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## Radio Receivers MCQ Test

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Below is the **Radio Receivers MCQ test** that checks your basic knowledge of **Radio Receivers**. This **Radio Receivers MCQ Test** contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions. You have to select the right answer to the question. Finally, you can also take the Online Quiz from the Take **Radio Receivers Quiz** Button.

#### Q1. The first radio receivers invented by

- A. Marconi
- B. Oliver Lodge
- C. Alexander Popov
- **D. All of the above**

#### Q2. We should use ..... to prevent overloading of the IF amplifier in a receiver.

- A. Squelch
- B. Variable selectivity
- **C. Variable sensitivity**
- D. Double conversion

#### Q3. Which of the following circuits can not demodulate SSB?

- A. Product modulator
- B. Balance modulator
- **C. Phase discriminator**
- D. None of the above

#### Q4. .... is not a useful quantity for comparing the noise performance of receivers.

- A. Noise figure
- **B. Noise temperature**

- **C. Input noise voltage**
- D. Equivalent noise resistance

**Q5. Why A notch filter is sometimes used in communication receivers?**

- A. Spread the bandwidth
- B. Made selectivity more precise
- **C. Reduce receiver gain at some specific frequency**
- D. Increase receiver gain at some specific frequency

**Q6. For which purpose EM 84 tube is used in radio receivers?**

- **A. Magic eye**
- B. RF amplifier
- C. Audio amplifier
- D. Full wave rectifier

**Q7. What is the selectivity of a radio receiver?**

- A. Its ability to suppress noise
- B. Its ability to amplify weak signals
- **C. Its ability to reject adjacent unwanted signals**
- D. None of the above

**Q8. .... does not happen in transistors?**

- A. Shot noise
- B. Flicker noise
- **C. Partition noise**
- D. Resistance noise

**Q9. What happens, if the intermediate frequency is too low in a radio receiver?**

- **A. Selectivity will be too sharp**
- B. Image-frequency rejection will improve
- C. The frequency selectivity of the local oscillator will have to be lowered
- D. All of the above

**Q10. The local oscillator is tuned to a frequency ..... In a radio receiver.**

- A. Equal to incoming frequency
- B. Lower than the incoming frequency
- **C. Higher than the incoming frequency**
- D. None of the above

**Q11. The selectivity of most receivers is determined largely by .....**

- A. Sensitivity
- B. Antenna direction
- **C. Characteristics of IF section**
- D. All of the above

**Q12. What does a transmitter serial current contain?**

- A. Audio frequencies
- B. carrier frequencies
- **C. Radio frequencies**
- D. All of the above

**Q13. What happens, if the intermediate frequency is too high in a radio receiver?**

- **A. Selectivity will be poor**
- B. Tracking difficulties will be least
- C. Adjacent channel rejection will improve
- D. None of the above

**Q14. Which of the following device has IF input but RF output in a receiver?**

- A. Loudspeaker
- **B. Demodulator**
- C. Audio amplifier
- D. Frequency changer

**Q15. For which purpose, the neutralization is used in RF amplifiers?**

- **A. Stop oscillation**
- B. Improve selectivity
- C. Increase bandwidth
- D. None of the above

**Q16. A duplexer is a device used to .....**

- A. Connect two transmitters to the same antenna
- B. Feed more than one receiver from a single antenna
- **C. Connect a receiver and a transmitter to the same antenna**
- D. None of the above

**Q17. RF amplifiers are used in radio receivers for which purpose?**

- A. Improved image frequency rejection
- B. Improved rejection of adjacent unwanted signals
- C. Prevention of re-radiation of the local oscillator through the antenna of the receiver
- **D. All of the above**

**Q18. .... should be used in order to prevent overloading of the last IF amplifier in a receiver.**

- A. Squelch
- B. Double conversion
- **C. Variable sensitivity**
- D. Variable selectivity

**Q19. Which of the following oscillator is used as a local oscillator in a radio receiver?**

- A. Crystal
- **B. Hartley**
- C. Phase Shift
- D. Wien-bridge

**Q20. Which of the following is the function of radio receiver?**

- A. Produce radio waves
- B. Modulate a message signal

- C. Convert one form of energy into other
- **D. Detect and amplify information signal from the carrier**

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