MEDICAL ELECTRONICS ASSIGNMENT 10 - ANSWER KEY

| 1. | What circuit provides the initial selectivity in a receiver? | 1 /1 pt |
|----|---|-------------------------|
| | Amplifier | Auto-graded |
| | Attenuator | |
| | Multiplexer | |
| | ● LC tuned circuits ✓ | |
| 2. | The ability to pick up weak signals by a receiver is called | 1 / 1 pt Auto-graded |
| | Gain | |
| | Amplification | |
| | Selectivity | |
| | Sensitivity | |
| 3. | What type of receivers converts all incoming frequency into a lower frequency for better selectivity and sensitivity? | 1 / 1 pt Auto-graded |
| | Analogous receivers | |
| | Superheterodyne receivers | |
| | Digital receiver | |
| | Crystal receiver | |

| 4. What is | s the output of a mixer circuit? | 1 /1 pt |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|
| Sum | of frequencies | Auto-graded |
| Differ | ence of frequencies | |
| Sum | and difference of frequencies | |
| Multi | plication of frequencies | |
| | s connected between the antenna and the mixer d oscillator radiation? | 1 / 1 pt Auto-graded |
| LNA | ✓ | |
| Atten | uator | |
| Duple | exer | |
| Powe | r amplifier | |
| | ype of oscillators are used to input a wide range uencies to the IF amplifier? | 1 /1 pt Auto-graded |
| LC os | cillators | |
| Cryst | al oscillators | |
| Varial | ole frequency oscillators | |
| Diode | e oscillators | |
| 7. Standa | rd intermediate frequency used for AM receiver is | 1 /1 pt |
| 455 N | ИНz | Auto-graded |
| 455 K | Hz ✓ | |
| 455 H | łz | |
| None | of the above | |

| | Time division multiplexing: Digital signal:: Frequency division multiplexing:? | 1 / 1 pt <i>Auto-graded</i> |
|------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Pulse code modulated signal | |
| | Continuous wave signals | |
| | Analog signal | |
| | Pulse position modulated signal | |
| 9. ' | What type of multiplexing is widely used in cellphones? | 1 /1 pt Auto-graded |
| | Time division multiplexing | nate gradea |
| | Frequency division multiplexing | |
| | Code division multiplexing | |
| | Spatial multiplexing | |
| | | |
| 10 | For frequency division multiplexing who defines the channel bandwidth? | 1 /1 pt Auto-graded |
| | ● FCC ✓ | |
| | ARNIC | |
| | FAA | |
| | CCA | |
| 11 | . The transmission of multiple signals in a common frequency without interference is called | 1 /1 pt Auto-graded |
| | Time division multiplexing | |
| | Frequency division multiplexing | |
| | Code division multiplexing | |
| | Spatial multiplexing | |

| 12. What is the individual carrier frequency of each signa called? | l 1 / 1 pt Auto-graded |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Subcarrier | / |
| Frequency carrier | |
| Modulated carrier | |
| Coded carrier | |
| 13. Which of the following device is used to demultiplex received signal? All pass filters | the 1 / 1 pt Auto-graded |
| | _ |
| Bandpass filters | |
| Bandstop filters | |
| Differential filters | |
| 14. The system which uses FM for the subcarriers is called | d 1 / 1 pt Auto-graded |
| FM II system | |
| ● FM/FM system | |
| FM/AM system | |
| 2 stage FM system | |
| 15. The process of recovering information signal from the received carrier is known as | e 1 / 1 pt Auto-graded |
| Detection | / |
| Modulation | |
| Demultiplexing | |
| Sampling | |

| 16. Analog signal may be converted into digital signal by | y 1 / 1 pt Auto-graded |
|---|-------------------------|
| Sampling | ✓ Auto-graded |
| Amplitude modulation | |
| Filtering | |
| Mixing | |
| 17. Aliasing refers to | 1 /1 pt |
| Sampling of signals less than at Nyquist rate | Auto-graded |
| Sampling of signals greater than at Nyquist rate | |
| Sampling of signals at Nyquist rate | ✓ |
| None of the above | |
| 18. The function of multiplexing is | 1 /1 pt |
| To reduce the bandwidth of the signal to be transmitted | Auto-graded |
| To combine multiple data streams over a single data channel | ✓ |
| To allow multiple data streams over multiple channels in a prescribed format | |
| To match the frequencies of the signal at the transmitter as well as the receiver | |
| 19. The downlink frequency is lower than the uplink frequency. | 1 / 1 pt Auto-graded |
| True | ✓ |
| False | |

| 20. | To use a satellite for communication relay or repeater purposes what type of orbit will be the best? | 1 / 1 pt <i>Auto-graded</i> |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|
| | Circular orbit | |
| | Elliptical orbit | |
| | Geosynchronous orbit | |
| | Triangular orbit | |
| 21. | Which of the following devices assist in using the same antenna for transmission and receiving? | 1 /1 pt Auto-graded |
| | Monoplexer | |
| | Multiplexer | |
| | Duplexer | |
| | Switch | |
| 22. | What is the device that converts the balanced line to an unbalanced line called? | 1 /1 pt Auto-graded |
| | Unbalancer | |
| | Balancer | |
| | Balun | |
| | Equalizer | |
| 23. | Coaxial cables are lines? | 1 /1 pt |
| | Balanced | Auto-graded |
| | Unbalanced | |
| | LAN | |
| | Parallel wire | |

| 24. | What is it called when the noise is present in the transmission line but gets canceled at the receiver? | | 1 /1 pt Auto-graded |
|-----|---|----------|-------------------------|
| | Cancellation mode | | |
| | Common mode cancellation | | |
| | Common mode rejection | ~ | |
| | Rectification | | |
| 25. | The satellite that is used as a relay to extend communication distance is called as | | 1 / 1 pt Auto-graded |
| | Relay satellites | | |
| | Communication satellites | ✓ | |
| | Repeater satellites | | |
| | Geosynchronous satellites | | |