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**Technician Class**  
**Practice Test**  
**Week 3**

Which of the following is a purpose of the Amateur Radio Service rules and regulations as defined by the FCC?

- A. Providing personal radio communications for as many citizens as possible
- B. Providing communications for international non-profit organizations
- C. Advancing skills in the technical and communication phases of the radio art
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.1] T1A01 HRLM (7-2)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is a purpose of the Amateur Radio Service rules and regulations as defined by the FCC?

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FCC Rule: [97.1] T1A01 HRLM (7-2)



2014 Technician License Course

Which agency regulates and enforces the rules for the Amateur Radio Service in the United States?

- A. FEMA
- B. The ITU
- C. The FCC
- D. Homeland Security

FCC Rule: [97.1] T1A02 HRLM (7-2)



2014 Technician License Course

Which agency regulates and enforces the rules for the Amateur Radio Service in the United States?

- A. FEMA
- B. The ITU
- C. The FCC**
- D. Homeland Security

FCC Rule: [97.1] T1A02 HRLM (7-2)



2014 Technician License Course

For which license classes are new licenses currently available from the FCC?

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

FCC Rule: [97.9(a), 97.17(a)] T1C01 HRLM (7 - 3)



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

FCC Rule: [97.9(a), 97.17(a)] T1C01 HRLM (7 - 3)



How many operator/primary station license grants may be held by any one person?

- A. One
- B. No more than two
- C. One for each band on which the person plans to operate
- D. One for each permanent station location from which the person plans to operate

FCC Rule: [97.5(b)(1)] T1A04 HRLM (7 - 3)



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FCC Rule: [97.5(b)(1)] T1A04 HRLM (7 - 3)



Which of the following is a requirement for the issuance of a club station license grant?

- A. The trustee must have an Amateur Extra class operator license grant
- B. The club must have at least four members
- C. The club must be registered with the American Radio Relay League
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.5(b)(2)] T1F11 HRLM (7 - 3)



Which of the following is a requirement for the issuance of a club station license grant?

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FCC Rule: [97.5(b)(2)] T1F11 HRLM (7 - 3)



What is proof of possession of an FCC-issued operator/primary license grant?

- A. A printed operator/primary station license issued by the FCC must be displayed at the transmitter site
- B. The control operator must have an operator/primary station license in his or her possession when in control of a transmitter
- C. The control operator's operator/primary station license must appear in the FCC ULS consolidated licensee database
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.7] T1A05 HRLM (7 - 5)



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- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.7] T1A05 HRLM (7 - 5)



What is the normal term for an FCC-issued primary station/operator amateur radio license grant?

- A. Five years
- B. Life
- C. Ten years
- D. Twenty years

FCC Rule: [97.25] T1C08 HRLM (7-5)



2014 Technician License Course

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- B. Life
- C. Ten years**
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FCC Rule: [97.25] T1C08 HRLM (7-5)



2014 Technician License Course

What is the grace period following the expiration of an amateur license within which the license may be renewed?

- A. Two years
- B. Three years
- C. Five years
- D. Ten years

FCC Rule: [97.21(b)] T1C09 HRLM (7-5)



2014 Technician License Course

What is the grace period following the expiration of an amateur license within which the license may be renewed?

- A. Two years**
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FCC Rule: [97.21(b)] T1C09 HRLM (7-5)



2014 Technician License Course

How soon after passing the examination for your first amateur radio license may you operate a transmitter on an Amateur Radio Service frequency?

- A. Immediately
- B. 30 days after the test date
- C. As soon as your operator/station license grant appears in the FCC's license database
- D. You must wait until you receive your license in the mail from the FCC

FCC Rule: [97.5a] T1C10 HRLM (7-5)



2014 Technician License Course

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FCC Rule: [97.5a] T1C10 HRLM (7-5)



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If your license has expired and is still within the allowable grace period, may you continue to operate a transmitter on amateur service frequencies?

- A. No, transmitting is not allowed until the FCC database shows that the license has been renewed
- B. Yes, but only if you identify using the suffix GP
- C. Yes, but only during authorized nets
- D. Yes, for up to two years

FCC Rule: [97.21(b)] T1C11 HRLM (7-5)



2014 Technician License Course

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FCC Rule: [97.21(b)] T1C11 HRLM (7-5)



2014 Technician License Course

What may result when correspondence from the FCC is returned as undeliverable because the grantee failed to provide and maintain a correct mailing address with the FCC?

- A. Fine or imprisonment
- B. Revocation of the station license or suspension of the operator license
- C. Require the licensee to be re-examined
- D. A reduction of one rank in operator class

FCC Rule: [97.23] T1C07 HRLM (7-8)



2014 Technician License Course

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FCC Rule: [97.23] T1C07 HRLM (7-8)



2014 Technician License Course

What type of identification is being used when identifying a station on the air as Race Headquarters?

- A. Tactical call
- B. An official call sign reserved for RACES drills
- C. SSID
- D. Broadcast station

T1F01 HRLM (7-8)



2014 Technician License Course

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T1F01 HRLM (7-8)



2014 Technician License Course

Which frequency is within the 6 meter amateur band?

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

FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B03 HRLM (7-9)



2014 Technician License Course

Which frequency is within the 6 meter amateur band?

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- B. 52.525 MHz**
- C. 28.50 MHz
- D. 222.15 MHz

FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B03 HRLM (7-9)



2014 Technician License Course

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

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

FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B04 HRLM (7-9)



2014 Technician License Course

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

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- B. 20 meter band
- C. 14 meter band
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FCC Rule: [97.301(a)] T1B04 HRLM (7-9)



2014 Technician License Course

On which HF bands does a Technician class operator have phone privileges?

- A. None
- B. 10 meter band only
- C. 80 meter, 40 meter, 15 meter and 10 meter bands
- D. 30 meter band only

FCC Rule: [97.301(e), 97.305] T1B06 HRLM (7 - 11)



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FCC Rule: [97.301(e), 97.305] T1B06 HRLM (7 - 11)



Which of the following HF bands have frequencies available to the Technician class operator for RTTY and data transmissions?

