These are sample MCQs to indicate pattern, may or may not appear in examination

University of Mumbai Online Examination 2020

Program: TE Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012 Examination: Third Year Semester VI

Course Code: ETC604 and Course Name: Television Engineering

Time: 1hour Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

| Q1. | Who was given the first demonstration of actual television in UK |
|-----------|--|
| Option A: | C.F. Jenkins |
| Option B: | J.L. Baird |
| Option C: | V.K. Zworykin |
| Option D: | P.R. Camange |
| | |
| Q2. | How much is Horizontal retrace period in 625 lines monochrome system |
| Option A: | 52 μs |
| Option B: | 12 μs |
| Option C: | 52 ms |
| Option D: | 12ms |
| | |
| Q3. | What is effect of Interlaced Scanning as compared with sequential scanning on video signal bandwidth |
| Option A: | Increases |
| Option B: | Constant |
| Option C: | Decrease |
| Option D: | No change |
| | |
| Q4. | which transmission technique is used to transmit TV signals |
| Option A: | DSBFC |
| Option B: | SSB |
| Option C: | VSB |
| Option D: | DSBSC |
| | |
| Q5. | What is called true HD resolution |
| Option A: | 720P resolution created by Full HD standards |
| Option B: | 1080P resolution created by Full HD standards |
| Option C: | 1920P resolution created by Full HD standards |
| Option D: | 440P resolution created by Full HD standards |
| | |
| Q6. | NTSC stands for |

| National Television System Committee |
|---|
| New Television System Committee |
| National Time System Committee |
| National Television Support Committee |
| National Television Support Committee |
| In digital TV transmission, MAC stands for |
| Media Analog Components |
| Multiplier Analog Components |
| Multiplexed Advanced Components |
| Multiplexed Analog Components |
| <u> </u> |
| In MAC encoding format, time duration of color difference signal is |
| 1 μSec |
| 17 μSec |
| 34 μSec |
| 64 μSec |
| |
| If frames are displayed on screen fast enough, we get an impression of |
| Signals. |
| Motions. |
| Packets. |
| Bits. |
| |
| LCDs operate from a frequency ranges from |
| 10Hz to 60Hz |
| 50Hz to 70Hz |
| 30Hz to 60Hz |
| 40Hz to 70Hz |
| |
| To receive signal, a translator is needed to decode signal and encode it again at a |
| High Quality. |
| Lower Quality. |
| Same Quality. |
| Bad Quality. |
| A single horizontal line across the middle of a TV screen indicates trouble in |
| horizontal section |
| vertical section |
| tuner |
| video section |
| |
| How much is Aspect ratio followed in HDTV |
| 4/3 |
| 16/9 |
| 1- |
| 64/48 |
| |

| Q14. | what is 1080i called as |
|-----------|---|
| Option A: | HD ready |
| Option B: | HD imperfect |
| Option C: | Full HD |
| Option D: | UHD |
| | |
| Q15. | What is MUSE stand for in TV system |
| Option A: | Multiple sub-Nyquist sampling encoding |
| Option B: | Multiple state sampling encoding |
| Option C: | Multiple user system encoding |
| Option D: | Multiple user sampling encoding |
| | |
| Q16. | To make system fully compatible, composite color signal must meet following requirement |
| Option A: | It should occupy different bandwidth as the corresponding monochrome signal |
| Option B: | The color signal should have different luminance information as would a monochrome signal, transmitting same scene. |
| Option C: | Location and spacing of picture and sound carrier frequencies should remain the same |
| Option D: | Location and spacing of picture and sound carrier frequencies should remain the |
| | different |
| Q17. | is the predominant spectral color of the received light. |
| Option A: | Luminance |
| Option B: | Hue |
| Option C: | Brightness |
| Option D: | Saturation |
| | |
| Q18. | Gamma correction is used |
| Option A: | To compensate for non-linearity of the system including TV camera and picture tube. |
| Option B: | To make system unstable |
| Option C: | To remove color information from image |
| Option D: | To add color information in the image |
| Q19. | In frequency interleaving, the carrier frequency is so chosen that its sideband |
| | frequencies fall |
| Option A: | Exactly at the harmonics of the line frequency |
| Option B: | Exactly mid-way between the harmonics of the line frequency |
| Option C: | Anywhere in frequency spectrum |
| Option D: | Nowhere in frequency spectrum |
| 000 | |
| Q20. | What is backplane in LCD? |
| Option A: | The ac voltage applied between segment and a common element |
| Option B: | The dc voltage applied between segment and a common element |
| Option C: | The amount of power consumed |
| Option D: | For adjusting the intensity of the LCD |

| Q21. | Color bar generators are used mainly to check the operation of the In color TV |
|-----------|--|
| | receivers. |
| Option A: | number of Chroma bars |
| Option B: | Chroma circuitry |
| Option C: | video |
| Option D: | RF |
| | |
| Q22. | What will happen if 100% interlaced error occurred |
| Option A: | 75% Picture area will go unscanned |
| Option B: | Full Picture area will go unscanned |
| Option C: | 25% Picture area will go unscanned |
| Option D: | Half Picture area will go unscanned |
| 022 | Have recent in the frame aim for Full LID |
| Q23. | How much is the frame size for Full HD |
| Option A: | 704 x 480 pixels |
| Option B: | 1024 x770 pixels |
| Option C: | 1920 x 1080 pixels |
| Option D: | 1280 x962 pixels |
| Q24. | In NTSC colour receiver, delay line introduces a delay about |
| Option A: | 500 ns |
| Option B: | 10000 ns |
| Option C: | 1500 ns |
| Option D: | 6000ns |
| Q25. | The shadow mask in color TV picture tube is used to |
| Option A: | reduce X-ray emission |
| Option B: | increase screen brightness |
| Option C: | ensure that each beam hits its own target |
| Option D: | decrease picture contrast |
| option b. | decrease picture contrast |