

Technician Class Questions Pool

SUBELEMENT T1 - FCC Rules, station license responsibilities - 4 exam questions - 4 Groups

T1A - Basis and purpose of the Amateur Radio Service, penalties for unlicensed operation, other penalties, examinations - 1 exam question

T1A01 [97.3(a)(1)]

Who is an amateur operator as defined in Part 97?

- A. A person named in an amateur operator/primary license grant in the FCC ULS database
- B. A person who has passed a written license examination
- C. The person named on the FCC Form 605 Application
- D. A person holding a Restricted Operating Permit

T1A02 [97.1]

What is one of the basic purposes of the Amateur Radio Service as defined in Part 97?

- A. To support teaching of amateur radio classes in schools
- B. To provide a voluntary noncommercial communications service to the public, particularly in times of emergency
- C. To provide free message service to the public
- D. To allow the public to communicate with other radio services

T1A03 [97.501]

What classes of US amateur radio licenses may currently be earned by examination?

- A. Novice, Technician, General, Advanced
- B. Technician, General, Advanced
- C. Technician, General, Extra
- D. Technician, Tech Plus, General

T1A04 [97.509(b)]

Who is a Volunteer Examiner?

- A. A certified instructor who volunteers to examine amateur teaching manuals
- B. An FCC employee who accredits volunteers to administer amateur license exams
- C. An amateur accredited by one or more VECs who volunteers to administer amateur license exams
- D. Any person who volunteers to examine amateur station equipment

T1A05 [97.505(a)(6)]

How long is a CSCE valid for license upgrade purposes?

- A. 365 days
- B. Until the current license expires
- C. Indefinitely
- D. Until two years following the expiration of the current license

T1A06 [97.509(a)(b)(3)(i)]

How many and what class of Volunteer Examiners are required to administer an Element 2

Technician written exam?

- A. Three Examiners holding any class of license
- B. Two Examiners holding any class of license
- C. Three Examiners holding a Technician Class license
- D. Three Examiners holding a General Class license or higher

T1A07 [97.5]

Who makes and enforces the rules for the Amateur Radio Service in the United States?

- A. The Congress of the United States
- B. The Federal Communications Commission
- C. The Volunteer Examiner Coordinators
- D. The Federal Bureau of Investigation

T1A08 [97.1]

What are two of the five fundamental purposes for the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. To protect historical radio data, and help the public understand radio history
- B. To aid foreign countries in improving radio communications and encourage visits from foreign hams
- C. To modernize radio electronic design theory and improve schematic drawings
- D. To increase the number of trained radio operators and electronics experts, and improve international goodwill

T1A09 [97.3(a)(5)]

What is the definition of an amateur radio station?

- A. A station in a public radio service used for radio communications
- B. A station using radio communications for a commercial purpose
- C. A station using equipment for training new broadcast operators and technicians
- D. A station in an Amateur Radio Service consisting of the apparatus necessary for carrying on radio communications

T1A10 [97.3(A)(23)]

What is a transmission called that disturbs other communications?

- A. Interrupted CW
- B. Harmful interference
- C. Transponder signals
- D. Unidentified transmissions

T1B - ITU regions, international regulations, US call sign structure, special event calls, vanity call signs - 1 exam question

T1B01 [97.3(a)(28)]

What is the ITU?

- A. The International Telecommunications Utility
- B. The International Telephone Union
- C. The International Telecommunication Union
- D. The International Technology Union

T1B02 [97.301]

What is the purpose of ITU Regions?

- A. They are used to assist in the management of frequency allocations

- B. They are useful when operating maritime mobile
- C. They are used in call sign assignments
- D. They must be used after your call sign to indicate your location

T1Bo3 [97.17(d)]

What system does the FCC use to select new amateur radio call signs?

- A. Call signs are assigned in random order
- B. The applicant is allowed to pick a call sign
- C. Call signs are assigned in sequential order
- D. Volunteer Examiners choose an unassigned call sign

T1Bo4 [97.19(d)]

What FCC call sign program might you use to obtain a call sign containing your initials?

- A. The vanity call sign program
- B. The sequential call sign program
- C. The special event call sign program
- D. There is no FCC provision for choosing a your call sign

T1Bo5 [97.17(b)(2)]

How might an amateur radio club obtain a club station call sign?

- A. By applying directly to the FCC in Gettysburg, PA
- B. By applying through a Club Station Call Sign Administrator
- C. By submitting a FCC Form 605 to the FCC in Washington, DC
- D. By notifying a VE team using NCVEC Form 605

T1Bo6

Who is eligible to apply for temporary use of a 1-by-1 format Special Event call sign?

- A. Only Amateur Extra class amateurs
- B. Only military stations
- C. Any FCC-licensed amateur
- D. Only trustees of amateur radio club stations

T1Bo7 [97.107]

When are you allowed to operate your amateur station in a foreign country?

- A. When there is a reciprocal operating agreement between the countries
- B. When there is a mutual agreement allowing third party communications
- C. When authorization permits amateur communications in a foreign language
- D. When you are communicating with non-licensed individuals in another country

T1Bo8

Which of the following call signs is a valid US amateur call?

- A. UZ4FWD
- B. KBL7766
- C. KB3TMJ
- D. VE3TWJ

T1Bo9

What letters must be used for the first letter in US amateur call signs?

- A. K, N, U and W
- B. A, K, N and W
- C. A, B, C and D
- D. A, N, V and W

T1B10

What numbers are used in US amateur call signs?

- A. Any two-digit number, 10 through 99
 - B. Any two-digit number, 22 through 45
 - C. A single digit, 1 through 9
 - D. A single digit, 0 through 9
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T1C - Authorized frequencies (Technician), reciprocal licensing, operation near band edges, spectrum sharing - 1 exam question

T1Co1 [97.5(a)]

What is required before you can control an amateur station in the US?

- A. You must hold an FCC restricted operator's permit for a licensed radio station
- B. You must submit an FCC Form 605 with a license examination fee
- C. You must be named in the FCC amateur license database, or be an alien with reciprocal operating authorization
- D. The FCC must issue you a Certificate of Successful Completion of Amateur Training

T1Co2 [97.5(a)]

Where does a US amateur license allow you to transmit?

- A. From anywhere in the world
- B. From wherever the Amateur Radio Service is regulated by the FCC or where reciprocal agreements are in place
- C. From a country that shares a third party agreement with the US
- D. Only from the mailing address printed on your license

T1Co3 [97.111]

Under what conditions are amateur stations allowed to communicate with stations operating in other radio services?

- A. When other radio services make contact with amateur stations
- B. When authorized by the FCC
- C. When communicating with stations in the Family Radio Service
- D. When commercial broadcast stations are off the air

T1Co4 [97.301(a)]

Which frequency is within the 6-meter band?

- A. 49.00 MHz
- B. 52.525 MHz
- C. 28.50 MHz
- D. 222.15 MHz

T1Co5 [97.301(a)]

Which amateur band are you using when transmitting on 146.52 MHz?

- A. 2 meter band
- B. 20 meter band
- C. 14 meter band
- D. 6 meter band

T1Co6 [97.301(a)]

Which 70-centimeter frequency is authorized to a Technician class license holder operating in ITU Region 2?

- A. 455.350 MHz
- B. 146.520 MHz
- C. 443.350 MHz
- D. 222.520 MHz

T1Co7 [97.301(a)]

Which 23 centimeter frequency is authorized to a Technician class license holder operating in ITU Region 2?

- A. 2315 MHz
- B. 1296 MHz
- C. 3390 MHz
- D. 146.52 MHz

T1Co8 [97.301(a)]

What amateur band are you using if you are operating on 223.50 MHz?

- A. 15 meter band
- B. 10 meter band
- C. 2 meter band
- D. 1.25 meter band

T1Co9 [97.303]

What do the FCC rules mean when an amateur frequency band is said to be available on a secondary basis?

- A. Secondary users of a frequency have equal rights to operate
- B. Amateurs are only allowed to use the frequency at night
- C. Amateurs may not cause harmful interference to primary users
- D. Secondary users are not allowed on amateur bands

T1C10 [97.111]

When may a US amateur operator communicate with an amateur in a foreign country?

- A. Only when a third-party agreement exists between the US and the foreign country
- B. At any time except between 146.52 and 146.58 MHz
- C. Only when a foreign amateur uses English
- D. At any time unless prohibited by either government

T1C11 [97.113(a)(5)]

Which of the following types of communications are not permitted in the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. Brief transmissions to make adjustments to the station
- B. Brief transmissions to establish two-way communications with other stations
- C. Transmissions to assist persons learning or improving proficiency in CW
- D. Communications on a regular basis that could reasonably be furnished alternatively through other radio services

T1D - The station license, correct name and address on file, license term, renewals, grace period - 1 exam question

T1Do1 [97.17(a)]

Which of the following services are issued an operator station license by the FCC?

- A. Family Radio Service
- B. Amateur Radio Service
- C. General Radiotelephone Service
- D. The Citizens Radio Service

T1Do2 [97.5(b)(1)]

Who can become an amateur licensee in the US?

- A. Anyone except a representative of a foreign government
- B. Only a citizen of the United States
- C. Anyone except an employee of the US government
- D. Anyone

T1Do3 [97.5(b)(1)]

What is the minimum age required to hold an amateur license?

- A. 14 years or older
- B. 18 years or older
- C. 70 years or younger
- D. There is no minimum age requirement

T1Do4 [97.5(a)]

What government agency grants your amateur radio license?

- A. The Department of Defense
- B. The Bureau of Public Communications
- C. The Department of Commerce
- D. The Federal Communications Commission

T1Do5 [97.5(a)]

How soon may you transmit after passing the required examination elements for your first amateur radio license?

- A. Immediately
- B. 30 days after the test date
- C. As soon as your license grant appears in the FCC's ULS database
- D. As soon as you receive your license in the mail from the FCC

T1Do6 [97.25(a)]

What is the normal term for an amateur station license grant?

- A. 5 years
- B. 7 years
- C. 10 years
- D. For the lifetime of the licensee

T1Do7 [97.21(b)]

What is the grace period during which the FCC will renew an expired 10-year license without re-examination?

- A. 2 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 10 years
- D. There is no grace period

T1D08 [97.103(a)]

What is your responsibility as a station licensee?

- A. You must allow another amateur to operate your station upon request
- B. You must be present whenever the station is operated
- C. You must notify the FCC if another amateur acts as the control operator
- D. **Your station must be operated in accordance with the FCC rules**

T1D09 [97.23]

When may the FCC revoke or suspend a license if the mailing address of the holder is not current with the FCC?

- A. **If mail is returned to the FCC as undeliverable**
- B. When the licensee transmits without having updated the address
- C. When the licensee operates portable at a different address
- D. If the address is not updated within the 2 year grace period

T1D10 [97.23]

The FCC requires which address to be kept up to date on the Universal Licensing System database?

- A. The station location address
- B. **The station licensee mailing address**
- C. The station location address and mailing address
- D. The station transmitting location address

T1D11 [97.21(b)]

When are you permitted to continue to transmit if you forget to renew your amateur license and it expires?

- A. **Transmitting is not allowed until the license is renewed and appears on the FCC ULS database**
- B. When you identify using the suffix EXP
- C. When you notify the FCC you intend to renew within 90 days
- D. Transmitting is allowed any time during the 2-year grace period

T1D12 [97.23]

Why must an Amateur radio operator have a correct name and mailing address on file with the FCC?

- A. **To receive mail delivery from the FCC by the United States Postal Service**
- B. So the FCC Field office can contact the licensee
- C. It isn't required when you haven't operated your station in a year
- D. So the FCC can locate your transmitting location

Technician Class Questions Pool

SUBELEMENT T2 - Control operator duties - 4 exam questions - 4 groups

T2A - Prohibited communications: music, broadcasting, codes and ciphers, business use, permissible communications, bulletins, code practice, incidental music - 1 exam question

T2A01 [97.113(b)]

When is an amateur station authorized to transmit information to the general public?

- A. Never
- B. Only when the operator is being paid
- C. Only when the transmission lasts more than 10 minutes
- D. Only when the transmission lasts longer than 15 minutes

T2A02 [97.113(a)(4), 97.113(e)]

When is an amateur station authorized to transmit music?

