

## Chapter 3.1 – Quiz 1 - Regulatory

G1B01 - What is the maximum height above ground for an antenna structure not near a public use airport without requiring notification to the FAA and registration with the FCC?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 250 feet

G1B06 - Under what conditions are state and local governments permitted to regulate amateur radio antenna structures?

- A. Under no circumstances, FCC rules take priority
- B. At any time and to any extent necessary to accomplish a legitimate purpose of the state or local entity, provided that proper filings are made with the FCC
- C. Only when such structures exceed 50 feet in height and are clearly visible 1,000 feet from the structure
- D. Amateur Service communications must be reasonably accommodated, and regulations must constitute the minimum practical to accommodate a legitimate purpose of the state or local entity

G1D05 - When operating a US station by remote control from outside the country, what license is required of the control operator?

- A. A US operator/primary station license
- B. Only an appropriate US operator/primary license and a special remote station permit from the FCC
- C. Only a license from the foreign country, as long as the call sign includes identification of portable operation in the US
- D. A license from the foreign country and a special remote station permit from the FCC

G1D12 - When operating a station in South America by remote control over the internet from the US, what regulations apply?

- A. Those of both the remote station's country and the FCC
- B. Those of the remote station's country and the FCC's third-party regulations
- C. Only those of the remote station's country
- D. Only those of the FCC

G1E06 - The frequency allocations of which ITU region apply to radio amateurs operating in North and South America?

- A. Region 4
- B. Region 3
- C. Region 2
- D. Region 1

G2D01 - What is the Volunteer Monitor Program?

- A. Amateur volunteers who are formally enlisted to monitor the airwaves for rules violations
- B. Amateur volunteers who conduct amateur licensing examinations
- C. Amateur volunteers who conduct frequency coordination for amateur VHF repeaters
- D. Amateur volunteers who use their station equipment to help civil defense organizations in times of emergency

G2D02 - Which of the following are objectives of the Volunteer Monitor Program?

- A. To conduct efficient and orderly amateur licensing examinations
- B. To provide emergency and public safety communications
- C. To coordinate repeaters for efficient and orderly spectrum usage
- D. To encourage amateur radio operators to self-regulate and comply with the rules

G2D03 - What procedure may be used by Volunteer Monitors to localize a station whose continuous carrier is holding a repeater on in their area?

- A. Compare vertical and horizontal signal strengths on the input frequency
- B. Compare beam headings on the repeater input from their home locations with that of other Volunteer Monitors
- C. Compare signal strengths between the input and output of the repeater
- D. All these choices are correct

End of Quiz 1

G1D01 - Who may receive partial credit for the elements represented by an expired amateur radio license?

- A. Any person who can demonstrate that they once held an FCC-issued General, Advanced, or Amateur Extra class license that was not revoked by the FCC
- B. Anyone who held an FCC-issued amateur radio license that expired not less than 5 and not more than 15 years ago
- C. Any person who previously held an amateur license issued by another country, but only if that country has a current reciprocal licensing agreement with the FCC
- D. Only persons who once held an FCC issued Novice, Technician, or Technician Plus license

G1D02 - What license examinations may you administer as an accredited Volunteer Examiner holding a General class operator license?

- A. General and Technician
- B. None, only Amateur Extra class licensees may be accredited
- C. Technician only
- D. Amateur Extra, General, and Technician

G1D03 - On which of the following band segments may you operate if you are a Technician class operator and have an unexpired Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE) for General class privileges?

- A. Only the Technician band segments until your upgrade is posted in the FCC database
- B. Only on the Technician band segments until you have a receipt for the FCC application fee payment
- C. On any General or Technician class band segment
- D. On any General or Technician class band segment except 30 meters and 60 meters

G1D04 - Who must observe the administration of a Technician class license examination?

- A. At least three Volunteer Examiners of General class or higher
- B. At least two Volunteer Examiners of General class or higher
- C. At least two Volunteer Examiners of Technician class or higher
- D. At least three Volunteer Examiners of Technician class

G1D06 - Until an upgrade to General class is shown in the FCC database, when must a Technician licensee identify with "AG" after their call sign?

