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Radio Receivers MCQ Test

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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 or 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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