- A. Amateurs may not transmit music, except as incidental to an authorized rebroadcast of space shuttle communications
- B. Only when the music produces no spurious emissions
- C. Only to interfere with an illegal transmission
- D. Only when the music is above 1280 MHz

T2A03 [97.113(a)(4), 97.211(b), 97.217]

When is the transmission of codes or ciphers allowed to hide the meaning of a message transmitted by an amateur station?

- A. Only during contests
- B. Only when operating mobile
- C. Only when transmitting control commands to space stations or radio control craft
- D. Only when frequencies above 1280 MHz are used

T2A04 [97.113(a)(4)]

When may an amateur station transmit false or deceptive signals?

- A. Never
- B. When operating a beacon transmitter in a "fox hunt" exercise
- C. Only when making unidentified transmissions
- D. When needed to hide the meaning of a message for secrecy

T2A05 [97.119(b)]

When may an amateur station transmit unidentified communications?

- A. Only during brief tests not meant as messages
- B. Only when they do not interfere with others
- C. Only when sent from a space station or to control a model craft
- D. Only during two-way or third party communications

T2A06 [97.3(a)(10)]

What does the term broadcasting mean?

- A. Transmissions intended for reception by the general public, either direct or relayed
- B. Retransmission by automatic means of programs or signals from non-amateur stations
- C. One-way radio communications, regardless of purpose or content
- D. One-way or two-way radio communications between two or more stations

T2A07 [97.113(a)(4)]

Which of the following are specifically prohibited in the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. Discussion of politics
- B. Discussion of programs on broadcast stations
- C. Indecent and obscene language
- D. Morse code practice

T2A08 [97.3(a)(10), 97.113(b)]

Which of the following one-way communications may not be transmitted in the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. Telecommand of model craft
- B. Broadcasts intended for reception by the general public
- C. Brief transmissions to make adjustments to the station
- D. Morse code practice

T2A09 [97.113(2)]

When does the FCC allow an amateur radio station to be used as a method of communication for hire or material compensation?

- A. Only when making test transmissions
- B. Only when news is being broadcast in times of emergency
- C. Only when in accordance with part 97 rules
- D. Only when your employer is using amateur radio to broadcast advertising

T2A10 [97.113(a)(3),(a)5(e)]

What type of communications are prohibited when using a repeater autopatch?

- A. Calls to a recorded weather report
- B. Calls to your employer requesting directions to a customer's office
- C. Calls to the police reporting a traffic accident
- D. Calls to a public utility reporting an outage of your telephone

T2A11 [97.113(a)3]

When may you use your station to tell people about equipment you have for sale?

- A. Never
- B. When you are conducting an on-line auction
- C. When you are offering amateur radio equipment for sale or trade on an occasional basis
- D. When you are helping a recognized charity

T2B - Basic identification requirements, repeater ID standards, identification for non-voice modes, identification requirements for mobile and portable operation - 1 exam question

T2B01 [97.119(a)]

What must you transmit to identify your amateur station?

- A. Your tactical ID
- B. Your call sign
- C. Your first name and your location
- D. Your full name

T2B02 [97.119(a)]

What is a transmission called that does not contain a station identification?

- A. Unidentified communications or signals
- B. Reluctance modulation
- C. Test emission
- D. Intentional interference

T2B03 [97.119(a)]

How often must an amateur station transmit the assigned call sign?

- A. At the beginning of each transmission and every 10 minutes during communication
- B. Every 10 minutes during communications and at the end of each communication
- C. At the end of each transmission
- D. Only at the end of the communication

T2B04 [97.119(b)]

What is an acceptable method of transmitting a repeater station identification?

- A. By phone using the English language
- B. By video image conforming to applicable standards
- C. By Morse code at a speed not to exceed 20 words per minute
- D. All of these answers are correct.

T2B05 [97.119(a)]

What identification is required when two amateur stations end communications?

- A. No identification is required
- B. One of the stations must transmit both stations' call signs
- C. Each station must transmit its own call sign
- D. Both stations must transmit both call signs

T2B06 [97.119(a)]

What is the longest period of time an amateur station can operate without transmitting its call sign?

- A. 5 minutes
- B. 10 minutes
- C. 15 minutes
- D. 30 minutes

T2B07 [97.119(b)(2)]

What is a permissible way to identify your station when you are speaking to another amateur operator using a language other than English?

- A. You must identify using the official version of the foreign language
- B. Identification is not required when using other languages
- C. You must identify using the English language
- D. You must identify using phonetics

T2B08 [97.119(d)]

How often must you identify using your assigned call sign when operating while using a special event call sign?

- A. Every 10 minutes
- B. Once when the event begins and once when it concludes
- C. Never
- D. Once per hour

T2B09 [97.119(4)(c)]

What is required when using one or more self-assigned indicators with your assigned call sign?

- A. The indicator must not conflict with an indicator specified by FCC rules or with a prefix assigned to another country
- B. The indicator must consist only of numeric digits
- C. The indicator must include the 2-letter abbreviation for your state
- D. The indicator must be separated from your call sign by a double slash mark

T2B10 [97.119(e)]

What is the correct way to identify when visiting a station if you hold a higher class license than that of the station licensee and you are using a frequency not authorized to his class of license?

- A. Send your call sign first, followed by his call sign
- B. Send his call sign first, followed by your call sign
- C. Send your call sign only, his is not required
- D. Send his call sign followed by "/KT"

T2B11Â [97.119(f)(2)]

When exercising the operating privileges earned by examination upgrade of a license what is meant by use of the indicator "/AG"?

- A. Authorized General
- B. Adjunct General
- C. Address as General
- D. Automatically General

T2C - Definition of control operator, location of control operator, automatic and remote control, auxiliary stations - 1 exam question

T2Co1 [97.7]

What must every amateur station have when transmitting?

- A. A frequency-measuring device
- B. A control operator
- C. A beacon transmitter
- D. A third party operator

T2Co2 [97.5(b)(1)]

How many amateur operator / primary station licenses may be held by one person?

- A. As many as desired
- B. One for each portable transmitter
- C. Only one
- D. One for each station location

T2Co3 [97.205(a)]

What minimum class of amateur license must you hold to be a control operator of a repeater station?

- A. Technician Plus
- B. Technician
- C. General
- D. Amateur Extra

T2Co4 [97.3(a)(1)(2)]

Who is responsible for the transmissions from an amateur station?

- A. Auxiliary operator
- B. Operations coordinator
- C. Third-party operator
- D. Control operator

T2Co5 [97.7]

When must an amateur station have a control operator?

- A. Only when training another amateur
- B. Whenever the station receiver is operated
- C. Whenever the station is transmitting
- D. A control operator is not needed

T2Co6 [97.3]

What is the control point of an amateur station?

- A. The on/off switch of the transmitter
- B. The input/output port of a packet controller
- C. The variable frequency oscillator of a transmitter
- D. The location at which the control operator function is performed

T2Co7 [97.109(d)]

What type of amateur station does not require a control operator to be at the control point?

- A. A locally controlled station
- B. A remotely controlled station
- C. An automatically controlled station
- D. An earth station controlling a space station

T2Co8 [97.3(a)]

What are the three types of station control permitted and recognized by FCC rule?

- A. Local, remote and automatic control
- B. Local, distant and automatic control
- C. Remote, distant and unauthorized control
- D. All of the choices are correct

T2Co9 [97.3(a)]

What type of control is being used on a repeater when the control operator is not present?

- A. Local control
- B. Remote control
- C. Automatic control
- D. Uncontrolled

T2C10 [97.109(a)]

What type of control is being used when transmitting using a handheld radio?

- A. Radio control
- B. Unattended control
- C. Automatic control
- D. Local control

T2C11 [97.3]

What type of control is used when the control operator is not at the station location but can still make changes to a transmitter?

- A. Local control
- B. Remote control
- C. Automatic control
- D. Uncontrolled

T2C12 [97.3(a)(13)]

What is the definition of a control operator of an amateur station?

- A. Anyone who operates the controls of the station
 - B. Anyone who is responsible for the station's equipment
 - C. An operator designated by the licensee to be responsible for the station's transmissions to assure compliance with FCC rules
 - D. The operator with the highest class of license who is in control of the station
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T2D - Operating another person's station, guest operators at your station, third party communications, autopatch, incidental business use, compensation of operators, club stations, station security, station inspection, protection against unauthorized transmissions - 1 exam question

T2D01 [97.103(a)]

Who is responsible for proper operation if you transmit from another amateur's station?

- A. Both of you
- B. Only the other station licensee
- C. Only you as the control operator
- D. Only the station licensee, unless the station records shows another control operator at the time

T2D02 [97.105(b)]

What operating privileges are allowed when another amateur holding a higher class license is controlling your station?

- A. All privileges allowed by the higher class license
- B. Only the privileges allowed by your license
- C. All the emission privileges of the higher class license, but only the frequency privileges of your license
- D. All the frequency privileges of the higher class license, but only the emission privileges of your license

T2D03 [97.105(a)]

What operating privileges are allowed when you are the control operator at the station of another amateur who has a higher class license than yours?

- A. Any privileges allowed by the higher class license
- B. Only the privileges allowed by your license
- C. All the emission privileges of the higher class license, but only the frequency privileges of your license
- D. All the frequency privileges of the higher class license, but only the emission privileges of your license

T2D04 [97.113(a)(3)]

Which of the following is a prohibited amateur radio transmission?

- A. Using amateur radio to seek emergency assistance
- B. Using amateur radio for conducting business
- C. Using an amateur phone patch to call for a taxi or food delivery
- D. Using an amateur phone patch to call home to say you are running late

T2D05 [97.3(a)46]

What is the definition of third-party communications?

- A. A message sent between two amateur stations for someone else
- B. Public service communications for a political party
- C. Any messages sent by amateur stations
- D. A three-minute transmission to another amateur

T2D06 [97.5(b)(2)]

How many persons are required to be members of a club for a club station license to be issued by the FCC?

- A. At least 5
- B. At least 4
- C. A trustee and 2 officers
- D. At least 2

T2D07 [97.11(a)]

When may you operate your amateur station aboard an aircraft?

- A. At any time
- B. Only while the aircraft is on the ground
- C. Only with the approval of the pilot in command and not using the aircraft's radio equipment
- D. Only when you have written permission from the airline and only using the aircraft's radio equipment

T2D08 [97.103(c)]

When is the FCC allowed to inspect your station equipment and station records?

- A. Only on weekends
- B. At any time upon request
- C. Never
- D. Only during daylight hours

T2D09

How might you best keep unauthorized persons from using your amateur station?

- A. Disconnect the power and microphone cables when not using your equipment
- B. Connect a dummy load to the antenna
- C. Put a "Danger - High Voltage" sign in the station
- D. Put fuses in the main power line

T2D10 [97.109(b)]

Why are unlicensed persons in your family not allowed to transmit on your amateur station if you are not there?

- A. They must not use your equipment without your permission
- B. They must be licensed before they are allowed to be control operators
- C. They must know how to use proper procedures and Q signals
- D. They must know the right frequencies and emissions for transmitting

T2D11 [97.113(d)]

When is it permissible for the control operator of a club station to accept compensation for sending information bulletins or Morse code practice?

- A. When compensation is paid from a non-profit organization
- B. When the club station license is held by a non-profit organization
- C. Anytime compensation is needed
- D. When the station makes those transmissions for at least 40 hours per week

Technician Class Questions Pool

T3A - Choosing an operating frequency, calling CQ, calling another station, test transmissions - 1 exam question

T3A01

Which of the following should you do when selecting a frequency on which to transmit?

- A. Call CQ to see if anyone is listening
- B. Listen to determine if the frequency is busy**
- C. Transmit on a frequency that allows your signals to be heard
- D. Check for maximum power output

T3A02

How do you call another station on a repeater if you know the station's call sign?

- A. Say "break, break" then say the station's call sign
- B. Say the station's call sign then identify your own station**
- C. Say "CQ" three times then the other station's call sign
- D. Wait for the station to call "CQ" then answer it

T3A03

How do you indicate you are looking for any station with which to make contact?

- A. CQ followed by your callsign**
- B. RST followed by your callsign
- C. QST followed by your callsign
- D. SK followed by your callsign

T3A04

What should you transmit when responding to a call of CQ?