- A. Whenever they operate using General class frequency privileges
- B. Whenever they operate on any amateur frequency
- C. Whenever they operate using Technician frequency privileges
- D. A special identifier is not required if their General class license application has been filed with the FCC

G1D07 - Volunteer Examiners are accredited by what organization?

- A. The Federal Communications Commission
- B. The Universal Licensing System
- C. A Volunteer Examiner Coordinator
- D. The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau

G1D08 - Which of the following criteria must be met for a non-US citizen to be an accredited Volunteer Examiner?

- A. The person must be a resident of the US for a minimum of 5 years
- B. The person must hold an FCC granted amateur radio license of General class or above
- C. The person's home citizenship must be in ITU region 2
- D. None of these choices is correct; a non-US citizen cannot be a Volunteer Examiner

G1D09 - How long is a Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE) valid for exam element credit?

- A. 30 days
- B. 180 days
- C. 365 days
- D. For as long as your current license is valid

G1D10 - What is the minimum age that one must be to qualify as an accredited Volunteer Examiner?

- A. 16 years
- B. 18 years
- C. 21 years
- D. There is no age limit

G1D11 - What action is required to obtain a new General class license after a previously held license has expired and the two-year grace period has passed?

- A. They must have a letter from the FCC showing they once held an amateur or commercial license
- B. There are no requirements other than being able to show a copy of the expired license
- C. Contact the FCC to have the license reinstated
- D. The applicant must show proof of the appropriate expired license grant and pass the current Element 2 exam

End of Quiz 2

G1A01 - On which HF and/or MF amateur bands are there portions where General class licensees cannot transmit?

- A. 60 meters, 30 meters, 17 meters, and 12 meters
- B. 160 meters, 60 meters, 15 meters, and 12 meters
- C. 80 meters, 40 meters, 20 meters, and 15 meters
- D. 80 meters, 20 meters, 15 meters, and 10 meters

G1A02 - On which of the following bands is phone operation prohibited?

- A. 160 meters
- B. 30 meters
- C. 17 meters
- D. 12 meters

G1A03 - On which of the following bands is image transmission prohibited?

- A. 160 meters
- B. 30 meters
- C. 20 meters
- D. 12 meters

G1A04 - Which of the following amateur bands is restricted to communication only on specific channels, rather than frequency ranges?

- A. 11 meters
- B. 12 meters
- C. 30 meters
- D. 60 meters

G1A05 - On which of the following frequencies are General class licensees prohibited from operating as control operator?

- A. 7.125 MHz to 7.175 MHz
- B. 28.000 MHz to 28.025 MHz
- C. 21.275 MHz to 21.300 MHz
- D. All of the above

G1A06 - Which of the following applies when the FCC rules designate the amateur service as a secondary user on a band?

- A. Amateur stations must record the call sign of the primary service station before operating on a frequency assigned to that station
- B. Amateur stations may use the band only during emergencies
- C. Amateur stations must not cause harmful interference to primary users and must accept interference from primary users
- D. Amateur stations may only operate during specific hours of the day, while primary users are permitted 24-hour use of the band

G1A07 - On which amateur frequencies in the 10-meter band may stations with a General class control operator transmit CW emissions?

- A. 28.000 MHz to 28.025 MHz only
- B. 28.000 MHz to 28.300 MHz only
- C. 28.025 MHz to 28.300 MHz only
- D. The entire band

G1A08 - Which HF bands have segments exclusively allocated to Amateur Extra licensees?

- A. All HF bands
- B. 80 meters, 40 meters, 20 meters, and 15 meters
- C. All HF bands except 160 meters and 10 meters
- D. 60 meters, 30 meters, 17 meters, and 12 meters

G1A09 - Which of the following frequencies is within the General class portion of the 15-meter band?

- A. 14250 kHz
- B. 18155 kHz
- C. 21300 kHz
- D. 24900 kHz

G1A10 - What portion of the 10-meter band is available for repeater use?