- A. 10 meter, 12 meter, 17 meter, and 40 meter bands
- B. 10 meter, 15 meter, 40 meter, and 80 meter bands
- C. 30 meter band only
- D. 10 meter band only

FCC Rule: [97.301(e), 97.305(c)] T1B10 HRLM (7 - 11)



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- C. 30 meter band only
- D. **10 meter band only**

FCC Rule: [97.301(e), 97.305(c)] T1B10 HRLM (7 - 11)



Which of the following VHF/UHF frequency ranges are limited to CW only?

- A. 50.0 MHz to 50.1 MHz and 144.0 MHz to 144.1 MHz
- B. 219 MHz to 220 MHz and 420.0 MHz to 420.1 MHz
- C. 902.0 MHz to 902.1 MHz
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.305(a),(c)] T1B07 HRLM (7 - 12)



Which of the following VHF/UHF frequency ranges are limited to CW only?

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- C. 902.0 MHz to 902.1 MHz
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.305(a),(c)] T1B07 HRLM (7 - 12)



What is the FCC Part 97 definition of a "beacon"?

- A. A government transmitter marking the amateur radio band edges
- B. A bulletin sent by the FCC to announce a national emergency
- C. An amateur station transmitting communications for the purposes of observing propagation or related experimental activities
- D. A continuous transmission of weather information authorized in the amateur bands by the National Weather Service

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(9)] T1A06 HRLM (7 - 12)



What is the FCC Part 97 definition of a "beacon"?

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FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(9)] T1A06 HRLM (7 - 12)



What is the limitation for emissions on the frequencies between 219 and 220 MHz?

- A. Spread spectrum only
- B. Fixed digital message forwarding systems only
- C. Emergency traffic only
- D. Fast-scan television only

FCC Rule: [97.305(c)] T1B05 HRLM (7 - 12)



What is the limitation for emissions on the frequencies between 219 and 220 MHz?

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- C. Emergency traffic only
- D. Fast-scan television only

FCC Rule: [97.305(c)] T1B05 HRLM (7 - 12)



Which of the following entities recommends transmit/receive channels and other parameters for auxiliary and repeater stations?

- A. Frequency Spectrum Manager appointed by the FCC
- B. Volunteer Frequency Coordinator recognized by local amateurs
- C. FCC Regional Field Office
- D. International Telecommunications Union

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(22)] T1A08 HRLM (7 - 13)



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FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(22)] T1A08 HRLM (7 - 13)



Who selects a Frequency Coordinator?

- A. The FCC Office of Spectrum Management and Coordination Policy
- B. The local chapter of the Office of National Council of Independent Frequency Coordinators
- C. Amateur operators in a local or regional area whose stations are eligible to be repeater or auxiliary stations
- D. FCC Regional Field Office

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(22)] T1A09 HRLM (7 - 13)



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FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(22)] T1A09 HRLM (7 - 13)



Which of the following is a result of the fact that the Amateur Radio Service is secondary in all or portions of some amateur bands (such as portions of the 70 cm band)?

- A. U.S. amateurs may find non-amateur stations in those portions, and must avoid interfering with them
- B. U.S. amateurs must give foreign amateur stations priority in those portions
- C. International communications are not permitted in those portions
- D. Digital transmissions are not permitted in those portions

FCC Rule: [97.303] T1B08 HRLM (7 - 13)



Which of the following is a result of the fact that the Amateur Radio Service is secondary in all or portions of some amateur bands (such as portions of the 70 cm band)?

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- C. International communications are not permitted in those portions
- D. Digital transmissions are not permitted in those portions

FCC Rule: [97.303] T1B08 HRLM (7 - 13)



What is the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)?

- A. An agency of the United States Department of Telecommunications Management
- B. A United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues
- C. An independent frequency coordination agency
- D. A department of the FCC

T1B01 HRLM (7-14)



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- A. An agency of the United States Department of Telecommunications Management
- B. A United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues**
- C. An independent frequency coordination agency
- D. A department of the FCC

T1B01 HRLM (7-14)



2014 Technician License Course

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

- A. When the foreign country authorizes it
- 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

FCC Rule: [97.107] T1C04 HRLM (7-15)



2014 Technician License Course

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- D. When you are communicating with non-licensed individuals in another country

FCC Rule: [97.107] T1C04 HRLM (7-15)



2014 Technician License Course

From which of the following locations may an FCC-licensed amateur station transmit?

- A. From within any country that belongs to the International Telecommunication Union
- B. From within any country that is a member of the United Nations
- C. From anywhere within International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Regions 2 and 3
- D. From any vessel or craft located in international waters and documented or registered in the United States

FCC Rule: [97.5(a)(2)] T1C06 HRLM (7-15)



2014 Technician License Course

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- C. From anywhere within International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Regions 2 and 3
- D. From any vessel or craft located in international waters and documented or registered in the United States**

FCC Rule: [97.5(a)(2)] T1C06 HRLM (7-15)



2014 Technician License Course

With which countries are FCC-licensed amateur radio stations prohibited from exchanging communications?

- A. Any country whose administration has notified the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) that it objects to such communications
- B. Any country whose administration has notified the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) that it objects to such communications
- C. Any country engaged in hostilities with another country
- D. Any country in violation of the War Powers Act of 1934

FCC Rule: [97.111(a)(1)] T1D01 HRLM (7 - 15)



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- B. Any country whose administration has notified the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) that it objects to such communications
- C. Any country engaged in hostilities with another country
- D. Any country in violation of the War Powers Act of 1934

FCC Rule: [97.111(a)(1)] T1D01 HRLM (7 - 15)



What types of international communications is an FCC-licensed amateur radio station permitted to make?