- A. Your own CQ followed by the other station's callsign
- B. Your callsign followed by the other station's callsign
- C. The other station's callsign followed by your callsign**
- D. A signal report followed by your callsign

T3A05 [97.119(a)]

What term describes a brief test transmission that does not include any station identification?

- A. A test emission with no identification required
- B. An illegal un-modulated transmission
- C. An illegal unidentified transmission**
- D. A non-voice ID transmission

T3A06

What must an amateur do when making a transmission to test equipment or antennas?

- A. Properly identify the station**
- B. Make test transmissions only after 10:00 PM local time
- C. Notify the FCC of the test transmission
- D. State the purpose of the test during the test procedure

T3A07

Which of the following is true when making a test transmission?

- A. Station identification is not required if the transmission is less than 15 seconds
- B. Station identification is not required if the transmission is less than 1 watt
- C. Station identification is required only if your station can be heard
- D. Station identification is required at least every ten minutes and at the end of every transmission.

T3A08

What is the meaning of the procedural signal "CQ"?

- A. Call on the quarter hour
- B. New antenna is being tested (no station should answer)
- C. Only the called station should transmit
- D. Calling any station

T3A09 [97.119(b)(2)]

Why should you avoid using cute phrases or word combinations to identify your station?

- A. They are not easily understood by some operators
- B. They might offend some operators
- C. They do not meet FCC identification requirements
- D. They might be interpreted as codes or ciphers intended to obscure your identification

T3A10

What brief statement is often used in place of "CQ" to indicate that you are listening for calls on a repeater?

- A. Say "Hello test" followed by your call sign
- B. Say your call sign
- C. Say the repeater call sign followed by your call sign
- D. Say the letters "QSY" followed by your call sign

T3A11 [97.119(b)(2)]

Why should you use the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) phonetic alphabet when identifying your station?

- A. The words are internationally recognized substitutes for letters
- B. There is no advantage
- C. The words have been chosen to represent amateur radio terms
- D. It preserves traditions begun in the early days of amateur radio

T3B - Use of minimum power, band plans, repeater coordination, mode restricted sub-bands - 1 exam question

T3B01

What is a band plan?

- A. A voluntary guideline, beyond the divisions established by the FCC for using different operating modes within an amateur band
- B. A guideline from the FCC for making amateur frequency band allocations
- C. A guideline for operating schedules within an amateur band published by the FCC
- D. A plan devised by a local group

T3B02

Which of the following statements is true of band plans?

- A. They are mandated by the FCC to regulate spectrum use
- B. They are mandated by the ITU
- C. They are voluntary guidelines for efficient use of the radio spectrum
- D. They are mandatory only in the US

T3B03

Who developed the band plans used by amateur radio operators?

- A. The US Congress
- B. The FCC
- C. The amateur community
- D. The Interstate Commerce Commission

T3B04

Who is in charge of the repeater frequency band plan in your local area?

- A. The local FCC field office
- B. RACES and FEMA
- C. The recognized frequency coordination body
- D. Repeater Council of America

T3B05

What is the main purpose of repeater coordination?

- A. To reduce interference and promote proper use of spectrum
- B. To coordinate as many repeaters as possible in a small area
- C. To coordinate all possible frequencies available for repeater use
- D. To promote and encourage use of simplex frequencies

T3B06 [97.205(g)]

Who is accountable if a repeater station inadvertently retransmits communications that violate FCC rules?

- A. The repeater trustee
- B. The repeater control operator
- C. The transmitting station
- D. All of these answers are correct

T3B07

Which of these statements is true about legal power levels on the amateur bands?

- A. Always use the maximum power allowed to ensure that you complete the contact
- B. An amateur may use no more than 200 Watts PEP to make an amateur contact
- C. An amateur may use up to 1500 Watts PEP on any amateur frequency
- D. An amateur must use the minimum transmitter power necessary to carry out the desired communication

T3B08 [97.305(c)]

Which of the bands available to Technician class licensees have mode restricted sub-bands?

- A. The 6-meter, 2-meter, and 70-centimeter bands
- B. The 2-meter and 13-centimeter bands
- C. The 6-meter, 2-meter, and 1 1/4-meter bands
- D. The 2-meter and 70-centimeter bands

T3B09 [97.305 (a)(c)]

What emission modes are permitted in the restricted sub-band at 50.0-50.1 MHz?

- A. CW only
- B. CW and RTTY
- C. SSB only
- D. CW and SSB

T3B10 [97.305 (a)(c)]

What emission modes are permitted in the restricted sub-band at 144.0-144.1 MHz?

- A. CW only
- B. CW and RTTY
- C. SSB only
- D. CW and SSB

T3B11 [97.305 (a)(c)]

What emission modes are permitted in the restricted portion of the 1 1/4-meter band?

- A. Data only
- B. CW and SSB
- C. CW and Data
- D. SSB and FM

T3C - Courtesy and respect for others, sensitive subject areas, obscene and indecent language - 1 exam question

T3C01

What is the proper way to break into a conversation between two stations that are using the frequency?

- A. Say your call sign between their transmissions
- B. Wait for them to finish and then call CQ
- C. Say "Break-break" between their transmissions
- D. Call one of the operators on the telephone to interrupt the conversation

T3C02

What is considered to be proper repeater operating practice?

- A. Monitor before transmitting and keep transmissions short
- B. Identify legally
- C. Use the minimum amount of transmitter power necessary
- D. All of these answers are correct

T3C03

What should you do before responding to another stations call?

- A. Make sure you are operating on a permissible frequency for your license class
- B. Adjust your transmitter for maximum power output
- C. Ask the station to send their signal report and location
- D. Verify the other station's license class

T3Co4 [97.101(b)]

What rule applies if two amateur stations want to use the same frequency?

- A. The station operator with a lesser class of license must yield the frequency to a higher-class licensee
- B. The station operator with a lower power output must yield the frequency to the station with a higher power output
- C. No frequency will be assigned for the exclusive use of any station and neither has priority
- D. Station operators in ITU Regions 1 and 3 must yield the frequency to stations in ITU Region 2

T3Co5 [97.113(a)(4)]

Why is indecent and obscene language prohibited in the Amateur Service?

- A. Because it is offensive to some individuals
- B. Because young children may intercept amateur communications with readily available receiving equipment
- C. Because such language is specifically prohibited by FCC Rules
- D. All of these choices are correct

T3Co6 Why should amateur radio operators avoid the use of racial or ethnic slurs when talking to other stations?

- A. Such language is prohibited by the FCC
- B. It is offensive to some people and reflects a poor public image on all amateur radio operators
- C. Some of the terms used may be unfamiliar to other operators
- D. Your transmissions might be recorded for use in court

T3Co7

What should you do if you hear a newly licensed operator that is having trouble with their station?

- A. Tell them to get off the air until they learn how to operate properly
- B. Report them to the FCC
- C. Contact them and offer to help with the problem
- D. Move to another frequency

T3Co8 [97.113(a)(4)]

Where can an official list be found of prohibited obscene and indecent words that should not be used in amateur radio?

- A. On the FCC web site
- B. There is no official list of prohibited obscene and indecent words
- C. On the Department of Commerce web site
- D. The official list is in public domain and found in all amateur study guides

T3Co9 [97.113(a)(4)]

What type of subjects are not prohibited communications while using amateur radio?

- A. Political discussions
- B. Jokes and stories
- C. Religious preferences
- D. All of these answers are correct

T3C10 [97.101 (a)]

When circumstances are not specifically covered by FCC rules what general operating standard must be applied to amateur station operation?

- A. Designated operator control
 - B. Politically correct control
 - C. Good engineering and amateur practices
 - D. Reasonable operator control
-
-

T3D - Interference to and from consumer devices, public relations, intentional and unintentional interference - 1 exam question

T3D01

What should you do if you receive a report that your transmissions are causing splatter or interference on nearby frequencies?

- A. Increase transmit power
- B. Change mode of transmission
- C. Report the interference to the equipment manufacturer
- D. Check transmitter for off frequency operation or spurious emissions

T3D02

Who is responsible for taking care of the interference if signals from your transmitter are causing front end overload in your neighbor's television receiver?

- A. You alone are responsible, since your transmitter is causing the problem
- B. Both you and the owner of the television receiver share the responsibility
- C. The FCC must decide if you or the owner of the television receiver is responsible
- D. The owner of the television receiver is responsible

T3D03

What is the major cause of telephone interference?

- A. The telephone wiring is inadequate
- B. Tropospheric ducting at UHF frequencies
- C. The telephone was not equipped with adequate interference protection when manufactured.
- D. Improper location of the telephone in the home

T3D04

What is the proper course of action if you unintentionally interfere with another station?

- A. Rotate your antenna slightly
- B. Properly identify your station and move to a different frequency
- C. Increase power
- D. Change antenna polarization

T3D05 [97.101(d)]

When may you deliberately interfere with another station's communications?

- A. Only if the station is operating illegally
- B. Only if the station begins transmitting on a frequency you are using
- C. Never
- D. You may cause deliberate interference because it can't be helped during crowded band conditions

T3D06

Who has exclusive use of a specific frequency when the FCC has not declared a communication emergency?

- A. Any net station that has traffic
- B. The station first occupying the frequency
- C. Individuals passing health and welfare communications
- D. No station has exclusive use of any frequency

T3D07

What effect might a break in a cable television transmission line have on amateur communications?

- A. A break cannot affect amateur communications
- B. Harmonic radiation from the TV may cause the amateur transmitter to transmit off-frequency
- C. TV interference may result when the amateur station is transmitting, or interference may occur to the amateur receiver
- D. The broken cable may pick up very high voltages when the amateur station is transmitting

T3D08

What is the best way to reduce on the air interference when testing your transmitter?

- A. Use a short indoor antenna when testing
- B. Use upper side band when testing
- C. Use a dummy load when testing
- D. Use a simplex frequency instead of a repeater frequency

T3D09 [97.103(a)]

What rules apply to your station when using amateur radio at the request of public service officials or at the scene of an emergency?

- A. RACES
- B. ARES
- C. FCC
- D. FEMA

T3D10

What do RACES and ARES have in common?

- A. They represent the two largest ham clubs in the United States
- B. One handles road traffic, the other weather traffic
- C. Neither may handle emergency traffic
- D. Both organizations provide communications during emergencies

T3D11

What is meant by receiver front-end overload?

- A. Too much voltage from the power supply
- B. Too much current from the power supply
- C. Interference caused by strong signals from a nearby source
- D. Interference caused by turning the volume up too high

Technician Class Questions Pool

T4A - Names of electrical units, DC and AC, what is a radio signal, conductors and insulators, electrical components - 1 exam question

T4A01

Electrical current is measured in which of the following units?

- A. Volts
- B. Watts
- C. Ohms
- D. Amperes

T4A02

Electrical Power is measured in which of the following units?

- A. Volts
- B. Watts
- C. Ohms
- D. Amperes

T4A03

What is the name for the flow of electrons in an electric circuit?

- A. Voltage
- B. Resistance
- C. Capacitance
- D. Current

T4A04

What is the name of a current that flows only in one direction?

- A. An alternating current
- B. A direct current
- C. A normal current
- D. A smooth current

T4A05

What is the standard unit of frequency?

- A. The megacycle
- B. The Hertz
- C. One thousand cycles per second
- D. The electromagnetic force

T4A06

How much voltage does an automobile battery usually supply?

- A. About 12 volts
- B. About 30 volts
- C. About 120 volts
- D. About 240 volts

T4A07

What is the basic unit of resistance?

- A. The volt
- B. The watt
- C. The ampere
- D. The ohm

T4A08

What is the name of a current that reverses direction on a regular basis?

- A. An alternating current
- B. A direct current
- C. A circular current
- D. A vertical current

T4A09

Which of the following is a good electrical conductor?

- A. Glass
- B. Wood
- C. Copper
- D. Rubber

T4A10

Which of the following is a good electrical insulator?

- A. Copper
- B. Glass
- C. Aluminum
- D. Mercury

T4A11

What is the term used to describe opposition to current flow in ordinary conductors such as wires?

