

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is modulation in the context of radio frequency?
 - A. The process of adding information to a constant frequency.
 - B. The variation of wave amplitude.
 - C. The number of cycles per second.
 - D. The distance between two consecutive wave points.

2. Which of the following is NOT a type of modulation mentioned in the chapter?
 - A. Amplitude modulation (AM)
 - B. Wave modulation (WM)
 - C. Frequency modulation (FM)
 - D. Sound modulation (SM)

3. What does AM in radio waves stand for?
 - A. Audio Modulation
 - B. Amplitude Modulation
 - C. Analog Modulation
 - D. Alternate Modulation

4. Which type of modulation changes the number of cycles per second to carry information?
 - A. FM
 - B. AM
 - C. WM
 - D. SM

5. What process allows a radio wave to carry more than one signal?
 - A. Frequency hopping
 - B. Wave splitting
 - C. Sideband operation
 - D. Modulation splitting

6. What is the signal above the assigned frequency referred to as?
 - A. Lower sideband
 - B. Upper frequency
 - C. Upper sideband
 - D. High-frequency band

7. Which energy type affects audio systems?
 - A. Thermal energy
 - B. Electromagnetic energy
 - C. Kinetic energy
 - D. Potential energy

8. At what speed do radio waves travel?

- A. Half the speed of light
- B. Twice the speed of light
- C. Approximately the speed of light
- D. Variable speeds depending on frequency

9. What is the term for the number of times a particular waveform repeats itself in a given amount of time?

- A. Modulation
- B. Amplitude
- C. Frequency
- D. Wavelength

10. Which of the following is NOT an input/output for receivers?

- A. Power
- B. Serial data
- C. Antenna input
- D. Frequency modulator

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Multiple Choice Quiz B

Answer Key

1. A

2. B

3. B

4. A

5. C

6. C

7. B

8. C

9. C

10. D