- A. Communications incidental to the purposes of the Amateur Radio Service and remarks of a personal character
- B. Communications incidental to conducting business or remarks of a personal nature
- C. Only communications incidental to contest exchanges, all other communications are prohibited
- D. Any communications that would be permitted by an international broadcast station

FCC Rule: [97.117] T1C03 HRLM (7 - 15)



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- C. Only communications incidental to contest exchanges, all other communications are prohibited
- D. Any communications that would be permitted by an international broadcast station

FCC Rule: [97.117] T1C03 HRLM (7 - 15)



Who may select a desired call sign under the vanity call sign rules?

- A. Only a licensed amateur with a General or Amateur Extra class license
- B. Only a licensed amateur with an Amateur Extra class license
- C. Only a licensed amateur who has been licensed continuously for more than 10 years
- D. Any licensed amateur

FCC Rule: [97.19] T1C02 HRLM (7 - 17)



Who may select a desired call sign under the vanity call sign rules?

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- B. Only a licensed amateur with an Amateur Extra class license
- C. Only a licensed amateur who has been licensed continuously for more than 10 years
- D. Any licensed amateur**

FCC Rule: [97.19] T1C02 HRLM (7 - 17)



Which of the following is a valid call sign for a Technician class amateur radio station?

- A. K1XXX
- B. KA1X
- C. W1XX
- D. All of these choices are correct

T1C05 HRLM (7-17)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is a vanity call sign which a technician class amateur operator might select if available?

- A. K1XXX**
- B. KA1X
- C. W1XX
- D. All of these choices are correct

T1C05 HRLM (7-17)



2014 Technician License Course

When is an amateur station permitted to transmit without a control operator?

- A. When using automatic control, such as in the case of a repeater
- B. When the station licensee is away and another licensed amateur is using the station
- C. When the transmitting station is an auxiliary station
- D. Never

FCC Rule: [97.7] T1E01 HRLM (8-1)



2014 Technician License Course

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- C. When the transmitting station is an auxiliary station
- D. Never**

FCC Rule: [97.7] T1E01 HRLM (8-1)



2014 Technician License Course

### What is an amateur station control point?

- A. The location of the station's transmitting antenna
- B. The location of the station transmitting apparatus
- C. The location at which the control operator function is performed
- D. The mailing address of the station licensee

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(14)] T1E05 HRLM (8-1)



2014 Technician License Course

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- A. The location of the station's transmitting antenna
- B. The location of the station transmitting apparatus
- C. The location at which the control operator function is performed**
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FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(14)] T1E05 HRLM (8-1)



2014 Technician License Course

### Who must designate the station control operator?

- A. The station licensee
- B. The FCC
- C. The frequency coordinator
- D. The ITU

FCC Rule: [97.103(b)] T1E03 HRLM (8-1)



2014 Technician License Course

### Who must designate the station control operator?

- A. The station licensee**
- B. The FCC
- C. The frequency coordinator
- D. The ITU

FCC Rule: [97.103(b)] T1E03 HRLM (8-1)



2014 Technician License Course

### Who does the FCC presume to be the control operator of an amateur station, unless documentation to the contrary is in the station records?

- A. The station custodian
- B. The third party participant
- C. The person operating the station equipment
- D. The station licensee

FCC Rule: [97.103(a)] T1E11 HRLM (8-2)



2014 Technician License Course

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FCC Rule: [97.103(a)] T1E11 HRLM (8-2)



2014 Technician License Course

What determines the transmitting privileges of an amateur station?

- A. The frequency authorized by the frequency coordinator
- B. The frequencies printed on the license grant
- C. The highest class of operator license held by anyone on the premises
- D. The class of operator license held by the control operator

FCC Rule: [97.105(b)] T1E04 HRLM (8-2)



2014 Technician License Course

What determines the transmitting privileges of an amateur station?

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- D. The class of operator license held by the control operator**

FCC Rule: [97.105(b)] T1E04 HRLM (8-2)



2014 Technician License Course

When, under normal circumstances, may a Technician class licensee be the control operator of a station operating in an exclusive Amateur Extra class operator segment of the amateur bands?

- A. At no time
- B. When operating a special event station
- C. As part of a multi-operator contest team
- D. When using a club station whose trustee is an Amateur Extra class operator licensee

FCC Rule: [97.301] T1E06 HRLM (8 - 2)



2014 Technician License Course

When, under normal circumstances, may a Technician class licensee be the control operator of a station operating in an exclusive Amateur Extra class operator segment of the amateur bands?

- A. At no time**
- B. When operating a special event station
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- D. When using a club station whose trustee is an Amateur Extra class operator licensee

FCC Rule: [97.301] T1E06 HRLM (8 - 2)



2014 Technician License Course

When the control operator is not the station licensee, who is responsible for the proper operation of the station?

- A. All licensed amateurs who are present at the operation
- B. Only the station licensee
- C. Only the control operator
- D. The control operator and the station licensee are equally responsible

FCC Rule: [97.103(a)] T1E07 HRLM (8-2)



2014 Technician License Course

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FCC Rule: [97.103(a)] T1E07 HRLM (8-2)



2014 Technician License Course

When may an amateur station transmit without on-the-air identification?

- A. When the transmissions are of a brief nature to make station adjustments
- B. When the transmissions are unmodulated
- C. When the transmitted power level is below 1 watt
- D. When transmitting signals to control model craft

FCC Rule: [97.119(a)] T1D11 HRLM (8 - 3)



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FCC Rule: [97.119(a)] T1D11 HRLM (8 - 3)



When is an amateur station required to transmit its assigned call sign?

- A. At the beginning of each contact, and every 10 minutes thereafter
- B. At least once during each transmission
- C. At least every 15 minutes during and at the end of a communication
- D. At least every 10 minutes during and at the end of a communication

FCC Rule: [97.119(a)] T1F03 HRLM (8-3)



2014 Technician License Course

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FCC Rule: [97.119(a)] T1F03 HRLM (8-3)



2014 Technician License Course

When using tactical identifiers such as "Race Headquarters" during a community service net operation, how often must your station transmit the station's FCC-assigned call sign?

