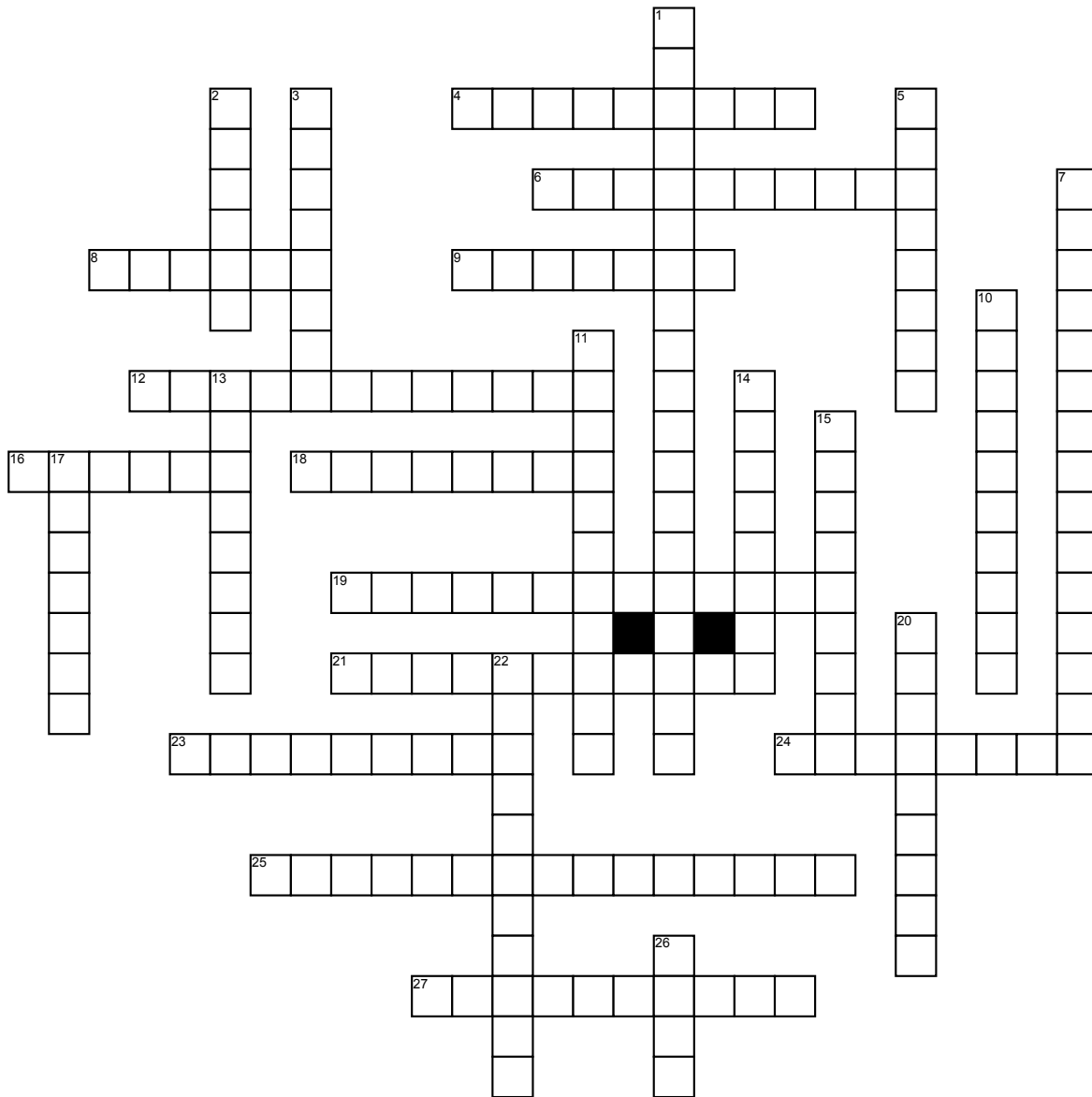


# Aircraft Radio Terminology



## **Across**

4. For an antenna to work well with a radio, this has to match  
 6. The process of super-imposing information on to a carrier wave  
 8. This amplifier produces pulsating DC and is usually only found in RF circuits  
 9. This component radiates energy in the form of electro-magnetic waves  
 12. The circuits in a superheterodyne are tuned to this frequency  
 16. This type of amplifier has the lowest efficiency but the highest fidelity  
 18. HF radio signals propagate in this manner  
 19. The exchange of information  
 21. The ability of a receiver to tune in to a specific frequency, while blocking adjacent frequencies

23. This system is used to help aircraft find a runways' centerline  
 24. A device that converts radio waves into intelligible sounds  
 25. The radio receiver that really made a difference!!!  
 27. VHF radio signals propagate in this manner

## **Down**

1. Superimposing an audio signal onto a carrier wave by changing the cycles per minute  
 2. This amplifier is biased AT the cutoff point  
 3. This component is also called a "Coil" or a "Choke"  
 5. A series LC circuit makes this type of filter  
 7. This produces a frequency that gets mixed with an RF signal in a radio receiver

10. The opposite of fidelity  
 11. The ability of a radio receiver to pick up very weak signals  
 13. To broadcast or send out  
 14. The faithful reproduction of a signal  
 15. The frequency at which XL and XC are equal and opposite  
 17. This filter has an inductor in series and/or a capacitor in parallel  
 20. To block certain frequencies  
 22. The field of electric and electromagnetic energy that carries the intelligence of a radio signal  
 26. This type of circuit can be an oscillator, or a band reject filter