

	Matoshri College of Engineering & Research Centre , Nashik					
	Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering					
	Class: B. E. E & TC			Sub: AVE		
	A.Y.2019-2020			Semester -II		
Sr.No.	Question	A	B	C	D	Correct Answer
1	In interlaced scanning, there is a one-half line spacing between the start positions for scanning odd and even fields. This is done to produce	Line pairing	exact interlacing	linear scanning	None of the above	B
2	The aspect ratio of a standard TV receiver is:	3:04	4:03	both a and b	None of the above	B
3	Luminance refers to:	Brightness	Contrast	Chroma	Raster	A
4	The blanking level corresponds to a luminance of:	White	Black	whiter than white	blacker than black	B
5	The sync pulse level corresponds to a luminance of:	White	Black	whiter than white	blacker than black	D
6	When measured in lines, horizontal resolution:	is greater than vertical resolution	is about the same as vertical resolution	is less than vertical resolution	horizontal resolution is not measured in lines	B
7	The smallest picture element is called a:	Dot	Frame	Pixel	None of the above	C
8	Compared to the luminance signal, the horizontal resolution for color is:	much greater	about the same	much less	resolution does not apply to color	C
9	The difference between black level and blanking level is called	Pedestal	DC level	Peak white level	Peak black level	A
10	The color burst signal is inserted in the	Front porch	Back porch	Vertical blanking pulse	None of the above	B
11	The duration of horizontal synchronization pulse is	12μsec	52μsec	64μsec	None of the above	A
12	DC level determines the Of picture information	rms value	average value	peak to peak value	None of the above	B
13	The total duration of complete horizontal line in composite video signal is	12μsec	52μsec	64μsec	None of the above	C
14	With interlace scanning , Vertical synchronization pulses are produced	312	625	2	5	C
15	The duration of vertical synchronization pulse is	12μsec	20ms	64μsec	None of the above	B
16	The function of color burst is	Recovery of color signal	half line discrepancy	blanking the beam	triggering	A
17	The main purpose of interlacing in television scanning is to	brighten the TV picture	reduce flicker	sharpenpicture outline	increase channel bandwidth	A

18	If a TV picture has 525 lines and scanning rate is 30 pictures/second, time for scanning one line is second.	30/525	1/30 x 525	525/30	None of the above	B
19	If there are 625 lines per TV picture, then lines per field are	1250	312.5	625	1850	B
20	The lines per frame used in USA are	625	525	480	450	B
21	The lines per frame used in india are	625	525	480	450	A
22	Lines per second in CCIR-B standard are	15625	625	15750	525	A
23	In the United States the television broadcast standard is...?	PAL	NTSC	SECAM	None of the above	B
24	Horizontal scanning frequency, according to CCIR standards is :	15750 Hz	15625 Hz	60 Hz	15725 Hz	B
25	The three primary colours in the chrominance signal of a colour TV are	red, green, orange	red, green, blue	Magenta,cyan,yellow	All of the above	B
26	The three secondary colours in the chrominance signal of a colour TV are	red, green, orange	red, green, blue	Magenta,cyan,yellow	All of the above	C
27	Luminance signal is expressed by	$Y=R+G+B$	$Y=0.3R+0.59G+0.11B$	$Y=0.7R+0.59G+0.11B$	$Y=0.3R+0.9G+0.11B$	B
28	Which of the following is not performed by the video detector	sync seperation	detection of crominance signal	seperation of audio and if signal	all of the above	A
29	PAL stands for	Phase alter location	Phase alternation by line	Phase locked amplitude	None of the above	B
30	SAW filters acts as in TV receivers	BPF	LPF	HPF	All pass Filter	A
31	Automatic correction of colour error is possible in	PAL	NTSC	SECAM	None of the above	A
32	In NTSC standards, the total number of equalizing pulses per field is	10	12	5	6	B
33	The number of fields per second in NTSC standard are	60	50	25	None of the above	A
34	The number of fields per second in SECAM standard are	60	50	25	None of the above	B
35	The number of fields per second in PAL standard are	60	50	25	None of the above	B
36	The color subcarrier is For NTSC system	5.82MHz	3.58 MHz	4.43 MHz	6.5 MHz	B
37	The color subcarrier is For PAL system	5.82MHz	3.58 MHz	4.43 MHz	6.5 MHz	C

38	The color subcarrier is For SECAM system	5.82MHz	3.58 MHz	4.43 MHz	6.5 MHz	C
39	The luminance signal modulation in NTSC system is	FM	AM (positive)	AM (negative)	None of the above	C
40	The luminance signal modulation in PAL system is	FM	AM (positive)	AM (negative)	None of the above	C
41	The luminance signal modulation in SECAM system is	FM	AM (positive)	AM (negative)	None of the above	A
42	The Chrominance I signal in NTSC system is	$I=0.74(R-Y)-0.27(B-Y)$	$I=0.78(R-Y)-0.27(B-Y)$	$I=0.82(R-Y)-0.17(B-Y)$	None of the above	A
43	The Chrominance Q signal in NTSC system is	$Q=0.42(R-Y)+0.48(B-Y)$	$Q=0.48(R-Y)+0.41(B-Y)$	$Q=0.78(R-Y)+0.21(B-Y)$	None of the above	B
44	The Chrominance U signal in PAL system is	$U=0.477(R-Y)$	$U=0.73(R-Y)$	$U=0.84(R-Y)$	$U=0.89(R-Y)$	A
45	The Chrominance V signal in PAL system is	$V=0.73(R-Y)$	$V=0.477(R-Y)$	$V=0.895(B-Y)$	$V=0.95(B-Y)$	C
46	The Chrominance signal DR in SECAM system is	$DR=-1.9(R-Y)$	$DR=-1.5(B-Y)$	$DR=1.9(R-Y)$	$DR=1.5(B-Y)$	A
47	The Chrominance signal DB in SECAM system is	$DB=-1.9(R-Y)$	$DB=-1.5(B-Y)$	$DB=1.9(R-Y)$	$DB=1.5(B-Y)$	B
48	The sound modulation for PAL system is	AM	FM	Both A and B	None of the above	B
49	The sound modulation for SECAM system is	AM	FM	Both A and B	None of the above	A
50	The sound modulation for NTSC system is	AM	FM	Both A and B	None of the above	B
51	The number of frames per second in NTSC standard are	20	30	25	None of the above	B
52	The number of frames per second in SECAM standard are	20	30	25	None of the above	C
53	The number of frames per second in PAL standard are	20	30	25	None of the above	C
54	The number of lines/picture for NTSC system are	312	525	625	Both B and C	B
55	The number of lines/picture for PAL system are	312	525	625	Both B and C	C
56	The number of lines/picture for SECAM system are	312	525	625	Both B and C	C
57	NTSC stands for:	National Television Systems Commission	National Television Systems Committee	National Television Systems Council	None of the above	B