- A. Never, the tactical call is sufficient
- B. Once during every hour
- C. At the end of each communication and every ten minutes during a communication
- D. At the end of every transmission

FCC Rule: [97.119 (a)] T1F02 HRLM (8-4)



2014 Technician License Course

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- C. At the end of each communication and every ten minutes during a communication**
- D. At the end of every transmission

FCC Rule: [97.119 (a)] T1F02 HRLM (8-4)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is an acceptable language to use for station identification when operating in a phone sub-band?

- A. Any language recognized by the United Nations
- B. Any language recognized by the ITU
- C. The English language
- D. English, French, or Spanish

FCC Rule: [97.119(b)(2)] T1F04 HRLM (8-4)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is an acceptable language to use for station identification when operating in a phone sub-band?

- A. Any language recognized by the United Nations
- B. Any language recognized by the ITU
- C. The English language**
- D. English, French, or Spanish

FCC Rule: [97.119(b)(2)] T1F04 HRLM (8-4)



2014 Technician License Course

What method of call sign identification is required for a station transmitting phone signals?

- A. Send the call sign followed by the indicator RPT
- B. Send the call sign using CW or phone emission
- C. Send the call sign followed by the indicator R
- D. Send the call sign using only phone emission

FCC Rule: [97.119(b)(2)] T1F05 HRLM (8-4)



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FCC Rule: [97.119(b)(2)] T1F05 HRLM (8-4)



2014 Technician License Course

What are the FCC rules regarding the use of a phonetic alphabet for station identification in the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. It is required when transmitting emergency messages
- B. It is prohibited
- C. It is required when in contact with foreign stations
- D. It is encouraged

FCC Rule: [97.119(b)(2)] T1A03 HRLM (8 - 4)



What are the FCC rules regarding the use of a phonetic alphabet for station identification in the Amateur Radio Service?

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- C. It is required when in contact with foreign stations
- D. It is encouraged**

FCC Rule: [97.119(b)(2)] T1A03 HRLM (8 - 4)



Which of the following formats of a self-assigned indicator is acceptable when identifying using a phone transmission?

- A. KL7CC stroke W3
- B. KL7CC slant W3
- C. KL7CC slash W3
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.119(c)] T1F06 HRLM (8-5)



2014 Technician License Course

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FCC Rule: [97.119(c)] T1F06 HRLM (8-5)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is required when making on-the-air test transmissions?

- A. Identify the transmitting station
- B. Conduct tests only between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. local time
- C. Notify the FCC of the transmissions
- D. All of these choices are correct

T2A06 HRLM (8 - 5)



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T2A06 HRLM (8 - 5)



When is willful interference to other amateur radio stations permitted?

- A. To stop another amateur station which is breaking the FCC rules
- B. At no time
- C. When making short test transmissions
- D. At any time, stations in the Amateur Radio Service are not protected from willful interference

FCC Rule: [97.101(d)] T1A11 HRLM (8 - 6)



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FCC Rule: [97.101(d)] T1A11 HRLM (8 - 6)



Which of the following applies when two stations transmitting on the same frequency interfere with each other?

- A. Common courtesy should prevail, but no one has absolute right to an amateur frequency
- B. Whoever has the strongest signal has priority on the frequency
- C. Whoever has been on the frequency the longest has priority on the frequency
- D. The station that has the weakest signal has priority on the frequency

T2B08 HRLM (8 - 6)



Which of the following applies when two stations transmitting on the same frequency interfere with each other?

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- D. The station that has the weakest signal has priority on the frequency

T2B08 HRLM (8 - 6)



What is meant by the term "Third Party Communications"?

- A. A message from a control operator to another amateur station control operator on behalf of another person
- B. Amateur radio communications where three stations are in communications with one another
- C. Operation when the transmitting equipment is licensed to a person other than the control operator
- D. Temporary authorization for an unlicensed person to transmit on the amateur bands for technical experiments

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(47)] T1F08 HRLM (8 - 7)



What is meant by the term "Third Party Communications"?

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FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(47)] T1F08 HRLM (8 - 7)



Which of the following meets the FCC definition of harmful interference?

- A. Radio transmissions that annoy users of a repeater
- B. Unwanted radio transmissions that cause costly harm to radio station apparatus
- C. That which seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radio communication service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations
- D. Static from lightning storms

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(23)] T1A04 HRLM (8-7)



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- D. Static from lightning storms

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(23)] T1A04 HRLM (8-7)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following services are protected from interference by amateur signals under all circumstances?

- A. Citizens Radio Service
- B. Broadcast Service
- C. Land Mobile Radio Service
- D. Radionavigation Service

FCC Rule: [97.101(d), 97.303(o)(2)] T1A06 HRLM (8-7)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following services are protected from interference by amateur signals under all circumstances?

- A. Citizens Radio Service
- B. Broadcast Service
- C. Land Mobile Radio Service
- D. Radionavigation Service**

FCC Rule: [97.101(d), 97.303(o)(2)] T1A06 HRLM (8-7)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following restrictions apply when a non-licensed person is allowed to use a station under the control of a Technician Class control operator to speak to a foreign station?

- A. The person must be a U.S. citizen
- B. The foreign station must be one with whom the U.S. has a "third party agreement"
- C. The licensed control operator must do the station identification
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.115(a)(2)] T1F07 HRLM (8-8)



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FCC Rule: [97.115(a)(2)] T1F07 HRLM (8-8)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is an example of automatic control?

- A. Repeater operation
- B. Controlling the station over the Internet
- C. Using a computer or other device to automatically send CW
- D. Using a computer or other device to automatically identify

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(6), 97.205(d)] T1E08 HRLM (8-9)



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FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(6), 97.205(d)] T1E08 HRLM (8-9)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is true of remote control operation?

