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 carried 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

Chapter 2.1 – Quiz 3 – Modes and HF Receiving

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

Chapter 2.1 and 2.2 – Quiz 4 – HF Transmitting and Emergency Operation

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