- A. The entire band
- B. The portion between 28.1 MHz and 28.2 MHz
- C. The portion between 28.3 MHz and 28.5 MHz
- D. The portion above 29.5 MHz

G1A11 - When General class licensees are not permitted to use the entire voice portion of a band, which portion of the voice segment is available to them?

- A. The lower frequency portion
- B. The upper frequency portion
- C. The lower frequency portion on frequencies below 7.3 MHz, and the upper portion on frequencies above 14.150 MHz
- D. The upper frequency portion on frequencies below 7.3 MHz, and the lower portion on frequencies above 14.150 MHz

G1B02 - With which of the following conditions must beacon stations comply?

- A. No more than one beacon station may transmit in the same band from the same station location
- B. The frequency must be coordinated with the National Beacon Organization
- C. The frequency must be posted on the internet or published in a national periodical
- D. All these choices are correct

G1B03 - Which of the following is a purpose of a beacon station as identified in the FCC rules?

- A. Observation of propagation and reception
- B. Automatic identification of repeaters
- C. Transmission of bulletins of general interest to amateur radio licensees
- D. All these choices are correct

G1B09 - On what HF frequencies are automatically controlled beacons permitted?

- A. On any frequency if power is less than 1 watt
- B. On any frequency if transmissions are in Morse code
- C. 21.08 MHz to 21.09 MHz
- D. 28.20 MHz to 28.30 MHz

G1B10 - What is the power limit for beacon stations?

- A. 10 watts PEP output
- B. 20 watts PEP output
- C. 100 watts PEP output
- D. 200 watts PEP output

G1E04 - Which of the following conditions require a licensed amateur radio operator to take specific steps to avoid harmful interference to other users or facilities?

- A. When operating within one mile of an FCC Monitoring Station
- B. When using a band where the Amateur Service is secondary
- C. When a station is transmitting spread spectrum emissions
- D. All these choices are correct

G1E07 - In what part of the 2.4 GHz band may an amateur station communicate with non-licensed Wi-Fi stations?

- A. Anywhere in the band
- B. Channels 1 through 4
- C. Channels 42 through 45
- D. No part

G1E10 - Why should an amateur operator normally avoid transmitting on 14.100, 18.110, 21.150, 24.930 and 28.200 MHz?

- A. A system of propagation beacon stations operates on those frequencies
- B. A system of automatic digital stations operates on those frequencies
- C. These frequencies are set aside for emergency operations
- D. These frequencies are set aside for bulletins from the FCC

G8C01 - On what band do amateurs share channels with the unlicensed Wi-Fi service?

- A. 432 MHz
- B. 902 MHz
- C. 2.4 GHz
- D. 10.7 GHz

(end of Quiz 3)

G1E01 - Which of the following would disqualify a third party from participating in sending a message via an amateur station?

- A. The third party's amateur license has been revoked and not reinstated
- B. The third party is not a US citizen
- C. The third party is speaking in a language other than English
- D. All these choices are correct

G1E05 - What are the restrictions on messages sent to a third party in a country with which there is a Third-Party Agreement?

- A. They must relate to emergencies or disaster relief
- B. They must be for other licensed amateurs
- C. They must relate to amateur radio, or remarks of a personal character, or messages relating to emergencies or disaster relief
- D. The message must be limited to no longer than 1 minute in duration and the name of the third party must be recorded in the station log

G1E12 - When may third-party messages be transmitted via remote control?

- A. Under any circumstances in which third party messages are permitted by FCC rules
- B. Under no circumstances except for emergencies
- C. Only when the message is intended for licensed radio amateurs
- D. Only when the message is intended for third parties in areas where licensing is controlled by the FCC

G1B04 - Which of the following transmissions is permitted for all amateur stations?

- A. Unidentified transmissions of less than 10 seconds duration for test purposes only
- B. Automatic retransmission of other amateur signals by any amateur station
- C. Occasional retransmission of weather and propagation forecast information from US government stations
- D. Encrypted messages, if not intended to facilitate a criminal act

G1B05 - Which of the following one-way transmissions are permitted?

