

Chapter 2.1 – Quiz 1 – Good Practices

G2B01 - Which of the following is true concerning access to frequencies?

- A. Nets have priority
- B. QSOs in progress have priority
- C. Except during emergencies, no amateur station has priority access to any frequency
- D. Contest operations should yield to non-contest use of frequencies

G2B03 - What is good amateur practice if propagation changes during a contact creating interference from other stations using the frequency?

- A. Advise the interfering stations that you are on the frequency and that you have priority
- B. Decrease power and continue to transmit
- C. Attempt to resolve the interference problem with the other stations in a mutually acceptable manner
- D. Switch to the opposite sideband

G2B04 - When selecting a CW transmitting frequency, what minimum separation from other stations should be used to minimize interference to stations on adjacent frequencies?

- A. 5 Hz to 50 Hz
- B. 150 Hz to 500 Hz
- C. 1 kHz to 3 kHz
- D. 3 kHz to 6 kHz

G2B05 - When selecting an SSB transmitting frequency, what minimum separation should be used to minimize interference to stations on adjacent frequencies?

- A. 5 Hz to 50 Hz
- B. 150 Hz to 500 Hz
- C. 2 kHz to 3 kHz
- D. Approximately 6 kHz

G2B06 - How can you avoid harmful interference on an apparently clear frequency before calling CQ on CW or phone?

- A. Send "QRL?" on CW, followed by your call sign; or, if using phone, ask if the frequency is in use, followed by your call sign
- B. Listen for 2 minutes before calling CQ
- C. Send the letter "V" in Morse code several times and listen for a response, or say "test" several times and listen for a response
- D. Send "QSY" on CW or if using phone, announce "the frequency is in use," then give your call sign and listen for a response

G2B07 - Which of the following complies with commonly accepted amateur practice when choosing a frequency on which to initiate a call?

- A. Listen on the frequency for at least two minutes to be sure it is clear
- B. Identify your station by transmitting your call sign at least 3 times
- C. Follow the voluntary band plan
- D. All these choices are correct

G2C04 - What does the Q signal "QRL?" mean?

- A. "Will you keep the frequency clear?"
- B. "Are you operating full break-in?" or "Can you operate full break-in?"
- C. "Are you listening only for a specific station?"
- D. "Are you busy?" or "Is this frequency in use?"

G2D07 - Which of the following are examples of the NATO Phonetic Alphabet?

- A. Able, Baker, Charlie, Dog
- B. Adam, Boy, Charles, David
- C. America, Boston, Canada, Denmark
- D. Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta

G4A12 - Which of the following is a common use of the dual-VFO feature on a transceiver?

- A. To allow transmitting on two frequencies at once
- B. To permit full duplex operation -- that is, transmitting and receiving at the same time
- C. To transmit on one frequency and listen on another
- D. To improve frequency accuracy by allowing variable frequency output (VFO) operation

End of Quiz 1

Chapter 2.1 – Quiz 2 – Making Contacts

G1C04 - Which of the following is required by the FCC rules when operating in the 60-meter band?

- A. If you are using an antenna other than a dipole, you must keep a record of the gain of your antenna
- B. You must keep a record of the date, time, frequency, power level, and stations worked
- C. You must keep a record of all third-party traffic
- D. You must keep a record of the manufacturer of your equipment and the antenna used

G2A08 - What is the recommended way to break into a phone contact?

- A. Say "QRZ" several times, followed by your call sign
- B. Say your call sign once
- C. Say "Breaker Breaker"
- D. Say "CQ" followed by the call sign of either station

G2A11 - Generally, who should respond to a station in the contiguous 48 states calling "CQ DX"?

- A. Any caller is welcome to respond
- B. Only stations in Germany
- C. Any stations outside the lower 48 states
- D. Only contest stations

G2B08 - What is the voluntary band plan restriction for US stations transmitting within the 48 contiguous states in the 50.1 MHz to 50.125 MHz band segment?

- A. Only contacts with stations not within the 48 contiguous states
- B. Only contacts with other stations within the 48 contiguous states
- C. Only digital contacts
- D. Only SSTV contacts

G2B10 - Which of the following is good amateur practice for net management?

- A. Always use multiple sets of phonetics during check-in
- B. Have a backup frequency in case of interference or poor conditions
- C. Transmit the full net roster at the beginning of every session
- D. All these choices are correct

G2D05 - Which of the following indicates that you are looking for an HF contact with any station?

- A. Sign your call sign once, followed by the words "listening for a call" -- if no answer, change frequency and repeat
- B. Say "QTC" followed by "this is" and your call sign -- if no answer, change frequency and repeat
- C. Repeat "CQ" a few times, followed by "this is," then your call sign a few times, then pause to listen, repeat as necessary
- D. Transmit an unmodulated carrier for approximately 10 seconds, followed by "this is" and your call sign, and pause to listen -- repeat as necessary

G2D08 - Why do many amateurs keep a station log?

- A. The FCC requires a log of all international contacts
- B. The FCC requires a log of all international third-party traffic
- C. The log provides evidence of operation needed to renew a license without retest
- D. To help with a reply if the FCC requests information about your station

G2D09 - Which of the following is required when participating in a contest on HF frequencies?

- A. Submit a log to the contest sponsor
- B. Send a QSL card to the stations worked, or QSL via Logbook of The World
- C. Identify your station according to normal FCC regulations
- D. All these choices are correct

End of Quiz 2

G2A01 - Which mode is most commonly used for voice communications on frequencies of 14 MHz or higher?