58	In a color TV receiver Y,I, Q refers to:	luminance signal, in-phase color component, quadrature phase color component	composite color signal, in-phase color component, quadrature phase color component	composite video signal, in-phase video component, quadrature video color component	a method of demodulating stereo sound	A
59	The modulation used for the video signal in a standard NTSC color TV receiver is:	SSB	vestigial sideband AM	suppressed-carrier AM	FM	B
60	The modulation used for the chroma signal in a standard NTSC color TV receiver is:	SSB	vestigial sideband AM	suppressed-carrier AM	FM	C
61	The function of the "color burst" is to:	detect the presence of a color video signal	regenerate the color sub-carrier	to synchronize the color demodulation line by line	all of the above	D
62	Each sequence of scanning in the interlaced scanning method is known as :	Field	Scanning lines	Trace path	Retrace path	A
63	The value of Kell factor is about	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	A
64	Video signals below 10% of the carrier are known as :	Whiter than white	Blacker than black	peak white	Peak black level	A
65	The horizontal resolution of a picture depends on :	The number of horizontal lines	Horizontal scanning rate	both a and b	None of the above	C
66	Vertical blanking period is :	Equal	Greater than the vertical retrace	Less than vertical retrace	None of the above	B
67	According to CCIR standards, the television screen is blanked out :	25 times in one sec	60 times in one sec	50 times in one sec	15625 times in one sec	C
68	India uses CCIR standard.	B	I	L	M	A
69	Change in colour due to phase noise is at	NTSC	SECAM	PAL	None of the above	C
70	Vertical resolution is in NTSC as compared to other systems.	Lowest	Highest	Not required	Both A and B	B
71	$I = 0.74(R-Y) - 0.27$	B-Y	R-Y	G-Y	None of the above	A
72	The sync pulses are obtained by ...	dividing colour sub-carrier	Using a separate oscillator	using CB signal	using sweep signal	A
73	Reference phase of the sub-carrier in NTSC is clockwise from $-(B-Y)$.	0 degree	45 degree	90 degree	57 degree	D
74	In D-PAL , D stands for	Delay	Dual	Data	Discrete	A
75	Vertical resolution in SECAM is percent of that in NTSC.	100	50	75	25	B
76	R-Y signal changes phase in PAL on alternate lines by	0 degree	45 degree	90 degree	180 degree	D

77	B-Y signal changes phase in PAL on alternate lines by	0 degree	45 degree	90 degree	180 degree	A
78	About I and Q terms used in NTSC , Q stands for	Quality	Quadrature	Quntity	None of the above	B
79	Cross- interference between two colour-difference signals does not occur in	NTSC	SECAM	PAL	All of the above	B
80	Chroma signal requires :	Balanced detector	Envelope detector	Ratio detector	All of the above	A
81	Colour burst is used to :	Boost intensity of colours in the picture tube	Dilute the vivid colours	both a and b	Synchrononise generation	D
82	Which of the following is used for colour separation in a colour camera :	Colour filter	Image filter	Dichroic mirrors	All of the above	C
83	Luminance signal is represent by :	R	G	Y	C	C
84	Colour TV transmitter transmits the colour differences signals are :	R-Y and B-Y	G-Y and R-Y	B-Y and G-Y	All of the above	A
85	Sensitivity of the eye for red colour is percent.	30	59	70	None of the above	A
86	Sensitivity of the eye for Green colour is percent.	30	59	70	None of the above	B
87	Sensitivity of the eye for Blue colour is percent.	30	59	11	None of the above	C
88	Phase reversal is removed in	PAL	NTSC	SECAM	All of the above	A
89	Overmodulation in chrominance signal formation is avoided by	Attenuating the signal	Weighting the color difference signal	Deleting one of the color difference	None of the above	B
90	For compatibility receiver must satisfy..	channel bandwidth	video bandwidth	use same line and frame synchrinization pulse	All of the above	D
91	The color signal is	Frequency modulated	Pulse modulated	Quadrature amplitude modulated	None of the above	C
92	Combined video signal is obtained by	Subtracting chrominance from luminance	Adding chrominance to luminance	both a and b	None of the above	B
93	the illumination from two or more colored light sources when added or mixed together gives Illumination	Less	More	no	None of the above	B
94	When 30 % of red,59% of green,and 11% of blue are combined together they produce Light	Black	Cyan	White	None of the above	C
95	In subtractive mixing when white light falls on black object it all colors of light	Reflects	Diffract	Absorb	Subtract	C

96	In subtractive mixing, pigments of two or more colors mix, they wavelengths that are common to both	Reflect	Diffract	Absorb	Subtract	A
97	Cones of the eye are responsible for Perception	Luminance	Color	Luminance and color	All of the above	B
98	Rod of the eye are responsible for Perception	Luminance	Color	Luminance and color	All of the above	A
99	Human eye is most sensitive to	Red	Green	Blue	All of the above	B
100	Chrominance is used to describe	Luminance	Color	Luminance and color	All of the above	B
101	Analog TV standards are	PAL	ISDB	ATSC	All of the above	A
102	The characteristic of the eye to retain the image for a short time after it has been presented is known as	persistence of vision	learning power	Aspect ratio	All of the above	A
103	The vertical and horizontal pulses in a TV set are separated at the	Decoder	Driver amplifier	sync separator	AGC	C
104	When in a TV receiver set, both sound and picture are weak and distorted, the problem is most likely to be in the	Tuner	Driver amplifier	sync separator	FM detector	A
105	When a weak TV picture is accompanied by normal sound and bright raster, the probable fault lies in	Tuner	Video section	sync separator	FM detector	B
106	Lack of raster in a TV receiver set often indicates no	TV signal	video signal	AGC	High voltage	D
107	Vivid and strong colours are often referred to as	tint	luminance	chrominance	saturation	A
108	If a colour TV set has weak colour, the problem is most likely to be in	convergence assembly	demodulator stage	chroma amplifier	colour detector	C
109	In a colour TV set, alignment of three colour guns to a common point is known as	Demodulation	Blooming	confetti	convergence	D
110	When referring to colour TV receivers, ATC stands for	automatic tone control	automatic tint control	automatic television control	automatic tuner control	B
111	In relation to TV receiver equipment, 'rabbit ears' refers to	shape of TV receiver cabinet	shape of test pattern displayed on the screen	picture distortion	receiving antenna	D