- A. Unidentified test transmissions of less than 10 seconds in duration
- B. Transmissions to assist with learning the International Morse code
- C. Regular transmissions offering equipment for sale, if intended for amateur radio use
- D. All these choices are correct

G1B07 - What are the restrictions on the use of abbreviations or procedural signals in the amateur service?

- A. Only "Q" signals are permitted
- B. They may be used if they do not obscure the meaning of a message
- C. They are not permitted
- D. They are limited to those expressly listed in Part 97 of the FCC rules



G1B08 - When is it permissible to communicate with amateur stations in countries outside the areas administered by the Federal Communications Commission?

- A. Only when the foreign country has a formal third-party agreement filed with the FCC
- B. When the contact is with amateurs in any country except those whose administrations have notified the ITU that they object to such communications
- C. Only when the contact is with amateurs licensed by a country which is a member of the United Nations, or by a territory possessed by such a country
- D. Only when the contact is with amateurs licensed by a country which is a member of the International Amateur Radio Union, or by a territory possessed by such a country

G1E02 - When may a 10-meter repeater retransmit the 2-meter signal from a station that has a Technician class control operator?

- A. Under no circumstances
- B. Only if the station on 10-meters is operating under a Special Temporary Authorization allowing such retransmission
- C. Only during an FCC-declared general state of communications emergency
- D. Only if the 10-meter repeater control operator holds at least a General class license

End of Quiz 4

## Chapter 3.4 – Quiz 5 – Technical Rules and Standards

G1B11 - Who or what determines "good engineering and good amateur practice," as applied to the operation of an amateur station in all respects not covered by the Part 97 rules?

- A. The FCC
- B. The control operator
- C. The IEEE
- D. The ITU

G1C01 - What is the maximum transmitter power an amateur station may use on 10.140 MHz?

- A. 200 watts PEP output
- B. 1000 watts PEP output
- C. 1500 watts PEP output
- D. 2000 watts PEP output

G1C02 - What is the maximum transmitter power an amateur station may use on the 12-meter band?

- A. 50 watts PEP output
- B. 200 watts PEP output
- C. 1500 watts PEP output
- D. An effective radiated power equivalent to 100 watts from a half-wave dipole

G1C03 - What is the maximum bandwidth permitted by FCC rules for amateur radio stations transmitting on USB frequencies in the 60-meter band?

- A. 2.8 kHz
- B. 5.6 kHz
- C. 1.8 kHz
- D. 3 kHz

G1C05 - What is the limit for transmitter power on the 28 MHz band for a General Class control operator?

- A. 100 watts PEP output
- B. 1000 watts PEP output
- C. 1500 watts PEP output
- D. 2000 watts PEP output

G1C06 - What is the limit for transmitter power on the 1.8 MHz band?

- A. 200 watts PEP output
- B. 1000 watts PEP output
- C. 1200 watts PEP output
- D. 1500 watts PEP output

G1C09 - What is the maximum power limit on the 60-meter band?

- A. 1500 watts PEP
- B. 10 watts RMS
- C. ERP of 100 watts PEP with respect to a dipole
- D. ERP of 100 watts PEP with respect to an isotropic antenna

G1C11 - What measurement is specified by FCC rules that regulate maximum power?

- A. RMS output from the transmitter
- B. RMS input to the antenna
- C. PEP input to the antenna
- D. PEP output from the transmitter

G1E08 - What is the maximum PEP output allowed for spread spectrum transmissions?

- A. 100 milliwatts
- B. 10 watts
- C. 100 watts
- D. 1500 watts

G2D10 - What is QRP operation?

- A. Remote piloted model control
- B. Low-power transmit operation
- C. Transmission using Quick Response Protocol
- D. Traffic relay procedure net operation

G1C07 - What must be done before using a new digital protocol on the air?

- A. Type-certify equipment to FCC standards
- B. Obtain an experimental license from the FCC
- C. Publicly document the technical characteristics of the protocol
- D. Submit a rule-making proposal to the FCC describing the codes and methods of the technique

(End of Quiz 5)