- A. Inductance
- B. Resistance
- C. Counter EMF
- D. Magnetism

T4A12

What instrument is used to measure the flow of current in an electrical circuit?

- A. Frequency meter
- B. SWR meter
- C. Ammeter
- D. Voltmeter

T4A13

What instrument is used to measure Electromotive Force (EMF) between two points such as the poles of a battery?

- A. Magnetometer
 - B. Voltmeter
 - C. Ammeter
 - D. Ohmmeter
-

T4B - relationship between frequency and wavelength, identification of bands, names of frequency ranges, types of waves - 1 exam question

T4B01

What is the name for the distance a radio wave travels during one complete cycle?

- A. Wave speed
- B. Waveform
- C. Wavelength
- D. Wave spread

T4B02

What term describes the number of times that an alternating current flows back and forth per second?

- A. Pulse rate
- B. Speed
- C. Wavelength
- D. Frequency

T4B03

What does 60 hertz (Hz) mean?

- A. 6000 cycles per second
- B. 60 cycles per second
- C. 6000 meters per second
- D. 60 meters per second

T4B04

Electromagnetic waves that oscillate more than 20,000 times per second as they travel through space are generally referred to as what?

- A. Gravity waves
- B. Sound waves
- C. Radio waves
- D. Gamma radiation

T4B05

How fast does a radio wave travel through space?

- A. At the speed of light
- B. At the speed of sound
- C. Its speed is inversely proportional to its wavelength
- D. Its speed increases as the frequency increases

T4B06

How does the wavelength of a radio wave relate to its frequency?

- A. The wavelength gets longer as the frequency increases
- B. The wavelength gets shorter as the frequency increases
- C. There is no relationship between wavelength and frequency
- D. The wavelength depends on the bandwidth of the signal

T4B07

What is the formula for converting frequency to wavelength in meters?

- A. Wavelength in meters equals frequency in Hertz multiplied by 300
- B. Wavelength in meters equals frequency in Hertz divided by 300
- C. Wavelength in meters equals frequency in megahertz divided by 300
- D. Wavelength in meters equals 300 divided by frequency in megahertz

T4B08

What are sound waves in the range between 300 and 3000 Hertz called?

- A. Test signals
- B. Ultrasonic waves
- C. Voice frequencies
- D. Radio frequencies

T4B09

What property of a radio wave is often used to identify the different bands amateur radio operators use?

- A. The physical length of the wave
- B. The magnetic intensity of the wave
- C. The time it takes for the wave to travel one mile
- D. The voltage standing wave ratio of the wave

T4B10

What is the frequency range of the 2 meter band in the United States?

- A. 144 to 148 MHz
- B. 222 to 225 MHz
- C. 420 to 450 MHz
- D. 50 to 54 MHz

T4B11

What is the frequency range of the 6 meter band in the United States?

- A. 144 to 148 MHz
- B. 222 to 225 MHz
- C. 420 to 450 MHz
- D. 50 to 54 MHz

T4B12

What is the frequency range of the 70 centimeter band in the United States?

- A. 144 to 148 MHz
- B. 222 to 225 MHz
- C. 420 to 450 MHz
- D. 50 to 54 MHz

T4C - How radio works: receivers, transmitters, transceivers, amplifiers, power supplies, types of batteries, service life - 1 exam question

T4Co1

What is used to convert radio signals into sounds we can hear?

- A. Transmitter
- B. Receiver
- C. Microphone
- D. Antenna

T4Co2

What is used to convert sounds from our voice into radio signals?

- A. Transmitter
- B. Receiver
- C. Speaker
- D. Antenna

T4Co3

What two devices are combined into one unit in a transceiver?

- A. Receiver, transmitter
- B. Receiver, transformer
- C. Receiver, transistor
- D. Transmitter, deceiver

T4Co4

What device is used to convert the alternating current from a wall outlet into low-voltage direct current?

- A. Inverter
- B. Compressor
- C. Power Supply
- D. Demodulator

T4Co5

What device is used to increase the output of a 10 watt radio to 100 watts?

- A. Amplifier
- B. Power supply
- C. Antenna
- D. Attenuator

T4Co6

Which of the battery types listed below offers the longest life when used with a hand-held radio, assuming each battery is the same physical size?

- A. Lead-acid
- B. Alkaline
- C. Nickel-cadmium
- D. Lithium-ion

T4Co7

What is the nominal voltage per cell of a fully charged nickel-cadmium battery?

- A. 1.0 volts
- B. 1.2 volts
- C. 1.5 volts
- D. 2.2 volts

T4Co8

What battery type on this list is not designed to be re-charged?

- A. Nickel-cadmium
- B. Carbon-zinc
- C. Lead-acid
- D. Lithium-ion

T4Co9

What is required to keep rechargeable batteries in good condition and ready for emergencies?

- A. They must be inspected for physical damage and replaced if necessary
- B. They should be stored in a cool and dry location
- C. They must be given a maintenance recharge at least every 6 months
- D. All of these answers are correct

T4C10

What is the best way to get the most amount of energy from a battery?

- A. Draw current from the battery as rapidly as possible
- B. Draw current from the battery at the slowest rate needed
- C. Reverse the leads when the battery reaches the 1/2 charge level
- D. Charge the battery as frequently as possible

T4D - Ohms law relationships - 1 exam question

T4Do1

What formula is used to calculate current in a circuit?

- A. Current (I) equals voltage (E) multiplied by resistance (R)
- B. Current (I) equals voltage (E) divided by resistance (R)
- C. Current (I) equals voltage (E) added to resistance (R)
- D. Current (I) equals voltage (E) minus resistance (R)

T4Do2

What formula is used to calculate voltage in a circuit?

- A. Voltage (E) equals current (I) multiplied by resistance (R)
- B. Voltage (E) equals current (I) divided by resistance (R)
- C. Voltage (E) equals current (I) added to resistance (R)
- D. Voltage (E) equals current (I) minus resistance (R)

T4Do3

What formula is used to calculate resistance in a circuit?

- A. Resistance (R) equals voltage (E) multiplied by current (I)
- B. Resistance (R) equals voltage (E) divided by current (I)
- C. Resistance (R) equals voltage (E) added to current (I)
- D. Resistance (R) equals voltage (E) minus current (I)

T4D04

What is the resistance of a circuit when a current of 3 amperes flows through a resistor connected to 90 volts?

- A. 3 ohms
- B. 30 ohms
- C. 93 ohms
- D. 270 ohms

T4D05

What is the resistance in a circuit where the applied voltage is 12 volts and the current flow is 1.5 amperes?

- A. 18 ohms
- B. 0.125 ohms
- C. 8 ohms
- D. 13.5 ohms

T4D06

What is the current flow in a circuit with an applied voltage of 120 volts and a resistance of 80 ohms?

- A. 9600 amperes
- B. 200 amperes
- C. 0.667 amperes
- D. 1.5 amperes

T4D07

What is the voltage across the resistor if a current of 0.5 amperes flows through a 2 ohm resistor?

- A. 1 volt
- B. 0.25 volts
- C. 2.5 volts
- D. 1.5 volts

T4D08

What is the voltage across the resistor if a current of 1 ampere flows through a 10 ohm resistor?

- A. 10 volts
- B. 1 volt
- C. 11 volts
- D. 9 volts

T4D09

What is the voltage across the resistor if a current of 2 amperes flows through a 10 ohm resistor?

- A. 20 volts
- B. 0.2 volts
- C. 12 volts
- D. 8 volts

T4D10

What is the current flowing through a 100 ohm resistor connected across 200 volts?

- A. 20,000 amperes
- B. 0.5 amperes
- C. 2 amperes
- D. 100 amperes

T4D11

What is the current flowing through a 24 ohm resistor connected across 240 volts?

- A. 24,000 amperes
- B. 0.1 amperes
- C. 10 amperes
- D. 216 amperes

T4E - Power calculations, units, kilo, mega, milli, micro - 1 exam question

T4E01

What unit is used to describe electrical power?

- A. Ohm
- B. Farad
- C. Volt
- D. Watt

T4E02

What is the formula used to calculate electrical power in a DC circuit?

- A. Power (P) equals voltage (E) multiplied by current (I)
- B. Power (P) equals voltage (E) divided by current (I)
- C. Power (P) equals voltage (E) minus current (I)
- D. Power (P) equals voltage (E) plus current (I)

T4E03

How much power is represented by a voltage of 13.8 volts DC and a current of 10 amperes?

- A. 138 watts
- B. 0.7 watts
- C. 23.8 watts
- D. 3.8 watts

T4E04

How much power is being used in a circuit when the voltage is 120 volts DC and the current is 2.5 amperes?

- A. 1440 watts
- B. 300 watts
- C. 48 watts
- D. 30 watts

T4E05

How can you determine how many watts are being drawn by your transceiver when you are transmitting?

- A. Measure the DC voltage and divide it by 60 Hz
- B. Check the fuse in the power leads to see what size it is
- C. Look in the Radio Amateur's Handbook
- D. Measure the DC voltage at the transceiver and multiply by the current drawn when you transmit

T4E06

How many amperes are flowing in a circuit when the applied voltage is 120 volts DC and the load is 1200 watts?

- A. 20 amperes
- B. 10 amperes
- C. 120 amperes
- D. 5 amperes

T4E07

How many milliamperes is the same as 1.5 amperes?

- A. 15 milliamperes
- B. 150 milliamperes
- C. 1500 milliamperes
- D. 15000 milliamperes

T4E08

What is another way to specify the frequency of a radio signal that is oscillating at 1,500,000 Hertz?

- A. 1500 kHz
- B. 1500 MHz
- C. 15 GHz
- D. 150 kHz

T4E09

How many volts are equal to one kilovolt?

- A. one one-thousandth of a volt
- B. one hundred volts
- C. one thousand volts
- D. one million volts

T4E10

How many volts are equal to one microvolt?

- A. one one-millionth of a volt
- B. one million volts
- C. one thousand kilovolts
- D. one one-thousandth of a volt

T4E11

How many watts does a hand-held transceiver put out if the output power is 500 milliwatts?

- A. 0.02 watts
- B. 0.5 watts
- C. 5 watts
- D. 50 watts

Technician Class Questions Pool

SUBELEMENT T5 - Station setup and operation 4 exam questions - 4 groups

T5A - Station hookup - microphone, speaker, headphones, filters, power source, connecting a computer - 1 exam question

T5A01

What does a microphone connect to in a basic amateur radio station?

- A. The receiver
- B. The transmitter
- C. The SWR Bridge
- D. The Balun

T5A02

Which piece of station equipment converts electrical signals to sound waves?

- A. Frequency coordinator
- B. Frequency discriminator
- C. Speaker
- D. Microphone

T5A03

What is the term used to describe what happens when a microphone and speaker are too close to each other?

- A. Excessive wind noise
- B. Audio feedback
- C. Inverted signal patterns
- D. Poor electrical grounding

T5A04

What could you use in place of a regular speaker to help you copy signals in a noisy area?

- A. A video display
- B. A low pass filter
- C. A set of headphones
- D. A boom microphone

T5A05

What is a good reason for using a regulated power supply for communications equipment?

- A. To protect equipment from voltage fluctuations
- B. A regulated power supply has FCC approval
- C. A fuse or circuit breaker regulates the power
- D. Regulated supplies are less expensive

T5A06

Where must a filter be installed to reduce spurious emissions?

- A. At the transmitter
- B. At the receiver
- C. At the station power supply
- D. At the microphone

T5A07

What type of filter should be connected to a TV receiver as the first step in trying to prevent RF overload from a nearby 2-meter transmitter?

- A. Low-pass filter
- B. High-pass filter
- C. Band pass filter
- D. Notch filter

T5A08

What is connected between the transceiver and computer terminal in a packet radio station?

- A. Transmatch
- B. Mixer
- C. Terminal Node Controller
- D. Antenna

T5A09

Which of these items is not required for a packet radio station?

- A. Antenna
- B. Transceiver
- C. Power source
- D. Microphone

T5A10

What can be used to connect a radio with a computer for data transmission?

- A. Balun
- B. Sound Card
- C. Impedance matcher
- D. Autopatch

T5B - Operating controls - 1 exam question

T5B01

What may happen if a transmitter is operated with the microphone gain set too high?