112	The standard aspect ratio of a television raster is	2:01	3:02	3:04	5:03	C
113	In television, 4: 3 represents the	interlace ratio	maximum horizontal deflection	aspect ratio	ratio of the two diagonals	C
114	A television system having N = 525 and P = 25 frames/s has a horizontal sync frequency of	15625	15640	625	525	A
115	The TV broadcasting in India is done in	VHF band I	VHF band I and II	VHF band I, H and III	VHF band I and II	D
116	The signals sent by the TV transmitter to ensure correct scanning in the receiver are called	sync	chroma	luminance	video	A
117	The line frequency of TV system in India is ? Hz.	15625	15640	625	525	A
118	A complete television signal consists of	sync pulses and a sound signal	camera signal	a video signal and sync pulses	a composite video signal and sound signal	D
119	The arrangement that couples a television transmitter to space is called a/an	coupler	antenna	reflector	transmission line	B
120	In T.V., the picture signal is	amplitude modulated and at the low-frequency end of each channel allocation	frequency modulated and at the low-frequency end of each channel allocation	amplitude modulated and at the high frequency end of each channel allocation	None of the above	A
121	Interlacing is used in TV frames to	produce illusion of motion	ensure scanning of all lines	avoid flicker	None of the above	C
122	The separation of sound and picture carriers in our TV system is ? MHz.	5.5	8	2	9	A
123	The output stage of a TV transmitter is usually	plate modulated class-C amplifier	grid modulated class-C amplifier	grid modulated class-A amplifier	None of the above	B
124	An odd number of lines per frame forms part of every one of the world's TV systems. This is	done to assist interlace	purely an accident	to ensure that line and frame frequencies 'can be obtained from the same original source	done to minimize interference with the chroma subcarrier	A
125	Equalising pulsing in T.V. are sent during	horizontal blanking	vertical blanking	horizontal retrace	None of the above	B

126	Mark to wrong statement :In Indian TV broadcasting system	frame rate is 25 per second	field rate is 50 per second	horizontal line-scanning frequency is 15,627 per second	vertical line-scanning frequency is 25 per second	D
127	The maximum definition in a TV picture depends on	the number of scanning lines	the bandwidth of transmission channel	aspect ratio	both (a) and (b)	D
128	The best viewing distance for a TV picture is _____ times the picture height	2 to 4	4 to 8	8 to 10	10 to 12	B
129	Sync pulses transmitted during vertical blanking period include	equalizing pulses	serrated vertical sync pulses	horizontal sync pulses	all of the above	D
130	The number of active picture elements in a television image depends on	flyback time	CRT screen size	receiver bandwidth	FB ratio of receiver antenna	C
131	Basically, a picture detector is	an IF-video coupler	power rectifier	demodulator	ratio detector	C
132	AGC bias voltage is never applied to	IF section	RF section	sound-IF section	both IF and RF sections	C
133	The picture tube employed by a colour TV receiver is	one-colour	two-colour	three-colour	B & Wand three-colours	C
134	Additive complementary colour are	yellow, red and blue	yellow, cyan and magenta	orange, violet and yellow	R-Y, B-Y and G-Y	B
135	The saturation of a colour is decreased when it is blended with	black light	itself	white light	red, yellow or blue light	C
136	White is	a brightness characteristic of light	one of the primary colours	one of the complementary colours	abundance of light	A
137	Y-signals are also called -- signals.	chroma	luminance	colour-difference	multiplexed	B
138	A G-Y signal can be formed by blending suitable proportions of ---- signals.	Y and B	Y and R	R-Y and B-Y	R-B and Y-B	C
139	Frequency interleaving occurs if subcarrier frequency is an	odd multiple of half the line frequency	odd multiple of line frequency	even multiple of line frequency	even multiple of half the line frequency	A

140	The colour killer section is operated by the	AFC section	subcarrier oscillator	picture detector	chroma demodulators	B
141	The red, green and blue chroma amplifiers drive the	chroma bandpass amplifiers	video amplifier	chroma demodulators	colour picture tube	D
142	Poor convergence produces images which have	chroma phase shift	random interference	colour fringing	unstable sync lock	C
143	The colour-intensity control works by varying	phase of chroma signal	output of colour guns	amplitude of chroma-signal	amplitude of colour burst	C
144	The colour subcarrier is suppressed at the transmitter in order to	avoid cochannel interference	save energy	minimize interference between chroma signal and Y signal	minimize adjacent channel interference	C
145	Magenta is the complement of	red	yellow	blue	green	D
146	Yellow is the complement of	red	yellow	blue	green	C
147	Cyan is the complement of	red	yellow	blue	green	A
148	Minus-blue colour means	orange	magenta	yellow	green	C
149	The reference white colour for colour television is, a mixture by percentage of	red = 30, green = 59, blue = 11	R = 33.3, B = 33.3, G = 33.3	R = 45, B = 35, G = 20	R = 50, B = 25, G = 25	A
150	In TV system	picture is A.M., sound is F.M.	picture is F.M. sound is A.M.	picture and sound both are A.M.	picture and sound both are F.M.	A
151	Another name for the horizontal retrace in a TV receiver is the	flyback	burst	damper	ringing	A

152	A Y-matrix consists of	a capacitive-divider network	an inductive mixing network	two turned transformers	a resistive mixing network	D
153	Compatible operation means that	television sound can be reproduced on an FM receiver	television sound can be reproduced on an AM receiver	TV color broadcasts can be accepted by a black and white receiver and black and white TV broad casts can be accepted by a color receiver	TV color broadcasts can bereproduced in color by a black and white receiver	C
154	Three main factors used to distinguish one colour from another are	wavelength, luminance and chrominance	hue, saturation and sluminance	wavelength, hue andsaturation	brightness, contrast and wavelength	B
155	For positive I and negative Q signals, the resultant lies in the	1st quadrant	2nd quadrant	4th quadrant	none of these	B
156	For both I and Q negative, the resultant lies in the	4th quadrant	2nd quadrant	3rd quadrant	1st quadrant	C
157	The colour characteristic interpreted by chrominance to luminance ratio is	its hue	its saturation level	its brightness level	none of these	B
158	Assuming R=G=B=1 V, luminance of fully saturated red is	0.3	0.11	0.59	1	A
159	A tuner comprises of	RF section and mixer stage	RF section	RF section, mixer and local oscillator	none of these	C
160	ASPECT RATIO with reference to television is defined as ratio of	rastar width to rastar height	raster height to raster width	horizontal scanning frequency to vertical scanning frequency	none of these	A
161	When (R-Y) and luminance signals are combined, the result is	Red video	Green video	Blue video	no signal	A
162	Camera signal output without sync is called	Black burst	generator lock video	composite video	noncomposite video	D
163	A low-contrast picture in which white seems flat and lacking in detail suggest	low beam current	high gain in the amplifier	excessive gamma	insufficient scanning width	A

164	In what condition does the picture tube reproduce black?	maximum beam current	minimum beam current	zero beam current	none of these	C
165	3. If a TV picture has 525 lines and scanning rate is 30 pictures/second, time for scanning one line is second.	30/525	525/30	1/30 x 525	30 x 525	C
166	The circuits make up the front end of a TV receiver, except:	RF	Mixer	IF	Oscillator	C
167	What is the impedance at the antenna input terminals of a TV receiver?	300 ohms	150 ohms	50 ohms	100 ohms	A