- A. The control operator must be at the control point
- B. A control operator is required at all times
- C. The control operator indirectly manipulates the controls
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.109(c)] T1E09 HRLM (8 - 9)



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FCC Rule: [97.109(c)] T1E09 HRLM (8 - 9)



Which of the following is an example of remote control as defined in Part 97?

- A. Repeater operation
- B. Operating the station over the internet
- C. Controlling a model aircraft, boat, or car by amateur radio
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(39)] T1E10 HRLM (8-9)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is an example of remote control as defined in Part 97?

- A. Repeater operation
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- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(39)] T1E10 HRLM (8-9)



2014 Technician License Course

Who is accountable should a repeater inadvertently retransmit communications that violate the FCC rules?

- A. The control operator of the originating station
- B. The control operator of the repeater
- C. The owner of the repeater
- D. Both the originating station and the repeater owner

FCC Rule: [97.205(g)] T1F10 HRLM (8-9)



2014 Technician License Course

Who is accountable should a repeater inadvertently retransmit communications that violate the FCC rules?

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- C. The owner of the repeater
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FCC Rule: [97.205(g)] T1F10 HRLM (8-9)



2014 Technician License Course

When may amateur radio operators use their stations to notify other amateurs of the availability of equipment for sale or trade?

- A. When the equipment is normally used in an amateur station and such activity is not conducted on a regular basis
- B. When the asking price is \$100.00 or less
- C. When the asking price is less than its appraised value
- D. When the equipment is not the personal property of either the station licensee or the control operator or their close relatives

FCC Rule: [97.113(a)(3)(ii)] T1D05 HRLM (8-10)



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FCC Rule: [97.113(a)(3)(ii)] T1D05 HRLM (8-10)



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What, if any, are the restrictions concerning transmission of language that may be considered indecent or obscene?

- A. The FCC maintains a list of words that are not permitted to be used on amateur frequencies
- B. Any such language is prohibited
- C. The ITU maintains a list of words that are not permitted to be used on amateur frequencies
- D. There is no such prohibition

FCC Rule: [97.113(a)(4)] T1D06 HRLM (8-10)



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FCC Rule: [97.113(a)(4)] T1D06 HRLM (8-10)



2014 Technician License Course

What type of control is being used when the control operator is at the control point?

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

FCC Rule: [97.109(b)] T1E09 HRLM (8-10)



2014 Technician License Course

What type of control is being used when the control operator is at the control point?

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- B. Unattended control
- C. Automatic control
- D. Local control**

FCC Rule: [97.109(b)] T1E09 HRLM (8-10)



2014 Technician License Course

When is it permissible to transmit messages encoded to hide their meaning?

- 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

FCC Rule: [97.211(b), 97.215(b)] T1D03 HRLM (8-11)



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FCC Rule: [97.211(b), 97.215(b)] T1D03 HRLM (8-11)



2014 Technician License Course

In which of the following circumstances may the control operator of an amateur station receive compensation for operating that station?

- A. When the communication is related to the sale of amateur equipment by the control operator's employer
- B. When the communication is incidental to classroom instruction at an educational institution
- C. When the communication is made to obtain emergency information for a local broadcast station
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.113(a)(3)(iii)] T1D08 HRLM (8 - 11)



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FCC Rule: [97.113(a)(3)(iii)] T1D08 HRLM (8 - 11)



Under which of the following circumstances may an amateur radio station make one-way transmissions?

- A. Under no circumstances
- B. When transmitting code practice, information bulletins, or transmissions necessary to provide emergency communications
- C. At any time, as long as no music is transmitted
- D. At any time, as long as the material being transmitted did not originate from a commercial broadcast station

FCC Rule: [97.113(b), 97.111(b)] T1D02 HRLM (8 - 12)



Under which of the following circumstances may an amateur radio station make one-way transmissions?

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FCC Rule: [97.113(b), 97.111(b)] T1D02 HRLM (8 - 12)



Under what conditions is an amateur station authorized to transmit music using a phone emission?

- A. When incidental to an authorized retransmission of manned spacecraft communications
- B. When the music produces no spurious emissions
- C. When the purpose is to interfere with an illegal transmission
- D. When the music is transmitted above 1280 MHz

FCC Rule: [97.113(a)(4), 97.11(a)3(ii)] T1D04 HRLM (8-12)



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FCC Rule: [97.113(a)(4), 97.11(a)3(ii)] T1D04 HRLM (8-12)



2014 Technician License Course

What types of amateur stations can automatically retransmit the signals of other amateur stations?

- A. Auxiliary, beacon, or Earth stations
- B. Repeater, auxiliary, or space stations
- C. Beacon, repeater, or space stations
- D. Earth, repeater, or space stations

FCC Rule: [97.113(d)] T1D07 HRLM (8-12)



2014 Technician License Course

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- D. Earth, repeater, or space stations

FCC Rule: [97.113(d)] T1D07 HRLM (8-12)



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Under which of the following circumstances are amateur stations authorized to transmit signals related to broadcasting, program production, or news gathering, assuming no other means is available?

- A. Only where such communications directly relate to the immediate safety of human life or protection of property
- B. Only when broadcasting communications to or from the space shuttle
- C. Only where noncommercial programming is gathered and supplied exclusively to the National Public Radio network
- D. Only when using amateur repeaters linked to the Internet

FCC Rule: [97.113(5)(b)] T1D09 HRLM (8-12)



2014 Technician License Course

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FCC Rule: [97.113(5)(b)] T1D09 HRLM (8-12)



2014 Technician License Course

What is the meaning of the term "broadcasting" in the FCC rules for the amateur services?