- A. The output power will be too high
- B. It may cause the signal to become distorted and unreadable
- C. The frequency will vary
- D. The SWR will increase

T5B02

What kind of information may a VHF/UHF transceiver be capable of storing in memory?

- A. Transmit and receive operating frequency
- B. CTCSS tone frequency
- C. Transmit power level
- D. All of these answers are correct

T5B03

What is one way to select a frequency on which to operate?

- A. Use the keypad or VFO knob to enter the correct frequency
- B. Turn on the CTCSS encoder
- C. Adjust the power supply ripple frequency
- D. All of these answers are correct

T5B04

What is the purpose of the squelch control on a transceiver?

- A. It is used to set the highest level of volume desired
- B. It is used to set the transmitter power level
- C. It is used to adjust the antenna polarization
- D. It is used to quiet noise when no signal is being received

T5B05

What is a way to enable quick access to a favorite frequency on your transceiver?

- A. Enable the CTCSS tones
- B. Store the frequency in a memory channel
- C. Disable the CTCSS tones
- D. Use the scan mode to select the desired frequency

T5B06

What might you do to improve the situation if the station you are listening to is hard to copy because of ignition noise interference?

- A. Increase your transmitter power
- B. Decrease the squelch setting
- C. Turn on the noise blanker
- D. Use the RIT control

T5B07

What is the purpose of the buttons labeled "up" and "down" on many microphones?

- A. To allow easy frequency or memory selection
- B. To raise or lower the internal antenna
- C. To set the battery charge rate
- D. To upload or download messages

T5B08

What is the purpose of the "shift" control found on many VHF/UHF transceivers?

- A. Adjust transmitter power level
- B. Change bands
- C. Adjust the offset between transmit and receive frequency
- D. Change modes

T5B09

What does RIT mean?

- A. Receiver Input Tone
- B. Receiver Incremental Tuning
- C. Rectifier Inverter Test
- D. Remote Input Transmitter

T5B10

What is the purpose of the "step" menu function found on many transceivers?

- A. It adjusts the transmitter power output level
- B. It adjusts the modulation level
- C. It sets the earphone volume
- D. It sets the tuning rate when changing frequencies

T5B11

What is the purpose of the "function" or "F" key found on many transceivers?

- A. It turns the power on and off
- B. It selects the autopatch access code
- C. It selects an alternate action for some control buttons
- D. It controls access to the memory scrambler

T5C - Repeaters; repeater and simplex operating techniques, offsets, selective squelch, open and closed repeaters, linked repeaters - 1 exam question

T5C01

What is one purpose of a repeater?

- A. To cut your power bill by using someone else's higher power system
- B. To extend the usable range of mobile and low-power stations
- C. To transmit signals for observing propagation and reception
- D. To communicate with stations in services other than amateur

T5C02

What is a courtesy tone?

- A. A tone used to identify the repeater
- B. A tone used to indicate when a transmission is complete
- C. A tone used to indicate that a message is waiting for someone
- D. A tone used to activate a receiver in case of severe weather

T5C03

Which of the following is the most important information to know before using a repeater?

- A. The repeater input and output frequencies
- B. The repeater call sign
- C. The repeater power level
- D. Whether or not the repeater has an autopatch

T5C04

Why should you pause briefly between transmissions when using a repeater?

- A. To let your radio cool off
- B. To reach for pencil and paper so you can take notes
- C. To listen for anyone wanting to break in
- D. To dial up the repeater's autopatch

T5C05

What is the most common input/output frequency offset for repeaters in the 2-meter band?

- A. 0.6 MHz
- B. 1.0 MHz
- C. 1.6 MHz
- D. 5.0 MHz

T5C06

What is the most common input/output frequency offset for repeaters in the 70-centimeter band?

- A. 600 kHz
- B. 1.0 MHz
- C. 1.6 MHz
- D. 5.0 MHz

T5C07

What is meant by the terms input and output frequency when referring to repeater operations?

- A. The repeater receives on one frequency and transmits on another
- B. The repeater offers a choice of operating frequencies
- C. One frequency is used to control the repeater and another is used to retransmit received signals
- D. The repeater must receive an access code on one frequency before it will begin transmitting

T5C08

What is the meaning of the term simplex operation?

- A. Transmitting and receiving on the same frequency
- B. Transmitting and receiving over a wide area
- C. Transmitting on one frequency and receiving on another
- D. Transmitting one-way communications

T5C09

What is a reason to use simplex instead of a repeater?

- A. When the most reliable communications are needed
- B. To avoid tying up the repeater when direct contact is possible
- C. When an emergency telephone call is needed
- D. When you are traveling and need some local information

T5C10

How might you find out if you could communicate with a station using simplex instead of a repeater?

- A. Check the repeater input frequency to see if you can hear the other station
- B. Check to see if you can hear the other station on a different frequency band
- C. Check to see if you can hear a more distant repeater
- D. Check to see if a third station can hear both of you

T5C11

What is the term for a series of repeaters that can be connected to one another to provide users with a wider coverage?

- A. Open repeater system
- B. Closed repeater system
- C. **Linked repeater system**
- D. Locked repeater system

T5C12

What is the main reason repeaters should be approved by the local frequency coordinator before being installed?

- A. **Coordination minimizes interference between repeaters and makes the most efficient use of available frequencies**
- B. Coordination is required by the FCC
- C. Repeater manufacturers have exclusive territories and you could be fined for using the wrong equipment
- D. Only coordinated systems will be approved by the officers of the local radio club

T5C13

Which of the following statements regarding use of repeaters is true?

- A. All amateur radio operators have the right to use any repeater at any time
- B. **Access to any repeater may be limited by the repeater owner**
- C. Closed repeaters must be opened at the request of any amateur wishing to use it
- D. Open repeaters are required to use CTCSS tones for access

T5C14

What term is used to describe a repeater when use is restricted to the members of a club or group?

- A. A beacon station
- B. An open repeater
- C. A auxiliary station
- D. **A closed repeater**

T5D - Recognition and correction of problems, symptoms of overload and overdrive, distortion, over and under modulation, RF feedback, off frequency signals, fading and noise, problems with digital communications links - 1 exam question

T5D01

What is meant by fundamental overload in reference to a receiver?

- A. Too much voltage from the power supply
- B. Too much current from the power supply
- C. **Interference caused by very strong signals from a nearby source**
- D. Interference caused by turning the volume up too high

T5D02

Which of the following is NOT a cause of radio frequency interference?

- A. Fundamental overload
- B. Doppler shift
- C. Spurious emissions
- D. Harmonics

T5D03

What is the most likely cause of telephone interference from a nearby transmitter?

- A. Harmonics from the transmitter
- B. The transmitter's signals are causing the telephone to act like a radio receiver
- C. Poor station grounding
- D. Improper transmitter adjustment

T5D04

What is a logical first step when attempting to cure a radio frequency interference problem in a nearby telephone?

- A. Install a low-pass filter at the transmitter
- B. Install a high-pass filter at the transmitter
- C. Install an RF filter at the telephone
- D. Improve station grounding

T5D05

What should you do first if someone tells you that your transmissions are interfering with their TV reception?

- A. Make sure that your station is operating properly and that it does not cause interference to your own television
- B. Immediately turn off your transmitter and contact the nearest FCC office for assistance
- C. Tell them that your license gives you the right to transmit and nothing can be done to reduce the interference
- D. Continue operating normally because your equipment cannot possibly cause any interference

T5D07

Which of the following may be useful in correcting a radio frequency interference problem?

- A. Snap-on ferrite chokes
- B. Low-pass and high-pass filters
- C. Notch and band-pass filters
- D. All of these answers are correct

T5D08

What is the proper course of action to take when a neighbor reports that your radio signals are interfering with something in his home?

- A. You are not required to do anything
- B. Contact the FCC to see if other interference reports have been filed
- C. Check your station and make sure it meets the standards of good amateur practice
- D. Change your antenna polarization from vertical to horizontal

T5D09

What should you do if a "Part 15" device in your neighbor's home is causing harmful interference to your amateur station?

- A. Work with your neighbor to identify the offending device
- B. Politely inform your neighbor about the rules that require him to stop using the device if it causes interference
- C. Check your station and make sure it meets the standards of good amateur practice
- D. All of these answers are correct

T5D10

What could be happening if another operator tells you he is hearing a variable high-pitched whine on the signals from your mobile transmitter?

- A. Your microphone is picking up noise from an open window
- B. You have the volume on your receiver set too high
- C. You need to adjust your squelch control
- D. The power wiring for your radio is picking up noise from the vehicle's electrical system

T5D11

What may be the problem if another operator reports that your SSB signal is very garbled and breaks up?

- A. You have the noise limiter turned on
- B. The transmitter is too hot and needs to cool off
- C. RF energy may be getting into the microphone circuit and causing feedback
- D. You are operating on lower sideband

T5D12

What might be the problem if you receive a report that your signal through the repeater is distorted or weak?

- A. Your transmitter may be slightly off frequency
- B. Your batteries may be running low
- C. You could be in a bad location
- D. All of these answers are correct

T5D13

What is one of the reasons to use digital signals instead of analog signals to communicate with another station?

- A. Digital systems are less expensive than analog systems
- B. Many digital systems can automatically correct errors caused by noise and interference
- C. Digital modulation circuits are much less complicated than any other types
- D. All digital signals allow higher transmit power levels

T6A - Modulation modes, descriptions and bandwidth (AM, FM, SSB) - 1 exam question

T6A01

What are phone transmissions? A. The use of telephones to set up an amateur radio contact
B. A phone patch between amateur radio and the telephone system
C. Voice transmissions by radio
D. Placing the telephone handset near a radio transceiver's microphone and speaker to relay a telephone call

T6A02

Which of the following is a form of amplitude modulation?
A. Frequency modulation
B. Phase modulation
C. Single sideband
D. Phase shift keying

T6A03

What name is given to an amateur radio station that is used to connect other amateur stations to the Internet?
A. A gateway
B. A repeater
C. A digipeater
D. A beacon station

T6A04

Which type of voice modulation is most often used for long distance and weak signal contacts on the VHF and UHF bands?
A. FM
B. AM
C. SSB
D. PM

T6A05

Which type of modulation is most commonly used for VHF and UHF voice repeaters?
A. AM
B. SSB
C. PSK
D. FM

T6A06

Which emission type has the narrowest bandwidth?
A. FM voice
B. SSB voice
C. CW
D. Slow-scan TV

T6A07

Which sideband is normally used for VHF and UHF SSB communications?

- A. Upper sideband
- B. Lower sideband
- C. Suppressed sideband
- D. Inverted sideband

T6A08

What is the primary advantage of single sideband over FM for voice transmissions?

- A. SSB signals are easier to tune in than FM signals
- B. SSB signals are less likely to be bothered by noise interference than FM signals.
- C. SSB signals use much less bandwidth than FM signals
- D. SSB signals have no advantages at all in comparison to other modes.

T6A09

What is the approximate bandwidth of a single-sideband voice signal?

- A. 1 kHz
- B. 2 kHz
- C. Between 3 and 6 kHz
- D. Between 2 and 3 kHz

T6A10

What is the approximate bandwidth of a frequency-modulated voice signal?

- A. Less than 500 Hz
- B. About 150 kHz
- C. Between 5 and 15 kHz
- D. More than 30 kHz

T6A11

What is the normal bandwidth required for a conventional fast-scan TV transmission using combined video and audio on the 70-centimeter band?

- A. More than 10 MHz
- B. About 6 MHz
- C. About 3 MHz
- D. About 1 MHz

T6B - Voice communications, EchoLink and IRLP - 1 exam question

T6B01

How is information transmitted between stations using Echolink?

- A. APRS
- B. PSK31
- C. Internet
- D. Atmospheric ducting

T6B02

What does the abbreviation IRLP mean?

- A. Internet Radio Linking Project
- B. Internet Relay Language Protocol
- C. International Repeater Linking Project
- D. International Radio Linking Project

T6B03

Who may operate on the Echolink system?

- A. Only club stations
- B. Any licensed amateur radio operator
- C. Technician class licensed amateur radio operators only
- D. Any person, licensed or not, who is registered with the Echolink system

T6B04

What technology do Echolink and IRLP have in common?