	Matoshri College of Engineering & Research Centre , Nashik					
	Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering					
	Class: B. E. E & TC		Sub: AVE			
	A.Y.2019-2020		Semester -II			
Sr.No.	Question	A	B	C	D	Correct Answer
1	Modulation method used for digital video transmission is :	AM	FM	TDM	OFDM	D
2	MAC system of wide definition TV was developed in :	Europe	Japan	USA	India	A
3	In digital TV, audio signal being fed to the loud speaker can be :	Analog Only	Digital Only	Both digital and analog	None of these	A
4	MAC technology and Advanced DTV technology are the classifications of	Analog TV	Digital Composite encoded TV	Digital Component encoded TV	None of these	C
5	Digital TV standards are	ATSC	DVB	ISBD	All of the above	D
6	Which of the following is correct for Digital TV	Digital TV provides long term stability of color picture	Slow motion action can be shown	Picture resolution is good	All of the above	D
7	Which of the following are the advantages of Digital TV	It improves picture reliability	provide ghost free picture	RF interference, crosstalk, noise is suppressed	All of the above	D
8	Which of the following television eliminate the effect of component aging over time	Analog Televisions	Digital Televisions	Both A and B	None of the Mentioned	B
9	In digital Recording or processing which of the following components are used	Low pass filter	A/D and D/A converters	DSP coding decoding	All of the above	D
10	Digital data is stored on	optical disk	RAM	Magnetic disc	All of the above	D
11	In Digital recording system Low pass filter eliminates	all frequencies above $F_s/2$ (sampling)	all frequencies below $F_s/2$ (sampling)	Both A and B	None of the above	A
12	In composite encoded DTV transmitter which of the following statement is correct	Adder is used to add Y,U,V signals alongwith the synchronous signal. thus colourplexed composite video signal (CCVS) is available at the adder output.	Video camera is basically a colour camera R,G,B signals are processed and Y,U,V signals are generated from the camera	Both A and B	None of the above	C
13	The optical properties of liquid crystals depend on the direction of _____	Air	Solid	Light	Water	C
14	By which properties, the orientation of molecules in a layer of liquid crystals can be changed?	Magnetic field	Electric Field	Electromagnetic Field	All of the above	B
15	Electro-optical effect is produced in	LED	OLED	LCD	All of the above	C
16	The direction of electric field in an LCD is determined by _____	the molecule's chemical structure	Crystalline surface structure	Molecular Orbital Theory	Quantum Cellular Automata	A

17	The first LCDs became commercially available in	1950s	1980s	1960s	1970s	C	
18	LCDs operate from a voltage ranges from	3 to 15V	10 to 15V	10V	5V	A	
19	LCDs operate from a frequency ranges from	10Hz to 60Hz	50Hz to 70Hz	30Hz to 60Hz	None of the Mentioned	C	
20	What is backplane in LCD?	The ac voltage applied between segment and a common element	The dc voltage applied between segment and a common element	The amount of power consumed	For adjusting the intensity of the LCD	A	
21	Which of the following displays has minimum power consumption?	Fluorescent	LED	LCD	None of the Mentioned	C	
22	The LCD digital display that is based on	Radiation of light	Reflection of light	Emission of ligh	Transmission of light	B	
23	The typical value of thickness of liquid layer of LCD's is mm	0.22	2.2	0.322	0.025	D	
24	Which of the following liquid crystal layers are used in LCD's	Heavy water	Nematic	Hydrosulphuric acid	Hydrochloric acid	B	
25	The contrast of liquid crystal display (LCD)	Will increase if the back plate is more reflective	Will decrease if the back plate is more reflective	Will increase if the back plate is less reflective	Will decrease if the back plate is less reflective	C	
26	Which of the following consumes less power?	Incandescent lamp	LCD	LED	Fluorescent tube	B	
27	In digital TV receiver for audio section which of the following blocks are used	Audio Compressor	Audio Decompressor	Preamplifiers and Power amplifiers	Both B and C	D	
28	Which of the following is a type of MAC signal	D2 MAC	A MAC	B MAC	All of the above	D	
29	In fully Digital TV ADC performs	Sampling, Quntization and ecoding	only encoding	only sampling	None of the above	A	
30	MAC Encoding improves quality of picture	by bandwidth compression	by digitalizing analog signals	by time multiplexing the luminance and chrominance signal	Both B and C	C	
31	Image format CIF(352*288 Y samples) or QCIF(174*144 Y samples) follows	ITU-T H261	ITU-T H264	ITU-T H263	MPEG 1	A	
32	In digital video broadcasting , the type of encoder and decoder used is	MPEG1 coding and decoding	MPEG2 coding and decoding	MPEG4 coding and decoding	None of the above	B	
33	In digital TV receiver ,the type of modulation followed is	COFDM	QPSK	QAM	All of the above	D	
34	MPEG2 supports	Interlaced video	Progressive video	Both A and B	None of the above	C	
35	Video compression consist of three frames namely	A frame , B frame,C frame	I frame , P frame,B frame	I frame , P frame,H frame	None of the above	B	
36	Evolution of digital TV are	IDTV,EDTV,SDTV,HDTV	IDTV and HDTV	ATSC and HDTV	None of the above	A	
37	Sampling frequency for digital TV for luminance and chrominance signal respectively is	13.5 and 6 MHz	6.75 and 13.5 MHz	13.5 and 6.75 MHz	16 and 6 MHz	C	
38	Merits of MAC encoding are	Superior video quality	Reduced bandwidth	Highly immune to reflections and phase delays	All of the above	D	
39	The capacity of multiplexed signal in D2 MAC is	2 Mbps	3.5 Mbps	1.5 Mbps	8 Mbps	C	
40	In a video format 4:2:2 ,	Four luminance and two chrominance components are present	Four luminance and four chrominance components are present	two luminance and two chrominance components are present	two luminance and four chrominance components are present	B	

41	principles of non-emissive displays	Takes light from other sources for conversion	uses its own source energy for conversion	Both A and B	None of the above	A	
42	One of the characteristic of LCD is that	They are expensive	They give poor contrast	They consume less power	They are thicker and heavy in weight	C	
43	The advantages of LED is that	its life span is for 100,000 hours	it has high efficiency with low voltage	it can be used in relatively harsh environment	None of the above	D	
44	ATSC standard supports	16 VSB	32 VSB	8 VSB	Both A and B	D	
45	ATSC supports frame rate of and For interlaced and progressive scanning respectively	30 and 60	60 and 60	30 and 30	40 and 60	A	
46	DVB supports Number of carriers	1705	3876	6817	Both A and B	D	
47	DVB-H was designed for	satellite	terrestrial broadcasting	handheld devices	cable	C	
48	ISDB Supports	QPSK	PSK/QAM	BPSK	None of the above	B	
49	Which of the following is not video compression technique	MP3	MPEG1	H.261	None of the above	A	
50	..... convert input data stream to another data stream of smaller size	Data compression				A	
51	Which of the following is an advantage of compression method	Reduced bandwidth	Higher communication cost	Increased storage space	None of the above	A	
52	Compression approaches are	Lossy compression	Lossless compression	Both A and B	None of the above	C	
53	..... encodes the difference between samples instead of the sample values .	Perceptual encoding	predictive encoding	Both A and B	None of the above	B	
54	..... Makes the use of the flaws in our auditory system based on the study of how people perceive sound	Perceptual encoding	predictive encoding	Both A and B	None of the above	A	
55	A loud sound in the frequency range can partially or fully mask another sound in the nearby frequency range is	Frequency masking	Temporal masking	Both A and B	None of the above	A	
56	A loud sound can numb our ears for short duration even after the sound has stopped is	Frequency masking	Temporal masking	Both A and B	None of the above	B	
57	In audio compression the frequencies ranges that are completely masked are allocated Number of bits	zero	small number	large number	All of the above	A	
58	In audio compression the frequencies ranges that are partially masked are allocated Number of bits	zero	small number	large number	All of the above	B	
59	In audio compression the frequencies ranges that are not to be masked are allocated Number of bits	zero	small number	large number	All of the above	C	
60	..... is used to compress images by removing spatial redundancy that exist in each frame	JPEG	MPEG	Both A and B	None of the above	A	
61	..... is used to compress video by removing temporal redundancy of set of frames	JPEG	MPEG	Both A and B	None of the above	B	

