

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.	is the number of a. Amplitude b. Frequency	of cycles	s per second of	c.	form. Wavelength Wavecycle	
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	2-2	
2.	signals are unin a. Analog b. Digital	nterrupt	ed electrical si	с.	at vary with time and amplitude. Discrete Wireless	
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	2-2	
3.	The rate at which dat a. wavelength b. modulation	ta is mo	wed across a c	с.	cation channel is called the frequency transmission speed	
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	2-4	
4.	A(n) is a nonlin a. SAW b. filter	near dev	vice used for fr	с.	conversion. mixer amplifier	
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	2-5	
5.	A(n) is an elect signal to be transmitt a. amplifier b. mixer		evice that can	c.	for increasing the voltage, current, or power of the repeater filter	
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	2-5	
6.	. In transmission, data transmission is unidirectional; in other words, data is transferred in one					
	direction only. a. half-duplex b. duplex				simplex mono	
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	2-6	
7.	involves movir a. Modulation b. Amplification	ng the si	gnal from one	с.	cy to another. Sampling Switching	
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	2-7	
8.	wide spectrum of frequency for a short distance.					
	a. Spread Spectrumb. Ultra WideBand)	с. d.	Bluetooth Infrared	
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	2-8	

9. _____ is the process of changing the carrier signal in such a way that allows it to be used for transmitting information.

a. Samplingb. Amplification			Modulation Switching
ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF:	2-8

10. _____ is a form of wireless communication in which the frequency of the transmitted signal is deliberately varied; it uses a narrow signal, which it spreads over broad areas.

- a. Ultra NarrowBand (UNB)
- c. Ultra WideBand (UWB)

b. Spread spectrum

d. Frequency Switching

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 2-14