- A. Voice over Internet protocol
- B. Ionospheric propagation
- C. AC power lines
- D. PSK31

T6B05

What method is used to transfer data by IRLP?

- A. VHF Packet radio
- B. PSK31
- C. Voice over Internet protocol
- D. None of these answers are correct

T6B06

What does the term IRLP describe?

- A. A method of encrypting data
- B. A method of linking between two or more amateur stations using the Internet
- C. A low powered radio using infra-red frequencies
- D. An international logging program.

T6B07

Which one of the following allows computer-to-radio linking for voice transmission?

- A. Grid modulation
- B. EchoLink
- C. AMTOR
- D. Multiplex

T6B08

What are you listening to if you hear a brief tone and then a station from Russia calling CQ on a 2-meter repeater?

- A. An ionospheric band opening on VHF
- B. A prohibited transmission
- C. An Internet linked DX station
- D. None of these answers are correct

T6B10

Where might you find a list of active nodes using VoIP?

- A. The FCC Rulebook
- B. From your local emergency coordinator
- C. A repeater directory or the Internet
- D. The local repeater frequency coordinator

T6B11

When using a portable transceiver how do you select a specific IRLP node?

- A. Choose a specific CTCSS tone
- B. Choose the correct DSC tone
- C. Access the repeater autopatch
- D. Use the keypad to transmit the IRLP node numbers

T6C - Non-voice communications - image communications, data, CW, packet, PSK31, Morse code techniques, Q signals - 1 exam question

T6Co1

Which of the following is an example of a digital communications method?

- A. Single sideband voice
- B. Amateur television
- C. FM voice
- D. Packet radio

T6Co2

What does the term APRS mean?

- A. Automatic Position Reporting System
- B. Associated Public Radio Station
- C. Auto Planning Radio Set-up
- D. Advanced Polar Radio System

T6Co3

What item is required along with your normal radio for sending automatic location reports?

- A. A connection to the vehicle speedometer
- B. A connection to a WWV receiver
- C. A connection to a broadcast FM sub-carrier receiver
- D. A global positioning system receiver

T6Co4

What type of transmission is indicated by the term NTSC?

- A. A Normal Transmission mode in Static Circuit
- B. A special mode for earth satellite uplink
- C. A standard fast scan color television signal
- D. A frame compression scheme for TV signal

T6C05

What emission mode may be used by a Technician class operator in the 219 - 220 MHz frequency range?

- A. Slow-scan television
- B. Point-to-point digital message forwarding
- C. FM voice
- D. Fast-scan television

T6C06

What does the abbreviation PSK mean?

- A. Pulse Shift Keying
- B. Phase Shift Keying
- C. Packet Short Keying
- D. Phased Slide Keying

T6C07

What is PSK31?

- A. A high-rate data transmission mode used to transmit files
- B. A method of reducing noise interference to FM signals
- C. A type of television signal
- D. A low-rate data transmission mode that works well in noisy conditions

T6C08

What sending speed is recommended when using Morse code?

- A. Only speeds below five WPM
- B. The highest speed your keyer will operate
- C. Any speed at which you can reliably receive
- D. The highest speed at which you can control the keyer

T6C09

What is a practical reason for being able to copy CW when using repeaters?

- A. To send and receive messages others cannot overhear
- B. To conform with FCC licensing requirements
- C. To decode packet radio transmissions
- D. To recognize a repeater ID sent in Morse code

T6C10

What is the "Q" signal used to indicate that you are receiving interference from other stations?

- A. QRM
- B. QRN
- C. QTH
- D. QSB

T6C11

What is the "Q" signal used to indicate that you are changing frequency?

- A. QRU
- B. QSY
- C. QSL
- D. QRZ

7A - Operating in the field, radio direction finding, radio control, contests, special event stations - 1 exam question

T7A01

What is a good thing to have when operating a hand-held transceiver away from home?

- A. A selection of spare parts
- B. A programming cable to load new channels
- C. One or more fully charged spare battery packs
- D. A dummy load

T7A02

Which of these items would probably not be very useful to include in an emergency response kit?

- A. An external antenna and several feet of connecting cable
- B. A 1500 watt output linear amplifier
- C. A cable and clips for connecting your transceiver to an external battery
- D. A listing of repeater frequencies and nets in your area

T7A03

How can you make the signal from a hand-held radio stronger when operating in the field?

- A. Switch to VFO mode
- B. Use an external antenna instead of the rubber-duck antenna
- C. Stand so there is a metal building between you and other stations
- D. Speak as loudly as you can

T7A04

What would be a good thing to have when operating from a location that includes lots of crowd noise?

- A. A portable bullhorn
- B. An encrypted radio
- C. A combination headset and microphone
- D. A pulse noise blanker

T7A05

What is a method used to locate sources of noise interference or jamming?

- A. Echolocation
- B. Doppler radar
- C. Radio direction finding
- D. Phase locking

T7A06

Which of these items would be the most useful for a hidden transmitter hunt?

- A. Binoculars and a compass
- B. A directional antenna
- C. A calibrated noise bridge
- D. Calibrated SWR meter

T7A07

What is a popular operating activity that involves contacting as many stations as possible during a specified period of time?

- A. **Contesting**
- B. Net operations
- C. Public service events
- D. Simulated emergency exercises

T7A09

What is a grid locator?

- A. **A letter-number designator assigned to a geographic location**
- B. Your azimuth and elevation
- C. Your UTC location
- D. The 4 digits that follow your ZIP code

T7A10

What is a special event station?

- A. A station that sends out birthday greetings
- B. A station that operates only on holidays
- C. **A temporary station that operates in conjunction with an activity of special significance**
- D. A station that broadcasts special events

T7A11 [97.215(c)]

What is the maximum power allowed when transmitting telecommand signals to radio controlled models?

- A. 500 milliwatts
- B. **1 watt**
- C. 25 watts
- D. 1500 watts

T7A12 [97.215(a)]

What is the station identification requirement when sending commands to a radio control model using amateur frequencies?

- A. Voice identification must be transmitted every 10 minutes
- B. Morse code ID must be sent once per hour
- C. **A label indicating the licensee's call sign and address must be affixed to the transmitter**
- D. There is no station identification requirement for this service

T7B - Satellite operation, Doppler shift, satellite sub bands, LEO, orbit calculation, split frequency operation, operating protocols, AMSAT, ISS communications - 1 exam question

T7B01

What class of license is required to use amateur satellites?

- A. Only Extra class licensees can use amateur radio satellites
- B. General or higher class licensees who have a satellite operator certification
- C. Only persons who are AMSAT members and who have paid their dues
- D. **Any amateur whose license allows them to transmit on the satellite uplink frequency**

T7B02

How much power should you use to transmit when using an amateur satellite?

- A. The maximum power of your transmitter
- B. The minimum amount of power needed to complete the contact
- C. No more than half the rating of your linear amplifier
- D. Never more than 1 watt

T7B03

What is something you can do when using an amateur radio satellite?

- A. Listen to the Space Shuttle
- B. Get global positioning information
- C. Make autopatch calls
- D. Talk to amateur radio operators in other countries

T7B04

Who may make contact with an astronaut on the International Space Station using amateur radio frequencies?

- A. Only members of amateur radio clubs at NASA facilities
- B. Any amateur with a Technician or higher class license
- C. Only the astronaut's family members who are hams
- D. You cannot talk to the ISS on amateur radio frequencies

T7B05

What is a satellite beacon?

- A. The primary transmit antenna on the satellite
- B. An indicator light that shows where to point your antenna
- C. A reflective surface on the satellite
- D. A signal that contains information about a satellite

T7B06

What should you use to determine when you can access an amateur satellite?

- A. A GPS receiver
- B. A field strength meter
- C. A telescope
- D. A satellite tracking program

T7B07

What is Doppler shift?

- A. A change in the satellite orbit
- B. A mode where the satellite receives signals on one band and transmits on another
- C. A change in signal frequency caused by motion through space
- D. A special digital communications mode for some satellites

T7B08

What is the name of the group that coordinates the building and/or launch of the largest number of amateur radio satellites?

- A. NSA
- B. USOC
- C. AMSAT
- D. FCC

T7B09

What is a satellite sub-band?

- A. A special frequency for talking to submarines
- B. A frequency range limited to Extra Class licensees
- C. A portion of a band where satellite operations are permitted
- D. An obsolete term that has no meaning

T7B10

What is the satellite sub-band on 70-CM?

- A. 420 to 450 MHz
- B. 435 to 438 MHz
- C. 440 to 450 MHz
- D. 432 to 433 MHz

T7B11

What do the initials LEO tell you about an amateur satellite?

- A. The satellite battery is in Low Energy Operation mode
- B. The satellite is performing a Lunar Ejection Orbit maneuver
- C. The satellite is in a Low Earth Orbit
- D. The satellite uses Light Emitting Optics

SUBELEMENT T8 - Emergency and Public Service Communications - 3 exam questions - 3 groups

T8A - FCC declarations of an emergency, use of non-amateur equipment and frequencies, use of equipment by unlicensed persons, tactical call signs - 1 exam question

T8A01 [97.401(b)]

What information is included in an FCC declaration of a temporary state of communication emergency?

- A. A list of organizations authorized to use radio communications in the affected area
- B. A list of amateur frequency bands to be used in the affected area
- C. Any special conditions and rules to be observed during the emergency
- D. An operating schedule for authorized amateur emergency stations

T8A02 [97.113(a)(3)]

Under what conditions are amateur stations allowed to communicate with stations operating in other radio services?

- A. When communicating with the space shuttle
- B. When specially authorized by the FCC, or in an actual emergency
- C. When communicating with stations in the Citizens Radio Service
- D. When a commercial broadcast station is reporting news during a natural disaster

T8A03

What should you do if you are in contact with another station and an emergency call is heard?

- A. Tell the calling station that the frequency is in use
- B. Direct the calling station to the nearest emergency net frequency
- C. Disregard the call and continue with your contact
- D. Stop your contact immediately and take the emergency call

T8A04

What are the restrictions on amateur radio communications after the FCC has declared a communications emergency?

- A. The emergency declaration prohibits all communications
- B. There are no restrictions if you have a special emergency certification
- C. You must avoid those frequencies dedicated to supporting the emergency unless you are participating in the relief effort
- D. Only military stations are allowed to use the amateur radio frequencies during an emergency

T8A05

What is one reason for using tactical call signs such as "command post" or "weather center" during an emergency?

- A. They help to keep the general public informed
- B. They are more efficient and help coordinate public-service communications
- C. They are required by the FCC
- D. They increase goodwill and sound professional

T8A06 [97.401(b)]

What is legally required to restrict a frequency to emergency-only communication?

- A. An FCC declaration of a communications emergency
- B. Determination by the designated net manager for an emergency net
- C. Authorization by an ARES/RACES emergency coordinator
- D. A Congressional declaration of intent

T8A07

Who has the exclusive use of a frequency if the FCC has not declared a communication emergency?

- A. Any net station that has traffic
- B. The station first occupying the frequency
- C. Individuals passing health and welfare communications
- D. No station has exclusive use in this circumstance

T8A08

What should you do if you hear someone reporting an emergency?

- A. Report the station to the FCC immediately
- B. Assume the emergency is real and act accordingly
- C. Ask the other station to move to a different frequency
- D. Tell the station to call the police on the telephone

T8A09

What is an appropriate way to initiate an emergency call on amateur radio?

- A. Yell as loudly as you can into the microphone
- B. Ask if the frequency is in use and wait for someone to give you permission to go ahead before proceeding
- C. Declare a communications emergency
- D. Say "Mayday, Mayday, Mayday" followed by "any station come in please" and identify your station

T8A10

What are the penalties for making a false emergency call?

- A. You could have your license revoked
- B. You could be fined a large sum of money
- C. You could be sent to prison
- D. All of these answers are correct

T8A11 [97.101(c)]

What type of communications has priority at all times in the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. Repeater communications
- B. Emergency communications
- C. Simplex communications
- D. Third-party communications

T8A12 [97.101(c)]

When must priority be given to stations providing emergency communications?

- A. Only when operating under RACES
- B. Only when an emergency has been declared
- C. Any time a net control station is on the air
- D. At all times and on all frequencies

T8B - Preparation for emergency operations, RACES/ARES, safety of life and property, using ham radio at civic events, compensation prohibited - 1 exam question

T8B01

What can you do to be prepared for an emergency situation where your assistance might be needed?