62	JPEG involves the following sequence of four distinct steps	1)Block Preparation 2)Quantization 3) compression 4)Discrete cosine transform	1)Block Preparation 2)compression 3)Quantization 4)Discrete cosine transform	1)Block Preparation 2)Discrete cosine transform 3)Quantization 4)compression	None of the above	C	
63	What is compression?	To reduce the size of data to save space	To convert one file to another	To minimize the time taken for a file to be downloaded	To compress something by pressing it very hard	A	
64	What does Lossy Compression do to files?	Increases the file size and keeps the same quality	Eliminates no information at all	Decreases the file size and keeps the same quality	Eliminates unnecessary information in a file to reduce file size	D	
65	What is Lossless Compression?	No information is lost but file size is increased	There is no loss in information at all after compression	Files which have the exact same data after compression	Compression that involves an algorithm	B	
66	What type of compression does the ZIP format use?	Lossy compression	Lossless compression	Both A and B	None of the above	B	
67	What type of compression would you use to compress a video?	Lossy compression	Lossless compression	Both A and B	None of the above	A	
68	What type of compression would you use to compress a text file	Lossy compression	Lossless compression	Both A and B	None of the above	B	
69	When Lossy compression is used data is lost	Lossy compression	Lossless compression	Both A and B	None of the above	A	
70	Which of the following are not in a compressed format?	JPEG	MPEG	Bitmap	MP3	C	
71	Compression ratio is the ratio of	the original file size to the size of the compressed file	the number of pixels in a frame of the original size to those in a frame of the compressed file	compressed file size to the original file size	none of the mentioned	A	
72	Lossy and lossless are classifications of	multimedia storage systems	files	compression algorithms	all of the mentioned	C	
73	Lossy techniques provide _____ when compared to lossless techniques.	lower compression ratios	much higher compression ratios	similar compression ratios	none of the mentioned	B	
74	The faster the frames are displayed,	the rougher the video appears	the smoother the video appears	it gets blurry	none of the mentioned	B	
75	What is MPEG compression?	stores the compression values of each frame	stores the differences between successive frames	stores multiple frames' values together	none of the mentioned	B	
76	What are different Compression Methods?	Run Length Encoding (RLE)	Arithmetic coding	Huffman coding	all of the mentioned	D	
77	..... Frames are the least compressible but don't require other video frames to decode.	I frame	P frame	B frame	D frame	A	
78	..... frames can use data from previous frames to decompress and are more compressible than I-frames.	I frame	P frame	B frame	D frame	B	
79	frames can use both previous and forward frames for data reference to get the highest amount of data compression.	I frame	P frame	B frame	D frame	C	
80	..... Frame is a self contained JPEG encoded apperars periodically	I frame	P frame	B frame	D frame	A	
81	..... Frame is block average used in fast forward	I frame	P frame	B frame	D frame	D	
82	In MPEG1 video compression ...	Coding and display order of frames are same	Coding and display order of frames can be different	Both A and B	None of the above	B	

83	In LCD module Mechanical frames are used to ...	used to hold LCD panel	controls light output using liquid crystal material	accepts external display information and sends it to appropriate LCD drivers	None of the above	A	
84	In LCD module LCD panel is used to ...	used to hold LCD panel	controls light output using liquid crystal material	accepts external display information and sends it to appropriate LCD drivers	None of the above	B	
85	In LCD module Interface controller is used to ...	used to hold LCD panel	controls light output using liquid crystal material	accepts external display information and sends it to appropriate LCD drivers	None of the above	C	
86	.... TV's work by illuminating thousands of tiny fluorescent light to create an image	LED	LCD	PLASMA	All of the above	C	
87	The color accuracy is more in TV	LED	LCD	PLASMA	All of the above	C	
88	The power consumption is more in TV	LED	LCD	PLASMA	All of the above	C	
89	In OLED ,the component anode is used	to inject more holes	to support the OLED	to carry holes from the anode	to produce electrons	A	
90	In OLED ,the conducting layer is used	to inject more holes	to support the OLED	to carry holes from the anode	to produce electrons	C	
91	In OLED ,the component cathode is used	to inject more holes	to support the OLED	to carry holes from the anode	to produce electrons	D	
92	In OLED ,the emission layer is used	to produce light	to support the OLED	to carry holes from the anode	to produce electrons	A	
93	Aspect ratio for WDTV for European MAC system is :	4:03	5:03	16:09	2:01	C	
94	Compression is done for saving	Bandwidth	storage	money	Both A and B	D	
95	Which one of the following modern electronic instrument can use the organic Light emitting diode (OLED) as a display unit	Mobile phones	Computer monitors	Watches	All of the these	D	
96	Which of the following is not the property of the Ferro-electric Liquid display system	It gives a very dense high resolution display on a small area	Very thin layer can help to produce a 90 degree polarisation twist	It has the viewing angle greater than 120 degree	It cannot be used in the modern 3D television systems	D	
97	LEC or Light Emitting Electrochemical cell is a different mode of operation of	LED	CRT	LCD	OLED	D	
98	Which of the following television displays uses Nematic Liquid crystals to produce picture images	SED	OLED	FED	LCD	D	
99	Which one of the following television display is working on principle of Semiconductor	Plasma display	Liquid crystal display	Light emitting diode display	None of the above	C	
100	Which of the following television displays employ the organic compound to emit light in response to an electric current	LED	Plasma display	NED	OLED	D	
101	Consider the followings statements 1 Organic Light Emitting diode display works without backlight can achieve a higher 2 Organic Light Emitting diode display can achieve a higher contrast ratio than Liquid crystal display which of the statement given above is/are correct	only 1	only 2	both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2	C	
102							

