/hr B) 6757 km/hr C) 9422 km/hr D) 12644 km/hr
10. TDMA stands for []
A) Target Domain Modulation Antenna B) Time division Multiple Access
C) Transistorized Detector Muting Antenna D) Transit Delay Manipulation Aerial

Cont.....2

II Fill in the Blanks:

11. The geographical representation of a satellite antenna's radiation pattern is called _____
12. _____ is a highly accurate military positioning, velocity, and timing service.
13. LOARAN radio navigation means _____
14. The precise positioning service code has a 1.023 MHz chip rate, a period of 1 ms, and is used primarily to acquire the _____
15. SPADE is an acronym for _____
16. If the digital address is used to continually change the frequency of the carrier, the system is referred to as _____
17. _____ cannot be demodulated accurately if the receiver does not possess a despreading circuit that matches the code word generator in the transmitter.
18. FDMA is a method of multiple accessing where a given RF bandwidth is divided into smaller frequency bands called _____
19. In _____, the effects of Doppler shift is negligible
20. A navigation frame is transmitted once every _____ seconds.

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