- A. Check at least twice a year to make sure you have all of your emergency response equipment and know where it is
- B. Make sure you have a way to run your equipment if there is a power failure in your area
- C. Participate in drills that test your ability to set up and operate in the field
- D. All of these answers are correct

T8B02 [97.403]

When may you use your amateur station to transmit a "SOS" or "MAYDAY" signal?

- A. Only when you are transmitting from a ship at sea
- B. Only at 15 and 30 minutes after the hour
- C. When there is immediate threat to human life or property
- D. When the National Weather Service has announced a weather warning

T8B03

What is the primary function of RACES in relation to emergency activities?

- A. RACES organizations are restricted to serving local, state, and federal government emergency management agencies
- B. RACES supports agencies like the Red Cross, Salvation Army, and National Weather Service
- C. RACES supports the National Traffic System
- D. RACES is a part of the National Emergency Warning System

T8B04

What is the primary function of ARES in relation to emergency activities?

- A. ARES organizations are restricted to serving local, state, and federal government emergency management agencies
- B. ARES supports agencies like the Red Cross, Salvation Army, and National Weather Service
- C. ARES groups work only with local school districts
- D. ARES supports local National Guard units

T8B05 [97.407(a)]

What organization must you register with before you can participate in RACES activities?

- A. A local amateur radio club
- B. A local racing organization
- C. The responsible civil defense organization
- D. The Federal Communications Commission

T8B06

What is necessary before you can join an ARES group?

- A. You are required to join the ARRL
- B. You must have an amateur radio license
- C. You must have an amateur radio license and have Red Cross CPR training
- D. You must register with a civil defense organization

T8B07

What could be used as an alternate source of power to operate radio equipment during emergencies?

- A. The battery in a car or truck
- B. A bicycle generator
- C. A portable solar panel
- D. All of these answers are correct

T8B08 [97.403, 97.405(a),(b)]

When can you use non-amateur frequencies or equipment to call for help in a situation involving immediate danger to life or property?

- A. Never; your license only allows you to use the frequencies authorized to your class of license
- B. In a genuine emergency you may use any means at your disposal to call for help on any frequency
- C. When you have permission from the owner of the set
- D. When you have permission from a police officer on the scene

T8B09

Why should casual conversation between stations during a public service event be avoided?

- A. Such chatter is often interesting to bystanders
- B. Other listeners might overhear personal information
- C. Idle chatter may interfere with important traffic
- D. You might have to change batteries more often

T8B10

What should you do if a reporter asks to use your amateur radio transceiver to make a news report?

- A. Allow the use but give your call sign every 10 minutes
- B. Advise them that the FCC prohibits such use
- C. Tell them it is OK as long as you do not receive compensation
- D. Tell the reporter that you must approve the material beforehand

T8B11 [97.403, 97.405(a),(b)]

When can you use a modified amateur radio transceiver to transmit on the local fire department frequency?

- A. When you are helping the Fire Department raise money
- B. Only when the Fire Department is short of regular equipment
- C. In a genuine emergency you may use any means at your disposal to call for help on any frequency
- D. When the local Fire Chief has given written permission

T8C - Net operations, responsibilities of the net control station, message handling, interfacing with public safety officials - 1 exam question

T8Co1

Which type of traffic has the highest priority?

- A. Emergency traffic
- B. Priority traffic
- C. Health and welfare traffic
- D. Routine traffic

T8Co2

What type of messages should not be transmitted over amateur radio frequencies during emergencies?

- A. Requests for supplies
- B. Personal information concerning victims
- C. A schedule of relief operators
- D. Estimates of how much longer the emergency will last

T8Co3

What should you do to minimize disruptions to an emergency traffic net once you have checked in?

- A. Whenever the net frequency is quiet, announce your call sign and location
- B. Move 5 kHz away from the net's frequency and use high power to ask other hams to keep clear of the net frequency
- C. Do not transmit on the net frequency until asked to do so by the net control station
- D. Wait until the net frequency is quiet, then ask for any emergency traffic for your area

T8Co4

What is one thing that must be included when passing emergency messages?

- A. The call signs of all the stations passing the message
- B. The name of the person originating the message
- C. A status report
- D. The message title

T8Co5

What is one way to reduce the chances of casual listeners overhearing sensitive emergency traffic?

- A. Pass messages using a non-voice mode such as packet radio or Morse code
- B. Speak as rapidly as possible to reduce your on-air time
- C. Spell out every word using phonetics
- D. Restrict transmission of messages to the hours between midnight and 4:00 AM

T8Co6

What is of primary importance for a net control station?

- A. A dual-band transceiver
- B. A network card
- C. A strong and clear signal
- D. The ability to speak several languages

T8Co7

What should the net control station do if someone breaks in with emergency traffic?

- A. Ask them to wait until the roll has been called
- B. Stop all net activity until the emergency has been handled
- C. Ask the station to call the local police and then resume normal net activities
- D. Ask them to move off your net frequency immediately

T8Co8

What should you do if a large scale emergency has just occurred and no net control station is available?

- A. Wait until the assigned net control station comes on the air and pass your traffic when called
- B. Transmit a call for help and hope someone will hear you
- C. Open the emergency net immediately and ask for check-ins
- D. Listen to the local NOAA weather broadcast to find out how long the emergency will last

T8Co9

What is the preamble of a message?

- A. The first paragraph of the message text
- B. The message number
- C. The priority handling indicator for the message
- D. The information needed to track the message as it passes through the amateur radio traffic handling system

T8C10

What is meant by the term "check" in reference to a message?

- A. The check is a count of the number of words in the message
- B. The check is the value of a money order attached to the message
- C. The check is a list of stations that have relayed the message
- D. The check is a box on the message form that tells you the message was received

T8C11

What is the recommended guideline for the maximum number of words to be included in the text of an emergency message?

- A. 10 words
- B. 25 words
- C. 50 words
- D. 75 words

SUBELEMENT T9 - Radio waves, propagation, and antennas - 3 exam questions - 3 groups

T9A - Antenna types - vertical, horizontal, concept of gain, common portable and mobile antennas, losses with short antennas, relationships between antenna length and frequency, dummy loads - 1 exam question

T9A01

What is a beam antenna?

- A. An antenna built from metal I-beams
- B. An antenna that transmits and receives equally well in all directions
- C. An antenna that concentrates signals in one direction
- D. An antenna that reverses the phase of received signals

T9A02

What is an antenna that consists of a single element mounted perpendicular to the Earth's surface?

- A. A conical monopole
- B. A horizontal antenna
- C. A vertical antenna
- D. A traveling wave antenna

T9A03

What type of antenna is a simple dipole mounted so the elements are parallel to the Earth's surface?

- A. A ground wave antenna
- B. A horizontal antenna
- C. A rhombic antenna
- D. A vertical antenna

T9A04

What is a disadvantage of the "rubber duck" antenna supplied with most hand held radio transceivers?

- A. It does not transmit or receive as effectively as a full sized antenna
- B. It is much more expensive than a standard antenna
- C. If the rubber end cap is lost it will unravel very quickly
- D. It transmits a circular polarized signal

T9A05

How does the physical size of half-wave dipole antenna change with operating frequency?

- A. It becomes longer as the frequency increases
- B. It must be made larger because it has to handle more power
- C. It becomes shorter as the frequency increases
- D. It becomes shorter as the frequency decreases

T9A06

What is the advantage of 5/8 wavelength over 1/4 wavelength vertical antennas?

- A. They are easier to match to the feed line than other types
- B. Their radiation pattern concentrates energy at lower angles
- C. They pick up less noise
- D. Their radiation pattern concentrates energy at higher angles

T9A07

What is the primary purpose of a dummy load?

- A. It does not radiate interfering signals when making tests
- B. It will prevent over-modulation of your transmitter
- C. It keeps you from making mistakes while on the air
- D. It is used for close in work to prevent overloads

What type of antennas are the quad, Yagi, and dish?

- A. Antennas invented after 1985
- B. Loop antennas
- C. Directional or beam antennas
- D. Antennas that are not permitted for amateur radio stations

T9A09

What is one type of antenna that offers good efficiency when operating mobile and can be easily installed or removed?

- A. A microwave antenna
- B. A quad antenna
- C. A traveling wave antenna
- D. A magnet mount vertical antenna

T9A10

What is a good reason not to use a "rubber duck" antenna inside your car?

- A. Signals can be 10 to 20 times weaker than when you are outside of the vehicle
- B. RF energy trapped inside the vehicle can distort your signal
- C. You might cause a fire in the vehicle upholstery
- D. The SWR might increase

T9A11

What is the approximate length, in inches, of a quarter-wavelength vertical antenna for 146 MHz?

- A. 112 inches
- B. 50 inches
- C. 19 inches
- D. 12 inches

T9A12

What is the approximate length, in inches, of a 6-meter $1/2$ wavelength wire dipole antenna?

- A. 6 inches
 - B. 50 inches
 - C. 112 inches
 - D. 236 inches
-

T9B - Propagation, fading, multipath distortion, reflections, radio horizon, terrain blocking, wavelength vs. penetration, antenna orientation - 1 exam question

T9B01

Why are VHF/UHF signals not normally heard over long distances?

- A. They are too weak to go very far
- B. FCC regulations prohibit them from going more than 50 miles
- C. VHF and UHF signals are usually not reflected by the ionosphere
- D. They collide with trees and shrubbery and fade out

T9B02

What might be happening when we hear a VHF signal from long distances?

- A. Signals are being reflected from outer space
- B. Someone is playing a recording to us
- C. Signals are being reflected by lightning storms in our area
- D. A possible cause is sporadic E reflection from a layer in the ionosphere

T9B03

What is the most likely cause of sudden bursts of tones or fragments of different conversations that interfere with VHF or UHF signals?

- A. The batteries in your transceiver are failing
- B. Strong signals are overloading the receiver and causing undesired signals to be heard
- C. The receiver is picking up low orbit satellites
- D. A nearby broadcast station is having transmitter problems

T9B04

What is the radio horizon?

- A. The point where radio signals between two points are blocked by the curvature of the Earth
- B. The distance from the ground to a horizontally mounted antenna
- C. The farthest point you can see when standing at the base of your antenna tower
- D. The shortest distance between two points on the Earth's surface

T9B05

What should you do if a station reports that your signals were strong just a moment ago, but now they are weak or distorted?

- A. Change the batteries in your radio to a different type
- B. Speak more slowly so he can understand you better
- C. Ask the other operator to adjust his squelch control
- D. Try moving a few feet, random reflections may be causing multi-path distortion.

T9B06

Why do UHF signals often work better inside of buildings than VHF signals?

- A. VHF signals lose power faster over distance
- B. The shorter wavelength of UHF signals allows them to more easily penetrate urban areas and buildings
- C. This is incorrect; VHF works better than UHF inside buildings
- D. UHF antennas are more efficient than VHF antennas

T9B07

What is a good thing to remember when using your hand-held VHF or UHF radio to reach a distant repeater?

- A. Speak as loudly as possible to help your signal go farther
- B. Keep your transmissions short to conserve battery power
- C. Keep the antenna as close to vertical as you can
- D. Turn off the CTCSS tone

T9B08

What can happen if the antennas at opposite ends of a VHF or UHF line of sight radio link are not using the same polarization?

- A. The modulation sidebands might become inverted
- B. Signals could be as much as 100 times weaker
- C. Signals have an echo effect on voices
- D. Nothing significant will happen

T9B09

What might be a way to reach a distant repeater if buildings or obstructions are blocking the direct line of sight path?

- A. Change from vertical to horizontal polarization
- B. Try using a directional antenna to find a path that reflects signals to the repeater
- C. Ask the repeater owners to repair their receiver
- D. Transmit on the repeater output frequency

T9B10

What term is commonly used to describe the rapid fluttering sound sometimes heard from mobile stations that are moving while transmitting?

- A. Flip-flopping
- B. Picket fencing
- C. Frequency shifting
- D. Pulsing

T9B11

Why do VHF and UHF Radio signals usually travel about a third farther than the visual line of sight distance between 2 stations?