103							
104							
105							
106							
107							
108							
109							
110							

Matoshri College of Engineering & Research Centre , Nashik

Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering

Class: B. E. E & TC

Sub: AVE

A.Y.2019-2020

Semester -II

Sr.No.	Question	A	B	C	D	Correct Answer
1	in HDTV ,the line structure must not show up when viewed at a distance greater than ...	2m	five times the height of screen	projection tv	none of the above	D
2	In HDTV sampling rate is	960 samples	1920 samples	1125 samples	1250 for luminance and 960 for color difference samples	D
3	CCTV monitor does not have..... Stage	Video detector	Video amplifier	Picture tube	Sync Seperator	A
4	video programs send on CATV are in the form of	AMVSB modulation	Video baseband signal	FM modulation	Unmodulated carrier	A
5	Multicast is	Sending the same information to a selected set of receiving locations at any time	Sending the same information to a selected set of receiving locations at the same time	Sending the different information to a selected set of receiving locations at the same time	none of the above	B
6	Components required for DTH system is	DBS provider,satellite,dish and receiver	only satellite	programmer source,DBS provider	none of the above	A
7	In HDTV transmitter what is luminance and chrominance sampling rate	8.4 MHz and 64.3 MHz	14.3 MHz and 7.15 MHz	300 MHz and 6 MHz	none of the above	B
8	CCTV follows the television broadcast standards	TRUE	FALSE	partially true	none of the above	B
9	The field frequency of HDTV is :	15	30	60	120	C
10	Which of the following function is not performed by head-end in cable TV :	Translation	Mixing	Sync separator	Video amplifier	C
11	Which of the following system does not use EM fields at any stage of acquiring the TV signals :	CATV	CCTV	VCR	MATV	B
12	Which of the following stage is not a part of CCTV monitor :	Video detector	Picture tube	Sync separator	Video amplifier	A
13	Video programmes sent on CATV are in the form of :	Unmodulated carrier	FM modulation	Both A and B	AM VSB modulation	D
14	Is the most common technique where apartment house, hotels, schools, condominiums, and multi-unit buildings distribute TV and FM signals to a number of receivers, using a single head-end.	CATV	CCTV	VCR	MATV	B
15	The Aspect ratio of HDTV is	4:03	16:09	3:04	None of the above	B
16	HDTV standards currently defined by ITU are	1080i	1080p	720p	All of the above	D
17	CATV stands for	Cable television	Closed Circuit Television	Both A and B	None of the above	A

18	CCTV stands for	Cable television	Closed Circuit Television	Both A and B	None of the above	B	
19	HDTV Standards are	PAL	ISDB	DVB	Both B and C	D	
20	HDTV/SDTV fixed reception is possible in	ATSC	ISDB	DVB	All of the above	D	
21	Data broadcasting is very popular and inservice in for which of the following standard	ATSC	ISDB	DVB	All of the above	B	
22	Single frequency network is possible in which of the following standard	ISDB	DVB	Both A and B	None of the above	C	
23	Aspect ration for SDTV is	4:03	16:09	Both A and B	None of the above	A	
24	Aspect ration for EDTV is	4:03	16:09	Both A and B	None of the above	C	
25	The type of scanning used in SDTV is	Interlaced	Progressive	Both A and B	None of the above	A	
26	The type of scanning used in EDTV is	Interlaced	Progressive	Both A and B	None of the above	B	
27	The type of scanning used in HDTV is	Interlaced	Progressive	Both A and B	None of the above	C	
28	The standard resolution defined for SDTV is	480i	480p	720p,1080p,1080i	All of the above	A	
29	The standard resolution defined for EDTV is	480i	480p	720p,1080p,1080i	All of the above	B	
30	The standard resolution defined for HDTV is	480i	480p	720p,1080p,1080i	All of the above	C	
31	The effect of flicker in SDTV is	More	Less	Very less	None of the above	A	
32	The effect of flicker in EDTV is	More	Less	Very less	None of the above	B	
33	The effect of flicker in HDTV is	More	Less	Very less	None of the above	C	
34	The picture quality of SDTV is	Very less	Less	More	None of the above	A	
35	The picture quality of EDTV is	Very less	Less	More	None of the above	B	
36	The picture quality of HDTV is	Very less	Less	More	None of the above	C	
37	DTH services are provided by _____	Transport companies	Banks	Cellular companies	None of these	C	
38	1. Modulation method used for digital video transmission is :	AM	FM modulation	TDM	OFDM	D	
39	In facsimile electronic scanning uses :	Light beam	Electron beam	Electrothermal beam	Ultra sonic rays	A	
40	The field frequency of HDTV is :	15	30	60	120	C	
41	Which of the following function is performed by head-end in cable TV :	Translation	Mixing	Video amplifier	All of the above	D	
42	Which of the following system does use EM fields at any stage of acquiring the TV signals :	CATV	VCR	MATV	All of the above	D	
43	Which of the following stage is a part of CCTV monitor :	Picture tube	Sync separator	Video amplifier	All of the above	D	
44	A traditional cable TV network transmit signals	Upstream	Downstream	Both A and B	None of the above	B	

45	The traditional cable tv used cable end to end	twisted pair	cooxial	fiber optic	None of the above	B	
46	Cable TV is examples of	Interconnection of network	LAN	MAN	WAN	C	
47	Consider the following statements 1 Standard defined TV has the resolution substantially higher than the HDTV 2 In India HDTV standard to exist after the end of the Asian game held in delhi in 1980 which of the statements given above is/are correct	Only 1	only 2	both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2	C	
48	TV programmes can be transmitted all over the world with the help of 1 Geosatationary satellites 2 Space wave propagation 3 Ground wave propagation 4 Longitudinal wave	only 1	1,2 and 3	1 and 3	only 4	A	
49	Which of the following band is used by the amateur television broadcasting	X-band	E-band	D-band	S-band	D	
50	Which one of the following sold the world's first mobile Television MTV-1	Clive Sinclair	George Shapiro	Clive Clinton	William Gladstone	A	
51	Consider the followings statements 1 Mobile TV one of the features provided by 3G phones 2 South korea became the first country in the world to have mobile TV which of the statement given above is/are correct	only 1	only 2	both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2	C	
52	With the refernce to Direct to Home (DTH) satellite transmission what is the difference between C-band transmission and Ku-band transmission 1 The uplink and downlink frequency range of the C-band is much smaller than the Ku-band 2-A larger disc is needed for Ku-band transmission compared to C-band transmission 3 C-band is generally not interfered with the microwave links and other technologies	only 1 Correct	1 & 2 Correct	2 & 3 Correct	1, 2 & 3 Correct	A	
53	A DV camcorder is	Capable of creating video in HDTV	Used to create digital video	Limited to the Direct Video format	A Denon Video brand product	A	
54	In HDTV LED backlighting	Reduces power consumption	increase power consumption	Increase speed	None of the above	A	
55	The downlink frequency is lower than the uplink frequency.	TRUE	Moderately true	FALSE	None of the above	A	
56	The transmitter-receiver combination in the satellite is known as a _____	Relay	Repeater	Transponder	Duplexer	C	