- A. Two-way transmissions by amateur stations
- B. Transmission of music
- C. Transmission of messages directed only to amateur operators
- D. Transmissions intended for reception by the general public

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(10)] T1D10 HRLM (8-12)



2014 Technician License Course

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FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(10)] T1D10 HRLM (8-12)



2014 Technician License Course

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 the charge stored in large capacitors

T0A11 HRLM (9-2)



2014 Technician License Course

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T0A11 HRLM (9-2)



2014 Technician License Course

What health hazard is presented by electrical current flowing through the body?

- A. It may cause injury by heating tissue
- B. It may disrupt the electrical functions of cells
- C. It may cause involuntary muscle contractions
- D. All of these choices are correct

T0A02 HRLM (9 - 2)



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T0A02 HRLM (9 - 2)



Which of the following is a safety hazard of a 12 voltage storage battery?

- A. Touching both terminals with the hands can cause electrical shock
- B. Shorting the terminals can cause burns, fire, or an explosion
- C. RF emissions from the battery
- D. All of these choices are correct

T0A01 HRLM (9-3)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is a safety hazard of a 12 voltage storage battery?

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- B. Shorting the terminals can cause burns, fire, or an explosion**
- C. RF emissions from the battery
- D. All of these choices are correct

T0A01 HRLM (9-3)



2014 Technician License Course

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

- A. Use three-wire cords and plugs for all AC powered equipment
- B. Connect all AC powered station equipment to a common safety ground
- C. Use a circuit protected by a ground-fault interrupter
- D. All of these choices are correct

T0A06 HRLM (9-4)



2014 Technician License Course

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

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- C. Use a circuit protected by a ground-fault interrupter
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T0A06 HRLM (9-4)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of these precautions should be taken when installing devices for lightning protection in a coaxial cable feed line?

- A. Include a parallel bypass switch for each protector so that it can be switched out of the circuit when running high power
- B. Include a series switch in the ground line of each protector to prevent RF overload from inadvertently damaging the protector
- C. Keep the ground wires from each protector separate and connected to station ground
- D. Mount all of the protectors on a metal plate that is in turn connected to an external ground rod

T0A07 HRLM (9-5)



2014 Technician License Course

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T0A07 HRLM (9-5)



2014 Technician License Course

What safety equipment should always be included in home-built equipment that is powered from 120V AC power circuits?

- A. A fuse or circuit breaker in series with the AC hot conductor
- B. An AC voltmeter across the incoming power source
- C. An inductor in parallel with the AC power source
- D. A capacitor in series with the AC power source

T0A08 HRLM (9 - 5)



What safety equipment should always be included in home-built equipment that is powered from 120V AC power circuits?

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- D. A capacitor in series with the AC power source

T0A08 HRLM (9 - 5)



What should be done to all external ground rods or earth connections?

- A. Waterproof them with silicone caulk or electrical tape
- B. Keep them as far apart as possible
- C. Bond them together with heavy wire or conductive strap
- D. Tune them for resonance on the lowest frequency of operation

T0A09 HRLM (9 - 5)



What should be done to all external ground rods or earth connections?

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T0A09 HRLM (9 - 5)



In the United States, what is connected to the green wire in a three-wire electrical AC plug?

- A. Neutral
- B. Hot
- C. Equipment ground
- D. The white wire

T0A03 HRLM (9-5)



2014 Technician License Course

In the United States, what is connected to the green wire in a three-wire electrical AC plug?

- A. Neutral
- B. Hot
- C. Equipment ground**
- D. The white wire

T0A03 HRLM (9-5)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is true when installing grounding conductors used for lightning protection?

- A. Only non-insulated wire must be used
- B. Wires must be carefully routed with precise right-angle bends
- C. Sharp bends must be avoided
- D. Common grounds must be avoided

T0B10 HRLM (9-5)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is true when installing grounding conductors used for lightning protection?

- A. Only non-insulated wire must be used
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- C. Sharp bends must be avoided**
- D. Common grounds must be avoided

T0B10 HRLM (9-5)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following establishes grounding requirements for an amateur radio tower or antenna?

- A. FCC Part 97 Rules
- B. Local electrical codes
- C. FAA tower lighting regulations
- D. UL recommended practices

T0B11 HRLM (9-5)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following establishes grounding requirements for an amateur radio tower or antenna?

- A. FCC Part 97 Rules
- B. Local electrical codes**
- C. FAA tower lighting regulations
- D. UL recommended practices

T0B11 HRLM (9-5)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is good practice when installing ground wires on a tower for lightning protection?

- A. Put a loop in the ground connection to prevent water damage to the ground system
- B. Make sure that all bends in the ground wires are clean, right-angle bends
- C. Ensure that connections are short and direct
- D. All of these choices are correct

T0B12 HRLM (9-5)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is good practice when installing ground wires on a tower for lightning protection?

- A. Put a loop in the ground connection to prevent water damage to the ground system
- B. Make sure that all bends in the ground wires are clean, right-angle bends
- C. Ensure that connections are short and direct**
- D. All of these choices are correct

T0B12 HRLM (9-5)



2014 Technician License Course

What is a symptom of RF feedback in a transmitter or transceiver?

- A. Excessive SWR at the antenna connection
- B. The transmitter will not stay on the desired frequency
- C. Reports of garbled, distorted, or unintelligible voice transmissions
- D. Frequent blowing of power supply fuses

T7B11 HRLM (9 - 6)



What is a symptom of RF feedback in a transmitter or transceiver?

- A. Excessive SWR at the antenna connection
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- C. Reports of garbled, distorted, or unintelligible voice transmissions**
- D. Frequent blowing of power supply fuses

T7B11 HRLM (9 - 6)



Which of the following conductors provides the lowest impedance to RF signals?

- A. Round stranded wire
- B. Round copper-clad steel wire
- C. Twisted-pair cable
- D. Flat strap

T4A08 HRLM (9 - 7)



Which of the following conductors provides the lowest impedance to RF signals?

- A. Round stranded wire
- B. Round copper-clad steel wire
- C. Twisted-pair cable
- D. Flat strap**

T4A08 HRLM (9 - 7)



Which of the following could you use to cure distorted audio caused by RF current on the shield of a microphone cable?