- A. Radio signals move somewhat faster than the speed of light and travel farther in the same amount of time
- B. Radio waves are not blocked by dust particles
- C. The Earth seems less curved to radio waves than to light
- D. Radio waves are blocked by dust particles

T9C - Feedlines types, losses vs. frequency, SWR concepts, measuring SWR, matching and power transfer, weather protection, feedline failure modes - 1 exam question

T9Co1

What, in general terms, is standing wave ratio (SWR)?

- A. A measure of how well a load is matched to a transmitter
- B. The ratio of high to low impedance in a feed line
- C. The transmitter efficiency ratio
- D. An indication of the quality of your station ground connection

T9Co2

What reading on a SWR meter indicates a perfect impedance match between the antenna and the feed line?

- A. 2 to 1
- B. 1 to 3
- C. 1 to 1
- D. 10 to 1

T9Co3

What might be indicated by erratic changes in SWR readings?

- A. The transmitter is being modulated
- B. A loose connection in your antenna or feedline
- C. The transmitter is being over modulated
- D. Interference from other stations is distorting your signal

T9Co4

What is the SWR value where the protection circuits in most solid-state transmitters begin to reduce transmitter power?

- A. 2 to 1
- B. 1 to 2
- C. 6 to 1
- D. 10 to 1

T9Co5

What happens to the power lost in a feed line?

- A. It increases the SWR
- B. It comes back into your transmitter and could cause damage
- C. It is converted into heat by losses in the line
- D. It can cause distortion of your signal

T9Co6

What instrument other than a SWR meter could you use to determine if your feedline and antenna are properly matched?

- A. Voltmeter
- B. Ohmmeter
- C. Iambic pentameter
- D. Directional wattmeter

T9C07

What is the most common reason for failure of coaxial cables?

- A. Moisture contamination
- B. Gamma rays
- C. End of service life
- D. Overloading

T9C08

Why is it important to have a low SWR in an antenna system that uses coaxial cable feedline?

- A. To reduce television interference
- B. To allow the efficient transfer of power and reduce losses
- C. To prolong antenna life
- D. To keep your signal from changing polarization

T9C09

What can happen to older coaxial cables that are exposed to weather and sunlight for several years?

- A. Nothing, weather and sunlight do not affect coaxial cable
- B. The cable can shrink and break
- C. Losses can increase dramatically
- D. It will short-circuit

T9C10

Why is the outer sheath of most coaxial cables black in color?

- A. It is the cheapest color to use
- B. To see nicks and cracks in the cable
- C. Black cables have less loss
- D. Black provides protection against ultraviolet damage

T9C11

What is the impedance of the most commonly used coaxial cable in typical amateur radio installations?

- A. 8 Ohms
- B. 50 Ohms
- C. 600 Ohms
- D. 12 Ohms

T9C12

Why is coaxial cable used more often than any other feed line for amateur radio antenna systems?

- A. It is easy to use and requires few special installation considerations
- B. It has less loss than any other type of feedline
- C. It can handle more power than any other type of feedline
- D. It is less expensive than any other types of line

ToA -- AC power circuits, hazardous voltages, fuses and circuit breakers, grounding, lightning protection, battery safety, electrical code compliance -- 1 exam question

ToA01

What is a commonly accepted value for the lowest voltage that can cause a dangerous electric shock?

- A. 12 volts
- B. 30 volts
- C. 120 volts
- D. 300 volts

ToA02

What is the lowest amount of electrical current flowing through the human body that is likely to cause death?

- A. 10 microamperes
- B. 100 milliamperes
- C. 10 amperes
- D. 100 amperes

ToA03

What is connected to the green wire in a three-wire electrical plug?

- A. Neutral
- B. Hot
- C. Ground
- D. The white wire

ToA04

What is the purpose of a fuse in an electrical circuit?

- A. To make sure enough power reaches the circuit
- B. To interrupt power in case of overload
- C. To prevent television interference
- D. To prevent shocks

ToA05

What might happen if you install a 20-ampere fuse in your transceiver in the place of a 5-ampere fuse?

- A. The larger fuse would better protect your transceiver from using too much current
- B. The transceiver will run cooler
- C. Excessive current could cause a fire
- D. The transceiver would not be able to produce as much RF output

ToA06

What is a good way to guard against electrical shock at your station?

- A. Use 3-wire cords and plugs for all AC powered equipment
- B. Connect all AC powered station equipment to a common ground
- C. Use a ground-fault interrupter at each electrical outlet
- D. All of these answers are correct

ToA07

What is the most important thing to consider when installing an emergency disconnect switch at your station?

- A. It must always be as near to the operator as possible
- B. It must always be as far away from the operator as possible
- C. Everyone should know where it is and how to use it
- D. It should be installed in a metal box to prevent tampering

ToA08

What precautions should be taken when a lightning storm is expected?

- A. Disconnect the antenna cables from your station and move them away from your radio equipment
- B. Unplug all power cords from AC outlets
- C. Stop using your radio equipment and move to another room until the storm passes
- D. All of these answers are correct

ToA09

What is one way to recharge a 12-volt battery if the commercial power is out?

- A. You cannot recharge a battery unless the power is back on
- B. Add water to the battery
- C. Connect the battery to a car's battery and run the engine
- D. Take your battery to the utility company for a recharge

ToA10

What kind of hazard is presented by a conventional 12-volt storage battery?

- A. It contains dangerous acid that can spill and cause injury
- B. Short circuits can damage wiring and possibly cause a fire
- C. Explosive gas can collect if not properly vented
- D. All of these answers are correct

ToA11

What can happen if a storage battery is charged or discharged too quickly?

- A. The battery could overheat and give off dangerous gas or explode
- B. The terminal voltage will oscillate rapidly
- C. The warranty will be voided
- D. The voltage will be reversed

ToA12

What is the most important reason to have a lightning protection system for your amateur radio station?

- A. Lower insurance rates
- B. Improved reception
- C. Fire prevention
- D. Noise reduction

ToA13

What kind of hazard might exist in a power supply when it is turned off and disconnected?

- A. Static electricity could damage the grounding system
 - B. Circulating currents inside the transformer might cause damage
 - C. The fuse might blow if you remove the cover
 - D. You might receive an electric shock from stored charge in large capacitors
-

ToB - Antenna installation, tower safety, overhead power lines - 1 exam question

ToB01

Why should you wear a hard hat and safety glasses if you are on the ground helping someone work on an antenna tower?

- A. It is required by FCC rules
- B. To keep RF energy away from your head during antenna testing
- C. To protect your head and eyes in case something accidentally falls from the tower
- D. It is required by the electrical code

ToB02

What is a good precaution to observe before climbing an antenna tower?

- A. Turn on all radio transmitters
- B. Remove all tower grounding connections
- C. Put on your safety belt and safety glasses
- D. Inform the FAA and the FCC that you are working on a tower

ToB03

What should you do before you climb a tower?

- A. Arrange for a helper or observer
- B. Inspect the tower for damage or loose hardware
- C. Make sure there are no electrical storms nearby
- D. All of these answers are correct

ToB04

What is an important consideration when putting up an antenna?

- A. Carefully tune it for a low SWR
- B. Make sure people cannot accidentally come into contact with it
- C. Make sure you discard all packing material in a safe place
- D. Make sure birds can see it so they don't fly into it

ToB05 [97.15(A)]

What must be considered when erecting an antenna near an airport?

- A. The maximum allowed height with regard to nearby airports
- B. The possibility of interference to aircraft radios
- C. The radiation angle of the signals it produces
- D. The polarization of signal to be radiated

ToBo6

What is the most important safety precaution to observe when putting up an antenna tower?

- A. Install steps on the tower for safe climbing
- B. Insulate the base of the tower to avoid lightning strikes
- C. Ground the base of the tower to prevent lightning strikes
- D. Look for and stay clear of any overhead electrical wires

ToBo7

How should the guy wires for an antenna tower be installed?

- A. So each guy wire anchor point has an even number of wires
- B. So that no guy wire is more than 25 feet long
- C. Each guy wire must be pulled as tight as possible
- D. In accordance with the tower manufacturer's instructions

ToBo8

What is a safe distance from a power line to allow when installing an antenna?

- A. Half the width of your property unless the wires are at least 23 feet high
- B. 12.5 feet in most metropolitan areas
- C. 36 meters plus 1/2 wavelength at the operating frequency
- D. So that if the antenna falls unexpectedly, no part of it can come closer than 10 feet to the power wires

ToBo9

What is the most important safety rule to remember when using a crank-up tower?

- A. This type of tower must never be painted
- B. Crank up towers must be raised and lowered frequently to keep them properly lubricated
- C. Winch cables must be specially rated for use on this type of tower
- D. A crank-up tower should never be climbed unless it is in the fully lowered position

ToB10

Why is stainless steel hardware used on many antennas instead of other metals?

- A. Stainless steel is a better electrical conductor
- B. Stainless steel weighs less than other metals
- C. Stainless steel parts are much less likely to corrode
- D. Stainless steel costs less than other metals

ToB11

What is considered to be an adequate ground for a tower?

- A. A single 4 foot ground rod, driven into the earth no more than 12 inches from the base
- B. A screen of 120 radial wires
- C. Separate 8 foot long ground rods for each tower leg, bonded to the tower and each other
- D. A connection between the tower base and a cold water pipe

ToC - RF hazards, radiation exposure, RF heating hazards, proximity to antennas, recognized safe power levels, hand held safety, exposure to others - 1 exam question

ToCo1

What type of radiation are VHF and UHF radio signals?

- A. Gamma radiation
- B. Ionizing radiation
- C. Alpha radiation
- D. Non-ionizing radiation

ToCo2

When can radio waves cause injury to the human body?

- A. Only when the frequency is below 30 MHz
- B. Only if the combination of signal strength and frequency cause excessive power to be absorbed
- C. Only when the frequency is greater than 30 MHz
- D. Only when transmitter power exceeds 50 watts

ToCo3 [97.13(C)(1)]

What is the maximum power level that an amateur radio station may use at frequencies above 30 MHz before an RF exposure evaluation is required?

- A. 1500 watts PEP transmitter output
- B. 1 watt forward power
- C. 50 watts PEP at the antenna
- D. 50 watts PEP reflected power

ToCo4

What factors affect the RF exposure of people near an amateur transmitter?

- A. Frequency and power level of the RF field
- B. Distance from the antenna to a person
- C. Radiation pattern of the antenna
- D. All of these answers are correct

ToCo5

Why must the frequency of an RF source be considered when evaluating RF radiation exposure?

- A. Lower frequency RF fields have more energy than higher frequency fields
- B. Lower frequency RF fields do not penetrate the human body
- C. Higher frequency RF fields are transient in nature and do not affect the human body
- D. The human body absorbs more RF energy at some frequencies than others

ToCo6 [97.13(c)(1)]

How can you determine that your station complies with FCC RF exposure regulations?

- A. By calculation based on FCC OET Bulletin 65
- B. By calculation based on computer modeling
- C. By measurement of field strength using calibrated equipment
- D. All of these choices are correct

ToCo7

What could happen if a person accidentally touched your antenna while you were transmitting?

- A. Touching the antenna could cause television interference
- B. They might receive a painful RF burn injury
- C. They would be able to hear what you are saying
- D. Nothing

ToCo8

What action might amateur operators take to prevent exposure to RF radiation in excess of FCC supplied limits?

- A. Alter antenna patterns
- B. Relocate antennas
- C. Change station parameters such as frequency or power
- D. All of these answers are correct

ToCo9

How can you make sure your station stays in compliance with RF safety regulations?

- A. Compliance is not necessary
- B. By re-evaluating the station whenever an item of equipment is changed
- C. By making sure your antennas have a low SWR
- D. By installing a low pass filter

ToC10

Which of the following units of measurement is used to measure RF radiation exposure?

- A. Milliwatts per square centimeter
- B. Megohms per square meter
- C. Microfarads per foot
- D. Megahertz per second

ToC11 Why is duty cycle one of the factors used to determine safe RF radiation exposure levels?

- A. It takes into account the amount of time the transmitter is operating
- B. It takes into account the transmitter power supply rating
- C. It takes into account the antenna feed line loss
- D. It takes into account the thermal effects of the final amplifier