

## Geosynchronous Earth Orbiting (GEO) Satellite Quiz

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What inclination would we set to point our satellite dish if we are at the equator?
  - a. 180 degrees to the horizon
  - b. 90 degrees to the horizon
  - c. 0 degrees to the horizon
  - d. 43 degrees to the horizon
2. What inclination would we set to point our satellite dish if we are at the 40-degree latitude?
  - a. 180 degrees to the horizon
  - b. 90 degrees to the horizon
  - c. 0 degrees to the horizon
  - d. 43 degrees to the horizon
3. What two areas are not reachable if we are trying to connect with a geostationary satellite?
  - a. Equator
  - b. South pole
  - c. East pole
  - d. North pole
4. How many directions do we need to point a satellite dish in Columbus Ohio?
  - a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4
5. What shape is a satellite dish?
  - a. Spherical
  - b. Elliptical
  - c. Cubical
  - d. Parabolic
6. The transmitter and receiver of a satellite dish are located at the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Precise point
  - b. Middle point
  - c. Curve point
  - d. Focal point
7. What is the orbit for a GEO satellite?
  - a. 22400 mile radius
  - b. 224000 miles radius
  - c. 11200 mile radius
  - d. 22.4 mile radius
8. GEO satellites orbit
  - a. Around the equator
  - b. Around the poles
  - c. Around the moon
  - d. Around the sun
9. A geostationary satellite remains \_\_\_\_\_ over the Earth.
10. Who first came up with geostationary orbits? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What is the minimum number of geostationary satellites we would want for worldwide coverage minus the poles?
  - a. 2
  - b. 3
  - c. 4
  - d. 5
12. Geostationary orbit satellites around the Earth are similar to what natural phenomenon in the solar system.
  - a. Orbiting planets around the sun
  - b. Orbiting comets around the sun
  - c. The asteroid belt around the sun
  - d. The Earth around the moon