- A. Band-pass filter
- B. Low-pass filter
- C. Preamplifier
- D. Ferrite choke

T4A09 HRLM (9 - 8)



Which of the following could you use to cure distorted audio caused by RF current on the shield of a microphone cable?

- A. Band-pass filter
- B. Low-pass filter
- C. Preamplifier
- D. Ferrite choke**

T4A09 HRLM (9 - 8)



What would cause a broadcast AM or FM radio to receive an amateur radio transmission unintentionally?

- A. The receiver is unable to reject strong signals outside the AM or FM band
- B. The microphone gain of the transmitter is turned up too high
- C. The audio amplifier of the transmitter is overloaded
- D. The deviation of an FM transmitter is set too low

T7B02 HRLM (9 - 8)



What would cause a broadcast AM or FM radio to receive an amateur radio transmission unintentionally?

- A. The receiver is unable to reject strong signals outside the AM or FM band**
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- C. The audio amplifier of the transmitter is overloaded
- D. The deviation of an FM transmitter is set too low

T7B02 HRLM (9 - 8)



Which of the following can cause radio frequency interference?

- A. Fundamental overload
- B. Harmonics
- C. Spurious emissions
- D. All of these choices are correct

T7B03 HRLM (9 - 8)



Which of the following can cause radio frequency interference?

- A. Fundamental overload
- B. Harmonics
- C. Spurious emissions
- D. All of these choices are correct**

T7B03 HRLM (9 - 8)



Which of the following is a way to reduce or eliminate interference from an amateur transmitter to a nearby telephone?

- A. Put a filter on the amateur transmitter
- B. Reduce the microphone gain
- C. Reduce the SWR on the transmitter transmission line
- D. Put an RF filter on the telephone

T7B04 HRLM (9 - 8)



Which of the following is a way to reduce or eliminate interference from an amateur transmitter to a nearby telephone?

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T7B04 HRLM (9 - 8)



Which of the following is a common reason to use shielded wire?

- A. To decrease the resistance of DC power connections
- B. To increase the current carrying capability of the wire
- C. To prevent coupling of unwanted signals to or from the wire
- D. To couple the wire to other signals

T6D12 HRLM (9 - 9)



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T6D12 HRLM (9 - 9)



How can overload of a non-amateur radio or TV receiver by an amateur signal be reduced or eliminated?

- A. Block the amateur signal with a filter at the antenna input of the affected receiver
- B. Block the interfering signal with a filter on the amateur transmitter
- C. Switch the transmitter from FM to SSB
- D. Switch the transmitter to a narrow-band mode

T7B05 HRLM (9 - 9)



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T7B05 HRLM (9 - 9)



Which of the following actions should you take if a neighbor tells you that your station's transmissions are interfering with their radio or TV reception?

- A. Make sure that your station is functioning properly and that it does not cause interference to your own radio or television when it is tuned to the same channel
- 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. Install a harmonic doubler on the output of your transmitter and tune it until the interference is eliminated

T7B06 HRLM (9 - 9)



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T7B06 HRLM (9 - 9)



Which of the following can reduce overload to a VHF transceiver from a nearby FM broadcast station?

- A. RF preamplifier
- B. Double-shielded coaxial cable
- C. Using headphones instead of the speaker
- D. Band-reject filter

T7B07 HRLM (9 - 9)



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T7B07 HRLM (9 - 9)



What should be the first step to resolve cable TV interference from your ham radio transmission?

- A. Add a low-pass filter to the TV antenna input
- B. Add a high-pass filter to the TV antenna input
- C. Add a preamplifier to the TV antenna input
- D. Be sure all TV coaxial connectors are installed properly

T7B12 HRLM (9 - 9)



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T7B12 HRLM (9 - 9)



What should you do if something in a 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 prohibit the use of devices that cause interference
- C. Check your station and make sure it meets the standards of good amateur practice
- D. All of these choices are correct

T7B08 HRLM (9 - 10)



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T7B08 HRLM (9 - 10)



### What is a Part 15 device?

- A. An unlicensed device that may emit low-powered radio signals on frequencies used by a licensed service
- B. An amplifier that has been type-certified for amateur radio
- C. A device for long-distance communications using special codes sanctioned by the International Amateur Radio Union
- D. A type of test set used to determine whether a transmitter complies with FCC regulation 91.15

T7B09 HRLM (9 - 10)



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T7B09 HRLM (9 - 10)



### What type of radiation are VHF and UHF radio signals?

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

TOC01 HRLM (9-11)



2014 Technician License Course

### What type of radiation are VHF and UHF radio signals?

- A. Gamma radiation
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TOC01 HRLM (9-11)



2014 Technician License Course

### Why do exposure limits vary with frequency?

- 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
- D. The human body absorbs more RF energy at some frequencies than at others

TOC05 HRLM (9-11)



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TOC05 HRLM (9-11)



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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
- C. They might develop radiation poisoning
- D. All of these choices are correct

TOC07 HRLM (9-11)



2014 Technician License Course

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TOC07 HRLM (9-11)



2014 Technician License Course

How does RF radiation differ from ionizing radiation (radioactivity)?

- A. RF radiation does not have sufficient energy to cause genetic damage
- B. RF radiation can only be detected with an RF dosimeter
- C. RF radiation is limited in range to a few feet
- D. RF radiation is perfectly safe

TOC12 HRLM (9-11)



2014 Technician License Course

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TOC12 HRLM (9-11)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following frequencies has the lowest Maximum Permissible Exposure limit?

- A. 3.5 MHz
- B. 50 MHz
- C. 440 MHz
- D. 1296 MHz

TOC02 HRLM (9-12)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following frequencies has the lowest Maximum Permissible Exposure limit?