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

G2A02 - Which mode is most commonly used for voice communications on the 160-, 75-, and 40-meter bands?

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

G2A03 - Which mode is most commonly used for SSB voice communications in the VHF and UHF bands?

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

G2A04 - Which mode is most commonly used for voice communications on the 17- and 12-meter bands?

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

G2A05 - Which mode of voice communication is most commonly used on the HF amateur bands?

- A. Frequency modulation
- B. Double sideband
- C. Single sideband
- D. Single phase modulation

G2A06 - Which of the following is an advantage of using single sideband, as compared to other analog voice modes on the HF amateur bands?

- A. Very high-fidelity voice modulation
- B. Less subject to interference from atmospheric static crashes
- C. Ease of tuning on receive and immunity to impulse noise
- D. Less bandwidth used and greater power efficiency

G2A07 - Which of the following statements is true of single sideband (SSB)?

- A. Only one sideband and the carrier are transmitted; the other sideband is suppressed
- B. Only one sideband is transmitted; the other sideband and carrier are suppressed
- C. SSB is the only voice mode authorized on the 20-, 15-, and 10-meter amateur bands
- D. SSB is the only voice mode authorized on the 160-, 75-, and 40-meter amateur bands

G2A09 - Why do most amateur stations use lower sideband on the 160-, 75-, and 40-meter bands?

- A. Lower sideband is more efficient than upper sideband at these frequencies
- B. Lower sideband is the only sideband legal on these frequency bands
- C. Because it is fully compatible with an AM detector
- D. It is commonly accepted amateur practice

G2C07 - When sending CW, what does a "C" mean when added to the RST report?

- A. Chirpy or unstable signal
- B. Report was read from an S meter rather than estimated
- C. 100 percent copy
- D. Key clicks

G2C10 - What does the Q signal "QRN" mean?

- A. Send more slowly
- B. Stop sending
- C. Zero beat my signal
- D. I am troubled by static

G2D11 - Why are signal reports typically exchanged at the beginning of an HF contact?

- A. To allow each station to operate according to conditions
- B. To be sure the contact will count for award programs
- C. To follow standard radiogram structure
- D. To allow each station to calibrate their frequency display

End of Quiz 3

G2A10 - Which of the following statements is true of VOX operation versus PTT operation?

- A. The received signal is more natural sounding
- B. It allows "hands free" operation
- C. It occupies less bandwidth
- D. It provides more power output

G2B11 - How often may RACES training drills and tests be routinely conducted without special authorization?

- A. No more than 1 hour per month
- B. No more than 2 hours per month
- C. No more than 1 hour per week
- D. No more than 2 hours per week

G2C01 - Which of the following describes full break-in CW operation (QSK)?

- A. Breaking stations send the Morse code prosign "BK"
- B. Automatic keyers, instead of hand keys, are used to send Morse code
- C. An operator must activate a manual send/receive switch before and after every transmission
- D. Transmitting stations can receive between code characters and elements

G2C02 - What should you do if a CW station sends "QRS?"

- A. Send slower
- B. Change frequency
- C. Increase your power
- D. Repeat everything twice

G2C03 - What does it mean when a CW operator sends "KN" at the end of a transmission?

- A. No US stations should call
- B. Operating full break-in
- C. Listening only for a specific station or stations
- D. Closing station now

G2C05 - What is the best speed to use when answering a CQ in Morse code?

- A. The fastest speed at which you are comfortable copying, but no slower than the CQ
- B. The fastest speed at which you are comfortable copying, but no faster than the CQ
- C. At the standard calling speed of 10 wpm
- D. At the standard calling speed of 5 wpm

G2C06 - What does the term "zero beat" mean in CW operation?

- A. Matching the speed of the transmitting station
- B. Operating split to avoid interference on frequency
- C. Sending without error
- D. Matching the transmit frequency to the frequency of a received signal

G2C08 - What prosign is sent to indicate the end of a formal message when using CW?

- A. SK
- B. BK
- C. AR
- D. KN

G2C09 - What does the Q signal "QSL" mean?

- A. Send slower
- B. We have already confirmed the contact
- C. I have received and understood
- D. We have worked before

G2C11 - What does the Q signal "QRV" mean?

- A. You are sending too fast
- B. There is interference on the frequency
- C. I am quitting for the day
- D. I am ready to receive

G4A10 - What is the function of an electronic keyer?

- A. Automatic transmit/receive switching
- B. Automatic generation of dots and dashes for CW operation
- C. To allow time for switching the antenna from the receiver to the transmitter
- D. Computer interface for PSK and RTTY operation

G2B02 - What is the first thing you should do if you are communicating with another amateur station and hear a station in distress break in?

- A. Inform your local emergency coordinator
- B. Acknowledge the station in distress and determine what assistance may be needed
- C. Immediately decrease power to avoid interfering with the station in distress
- D. Immediately cease all transmissions

G2B09 - Who may be the control operator of an amateur station transmitting in RACES to assist relief operations during a disaster?

- A. Only a person holding an FCC-issued amateur operator license
- B. Only a RACES net control operator
- C. A person holding an FCC-issued amateur operator license or an appropriate government official
- D. Any control operator when normal communication systems are operational

End of Quiz 4