57	What is the reason for carrying multiple transponders in a satellite?	More number of operating channel	Better reception	More gain	Redundancy	A	
58	Why are VHF, UHF, and microwave signals used in satellite communication?	More bandwidth	More spectrum space	Are not diffracted by the ionosphere	Economically viable	C	
59	A television (TV) transmission is an example of which type of transmission?	Simplex	Half duplex	Full duplex	None of the above	A	
60	Is a loss of power of a satellite downlink signal due to earth's atmosphere.	RFI	Atmospheric loss	Path loss	Radiation loss	C	
61	A satellite signal transmitted from satellite transponder to earth station	Uplink	Downlink	Terrestrial	Earthbound	B	
62	A satellite signal transmitted from earth station to satellite transponder	Uplink	Downlink	Terrestrial	Earthbound	A	
63	..... Service providers combine various tv channels and deliver them through cable system	DTH	CCTV	CATV	All of the above	C	
64	Number of channels in CATV are	Limited	Less than DTH TV	Both A and B	None of the above	C	
65	Which of the following statement is not true	CATV has inferior quality of reception than DTH TV	CATV has limited number of channels	CATV is very reliable compared to DTH TV	All of the above	C	
66	This type of set top box is a small computer, it makes two way communication possible on internet protocol network	IPTV	Hybrid Set top box	cable converter box	professional set top box	A	
67	These are called as integrated receivers, they are capable of producing uncompressed serial digital interface signals	IPTV	Hybrid Set top box	cable converter box	professional set top box	D	
68	this type of set top box convert any type of channel broadcasted from cable tv service into analog RF signals on a single VHF channels	IPTV	Hybrid Set top box	cable converter box	professional set top box	C	
69	Which of the following statement is true	The construction and launch cost of a short distance satellite link is same as the long distance link	satellite communication system is economical only where the system is used continuously and a large no. of users use it	Satellite communication can connect many users together	All of the above	D	
70	In satellite communication system an earth station transmits information signal to satellite using a	Satellite	satellite transponder	highly directional dish antenna	None of the above	C	
71	The satellite receives the signal process it, and transmit back at frequency	Increase in	reduced	same	None of the above	B	
72	In satellite communication system the receiving earth station will receive signal using	parabolic dish antenna	Satellite	satellite transponder	None of the above	A	

73	In satellite communication system the signal which is transmitted upwards to the satellite is called as..... and it is normally at	uplink,4GHz	uplink,6GHz	downlink,4GHz	downlink,6GHz	B	
74	In satellite communication system the signal which is transmitted back to receiving earth station is called and it is normally at frequency of	uplink,4GHz	uplink,6GHz	downlink,4GHz	downlink,6GHz	C	
75	In satellite communication system the combination of transmitter and receiver in the satellite is known	parabolic dish antenna	transponder	Both A and B	None of the above	B	
76	The basic function of satellite transponder is	amplification	Rectification	frequency translation	Both A and C	D	
77	In satellite transponder the uplink signal is received by satellite antenna and applied to	mixer	low noise amplifier	diplexer	power amplifier	B	
78	Video on demand work with	DTH	CCTV	Both A and B	None of the above	A	
79	In this system different subscribers in an area can watch different movies at same time	video on demand	CCTV	Both A and B	None of the above	A	
80	video on demand can operate on	DTH	cable TV	Both A and B	None of the above	C	
81	Which of the following statement is true	VOD are capable for storing huge data	VOD allows simultaneous access to a no. of subscribers in real time	VOD can operates on DTH TV OR CABLE TV	All of the above	D	
82	Which of the following is an application of video on demand	Remote learning programs	Local news	Weather forecasts	All of the above	D	
83	The elements of CCTV system are	video cameras	video switcher	tv monitor	All of the above	D	
84	In CCTV is basically a group of automatic or manual switches which are used to connect one camera at a time to the monitor	video cameras	video switcher	tv monitor	All of the above	B	
85	Head end,Trunk line cable,Branch line cable, Drop line,Trunk amplifier,Bridge amplifier, Line amplifier,Directional couple are the elements of	IPTV	CCTV	Cable TV	DTH	C	
86	In cable TV the function of is to amplify the signal from satellite antenna,terrestrial TV antenna and local studio with a low noise amplifier	Head end	trunk link cable	branch line cable	drop line	A	
87	In cable TV,these cables used as branches of the main trunk line cables	branch line cable	drop line	Directional coupler	None of the above	A	
88	The cable connected from the branch to the subscribers home TV is known as	branch line cable	drop line	Directional coupler	None of the above	B	
89	In cable TV system following loss takes place in cable	DC loss	Dielectric loss	Skin effect	All of the above	D	

90	Which of the following is a functions of broadcast centre in DTH TV	To receive signals from different programming centers	To apply video/audio compression with digital method	To transmit uplink signal to DBS	All of the above	D	
91	the compression format is used for reducing the bit rate and BW requirement in DTH TV system	MPEG 1	MPEG 2	MPEG 3	All of the above	B	
92	In DTH TV system Is acts as a relay station	Receiver	DBS	Programming souces	All of the above	B	
93	Allocated frequency for DTH system is	K band (12 to 18 Ghz)	Ka band (18 to 27 Ghz)	Both A and B	None of the above	C	
94	Which one is an component of DTH TV outdoor unit	LNA	RF amplifier	Mixer	Demodulator	A	
95	Which one is an component of DTH TV indoor unit	LNA	Local oscillator	Mixer	None of the above	C	
96	The is a hardware device which receives, decodes and decrypts a digital television signal	LNA	Local oscillator	set top box	None of the above	C	
97	The allows authenticated subscriber to watch those pay channels for which he has paid.	CCTV	content/conditional access system	DTH	Direct to home	B	
98	Which of the following is an advantage of CAS	The subscriber have a choice to watch only those channels which they want	The subscribers will pay for only those channels which they have chosen.	The quality of reception improved due to digital transmission and optical cables used	All of the above	D	
99	The 3D display technique which uses passive colour filter is	Anaglyph 3D	Polarized 3D	Active shutter 3D	Head mounted display	A	
100	The 3D display technique which uses passive polarized filter is	Anaglyph 3D	Polarized 3D	Active shutter 3D	Head mounted display	B	
101	The 3D display technique which uses Active shutters	Anaglyph 3D	Polarized 3D	Active shutter 3D	Head mounted display	C	
102	The 3D display technique which uses two separate display for the two eyes with lenses used to relax eye focus	Anaglyph 3D	Polarized 3D	Active shutter 3D	Head mounted display	D	

Matoshri College of Engineering & Research Centre , Nashik
Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering