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- B. 50 MHz**
- C. 440 MHz
- D. 1296 MHz

TOC02 HRLM (9-12)



2014 Technician License Course

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

- A. It affects the average exposure of people to radiation
- B. It affects the peak exposure of people to radiation
- C. It takes into account the antenna feed line loss
- D. It takes into account the thermal effects of the final amplifier

TOC10 HRLM (9-13)



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TOC10 HRLM (9-13)



2014 Technician License Course

What is the definition of duty cycle during the averaging time for RF exposure?

- A. The difference between the lowest power output and the highest power output of a transmitter
- B. The difference between the PEP and average power output of a transmitter
- C. The percentage of time that a transmitter is transmitting
- D. The percentage of time that a transmitter is not transmitting

TOC11 HRLM (9-13)



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TOC11 HRLM (9-13)



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If the averaging time for exposure is 6 minutes, how much power density is permitted if the signal is present for 3 minutes and absent for 3 minutes rather than being present for the entire 6 minutes?

- A. 3 times as much
- B. 1/2 as much
- C. 2 times as much
- D. There is no adjustment allowed for shorter exposure times

TOC13 HRLM (9-13)



2014 Technician License Course

If the averaging time for exposure is 6 minutes, how much power density is permitted if the signal is present for 3 minutes and absent for 3 minutes rather than being present for the entire 6 minutes?

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TOC13 HRLM (9-13)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is an acceptable method to 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

TOC06 HRLM (9-14)



2014 Technician License Course

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TOC06 HRLM (9-14)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following actions might amateur operators take to prevent exposure to RF radiation in excess of FCC-supplied limits?

- A. Relocate antennas
- B. Relocate the transmitter
- C. Increase the duty cycle
- D. All of these choices are correct

TOC08 HRLM (9-14)



2014 Technician License Course

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TOC08 HRLM (9-14)



2014 Technician License Course

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

- A. By informing the FCC of any changes made in your station
- B. By re-evaluating the station whenever an item of equipment is changed
- C. By making sure your antennas have low SWR
- D. All of these choices are correct

TOC09 HRLM (9-14)



2014 Technician License Course

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TOC09 HRLM (9-14)



2014 Technician License Course

What is the maximum power level that an amateur radio station may use at VHF frequencies 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

TOC03 HRLM (9-14)



2014 Technician License Course

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TOC03 HRLM (9-14)



2014 Technician License Course

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

- 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 choices are correct

TOC04 HRLM (9-14)



2014 Technician License Course

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TOC04 HRLM (9-14)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is an important safety precaution to observe when putting up an antenna tower?

- A. Wear a ground strap connected to your wrist at all times
- B. Insulate the base of the tower to avoid lightning strikes
- C. Look for and stay clear of any overhead electrical wires
- D. All of these choices are correct

TOB04 HRLM (9-18)



2014 Technician License Course

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TOB04 HRLM (9-18)



2014 Technician License Course

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

- A. Half the width of your property
- B. The height of the power line above ground
- C. 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

T0B06 HRLM (9-18)



2014 Technician License Course

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T0B06 HRLM (9-18)



2014 Technician License Course

What is considered to be a proper grounding method for a tower?

- A. A single four-foot ground rod, driven into the ground no more than 12 inches from the base
- B. A ferrite-core RF choke connected between the tower and ground
- C. Separate eight-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

T0B08 HRLM (9-18)



2014 Technician License Course

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T0B08 HRLM (9-18)



2014 Technician License Course

Why should you avoid attaching an antenna to a utility pole?

- A. The antenna will not work properly because of induced voltages
- B. The utility company will charge you an extra monthly fee
- C. The antenna could contact high-voltage power lines
- D. All of these choices are correct

T0B09 HRLM (9-18)



2014 Technician License Course

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T0B09 HRLM (9-18)



2014 Technician License Course

What is the purpose of a safety wire through a turnbuckle used to tension guy lines?

- A. Secure the guy if the turnbuckle breaks
- B. Prevent loosening of the guy line from vibration
- C. Prevent theft or vandalism
- D. Deter unauthorized climbing of the tower

T0B13 HRLM (9 - 18)



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T0B13 HRLM (9 - 18)



When should members of a tower work team wear a hard hat and safety glasses?

- A. At all times except when climbing the tower
- B. At all times except when belted firmly to the tower
- C. At all times when any work is being done on the tower
- D. Only when the tower exceeds 30 feet in height

T0B01 HRLM (9-19)



2014 Technician License Course

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T0B01 HRLM (9-19)



2014 Technician License Course

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

- A. Make sure that you wear a grounded wrist strap
- B. Remove all tower grounding connections
- C. Put on a carefully inspected climbing harness (fall arrester) and safety glasses
- D. All of the these choices are correct

T0B02 HRLM (9-19)



2014 Technician License Course

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

- A. Make sure that you wear a grounded wrist strap
- B. Remove all tower grounding connections
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- D. All of the these choices are correct

T0B02 HRLM (9-19)



2014 Technician License Course

Under what circumstances is it safe to climb a tower without a helper or observer?

- A. When no electrical work is being performed
- B. When no mechanical work is being performed
- C. When the work being done is not more than 20 feet above the ground
- D. Never

T0B03 HRLM (9-20)



2014 Technician License Course

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T0B03 HRLM (9-20)



2014 Technician License Course

What is the purpose of a gin pole?

- A. To temporarily replace guy wires
- B. To be used in place of a safety harness
- C. To lift tower sections or antennas
- D. To provide a temporary ground

T0B05 HRLM (9-20)



2014 Technician License Course

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T0B05 HRLM (9-20)



2014 Technician License Course

Which of the following is an important safety rule to remember when using a crank-up tower?

- A. This type of tower must never be painted
- B. This type of tower must never be grounded
- C. This type of tower must not be climbed unless retracted or mechanical safety locking devices have been installed
- D. All of these choices are correct

T0B07 HRLM (9-20)



2014 Technician License Course

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T0B07 HRLM (9-20)



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