

Q=QUESTION A=ANSWER	question_description answer_description	question_explanation answer_explanation	question_type answer_isright	question_difficulty answer_position
Q	The average value of the angular position of the satellite with reference to perigee is given by		M	1
A	True Anamoly		0	1
A	Mean Anamoly		1	2
A	Inclination		0	3
A	Semi-major axis		0	4
Q	The point where orbit crosses equatorial plane going from North to South is		M	1
A	Descending Node		1	1
A	Ascending Node		0	2
A	Apogee		0	3
A	Perigee		0	4
Q	Semi-Major axis of an orbit defines		M	1
A	Size of the orbit		1	1
A	Shape of the orbit		0	2
A	Inclination of the orbit		0	3
A	Location of the satellite in the orbit		0	4
Q	If R is radius of the earth then apogee height is given by		M	1
A	$ha=R-ra$ where $ra= a(1+e)$,		0	1
A	$ha=R-rp$ where $rp = a(1-e)$,		0	2
A	$ha =ra-R$ where $ra = a(1+e)$,		1	3
A	$ha =rp-R$ where $rp = a(1-e)$,		0	4
Q	If R is radius of the earth then perigee height is given by		M	1
A	$hp=R-ra$ where $ra= a(1+e)$,		0	1
A	$hp=R-rp$ where $rp = a(1-e)$,		0	2
A	$hp =ra-R$ where $ra = a(1+e)$,		0	3
A	$hp =rp-R$ where $rp = a(1-e)$,		1	4
Q	In C band the down link frequency is		M	1
A	6GHz		0	1
A	4GHz		1	2
A	11GHz		0	3
A	14GHz		0	4
Q	For satellite communication which band of the following is not used ?		M	1
A	Ku		0	1
A	MF		1	2
A	Ka		0	3
A	C		0	4
Q	The time period in which a particular satellite must be launched is called as		M	1
A	Orbital time period		0	1
A	Launch Window		1	2
A	Lapsed time		0	3
A	Mean time		0	4

Q	The east and west limits on the geostationary arc visible from any given earth station is called as	M		1
A	Look angles		0	1
A	Limits of Visibility		1	2
A	Nadir angle		0	3
A	Range of satellite		0	4
Q	Sun Synchronous orbits are normally	M		1
A	Polar Orbits		1	1
A	Geostationary orbits		0	2
A	Parking Orbits		0	3
A	Transfer orbits		0	4
Q	Line joining center of the sun center of the earth and first point of aries at spring equinox is called as	M		1
A	Line of nodes		0	1
A	Line of apsides		0	2
A	Line of aries		1	3
A	boresight		0	4
Q	The spy satellites are normally in the	M		1
A	LEO		1	1
A	MEO		0	2
A	HEO		0	3
A	Geostationary orbits		0	4