Class: B. E. E & TC

Sub: AVE

A.Y.2019-2020

Semester -II

Sr.No.	Question	A	B	C	D	Correct Answer
1	..... transmission is the delivery of data to individual client within a network.	Unicast	Multicast	Both A and B	None of the above	A
2	Transmission of IP video involves	digitizing video	coding	addressing	All of the above	D
3	IPTV has	More channels	More control	More services	All of the above	D
4	..... is the application in which digital tv contents are distributed via the public internet which is also carrying other type of data.	IPTV	Internet TV	Mobile TV	None of the above	B
5	Content providers ,The public internet,display devices,receiver are the components of	IPTV	Internet TV	Mobile TV	All of the above	B
6	The set top box is needed in	IPTV	Internet TV	Mobile TV	None of the above	A
7	Quality of service is provided by	IPTV	Internet TV	Mobile TV	Wifi TV	A
8	No delay or interruption are provided by	IPTV	Internet TV	Mobile TV	Wifi TV	A
9	..... TV is defined as the television watched on small device	IPTV	Mobile TV	Both A and B	None of the above	B
10	Mobile tv should be capable of working in two modes	Download oriented mode	Parallel terrestrial broadcasting	Both A and B	None of the above	C
11	Mobile Tv compression formats for video are	MP4	AVI	3GPP	All of the above	D
12	Mobile Tv compression formats for audio are	MPEG3	AAC	Both A and B	None of the above	C

13	Mobile TV applications are	Live TV	Video on demand	Video Conferencing	All of the above	D
14	Device manufacturer challenges faced by mobile tv are	Power consumption	Mobisodes	Modified Contents for Cell phone	Both B and C	A
15	Content provider challenges faced by mobile tv are	Power consumption	Mobisodes	Modified Contents for Cell phone	Both B and C	D
16	A small electronic device for playing and storing digital audio and video files	IPTV	Internet TV	Ipod	None of the above	C
17	The is a multipurpose packet computer	IPTV	Internet TV	Ipod	None of the above	C
18	Which of the following are features of IPOD	Fast upgraded A8 processor	Better quality improved screen	It is available in different colours	All of the above	D
19	Digital video recorder is the application software which records video in digital format to	Drive disc	USB flash drive	SD memory card	All of the above	D
20	DVR has following video recordings	set box with recording facility	Portable media player with recording facility	A tv set with built in digital video recording facility	All of the above	D
21	..... needs a tape for recording	DVR	VCR	Both A and B	None of the above	A
22	Programming complexity is more in	DVR	VCR	Both A and B	None of the above	B
23	More flexible system is	DVR	VCR	Both A and B	None of the above	A
24	Storage capacity is more in	DVR	VCR	Both A and B	None of the above	A
25	Picture and sound quality is very high in	DVR	VCR	Both A and B	None of the above	A
26	Interfacing pins of TV are SCLK MOS,MISO and SS	IPTV	Internet TV	Wifi TV	All of the above	C
27	2G technology is based on	GSM	UTMS	EDGE	Both B and C	A
28	3G technology is based on	GSM	UTMS	EDGE	Both B and C	D
29	GPS,Mobile TV,Video conferencing are the services provided by	2G Technology	3G Technology	Both A and B	None of the above	B
30	TDMA or CDMA are the only technologies used by	2G Technology	3G Technology	Both A and B	None of the above	A

31	FDMA,TDMA,CDMA are the technologies used by	2G Technology	3G Technology	Both A and B	None of the above	B
32	Maintainance cost for Technology is more	2G Technology	3G Technology	Both A and B	None of the above	B
33	Data transmission is much faster in which technology	2G Technology	3G Technology	Both A and B	None of the above	B
34	The circuit switching is used by Technology	2G Technology	3G Technology	Both A and B	None of the above	A
35	The packet switching is used by Technology	2G Technology	3G Technology	Both A and B	None of the above	B
36	Spectral efficiency of Technology is very high	2G Technology	3G Technology	Both A and B	None of the above	B
37	The IPTV is	Closed type with control	Open type with no control	Both A and B	None of the above	A
38	The internet TV is	Closed type with control	Open type with no control	Both A and B	None of the above	B
39	Dedicated managed network for content delivery is used by	IPTV	Internet TV	Wifi TV	None of the above	A
40	Internet TV used For content delivery	Dedicated managed network	Open network	Both A and B	None of the above	B
41	High quality,reliable with control on quality is provided by	IPTV	Internet TV	Wifi TV	Mobile TV	A
42	.....TV uses RTP over UDP	IPTV	Internet TV	Wifi TV	Mobile TV	A
43	.... TV uses HTTP/TCP	IPTV	Internet TV	Both A and B	None of the above	B
44	Multicast routing technology is used by following television	IPTV	Internet TV	Both A and B	None of the above	C
45	unicast routing technology is used by following television	IPTV	Internet TV	Both A and B	None of the above	C
46	Reaarange and identify correct sequence of process included in IPTV transmission and reception I)Capturing the analog audio or video signal II)packetizing III)Digitization and compression IV)Decompression and decoding V)Receiving the IP packets VI)Reproduce the audio and video signal	III,I,II,V,VI,IV	I,III,II,V,IV,VI	I,III,V,II,IV,VI	None of the above	B
47	Streaming delivery techniques in IPTV are	Unicast	multicast	Both A and B	None of the above	C

48	..... transmission is a one-to-many media delivery process that sends a single message or information transmission that contains an address (code) that is designated to allow multiple distribution nodes in a network	Unicast	multicast	Both A and B	None of the above	D
49	..... TV video transmission is the transport of video (multiple images) that is in the form of data packets to a receiver through an IP data network.	IPTV	Internet TV	Wifi TV	Mobile TV	A
50	progressive downloading is a feature of	IPTV	Internet TV	Wifi TV	Mobile TV	A
51	3GP,ASF,FLV,AVI are the mobile TV Compression formats	Video	Audio	Both A and B	None of the above	A
52	MIDI is typically used as	Video compression format in mobile tv	Audio Compression format in mobile tv	Both A and B	None of the above	B
53	ASF is typically used as	Video compression format in mobile tv	Audio Compression format in mobile tv	Both A and B	None of the above	C
54	WAV is typically used as	Video compression format in mobile tv	Audio Compression format in mobile tv	Both A and B	None of the above	B
55	3GP is typically used as	Video compression format in mobile tv	Audio Compression format in mobile tv	Both A and B	None of the above	A
56	WMVis typically used as	Video compression format in mobile tv	Audio Compression format in mobile tv	Both A and B	None of the above	A
57	FLV is typically used as	Video compression format in mobile tv	Audio Compression format in mobile tv	Both A and B	None of the above	A
58	AVI is typically used as	Video compression format in mobile tv	Audio Compression format in mobile tv	Both A and B	None of the above	C
59	Video recording is based on the principle of :	Electromagnetism	Piezo electric effect	Faraday's law of electrolysis	EM induction	A

60	Consider following statements 1.Online Tv is television service distributed via internet 2.IPTV can be deployed using WAN internet protocol networkinfrastructure which of the statements given above is/are correct	only 1	only 2	both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2	B
61	Set Top Box interfaces with Television using	Ethernet Port	Serial Port	3- RCA cable	RS 232 port	
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						

84						
85						
86						
87						
88						
89						
90						
91						
92						
93						
94						
95						
96						
97						
98						
99						
100						