

Chapter 1.0 Rules & Regs
Section 1.3 DX and Details

G1B01 (C) p.28 [97.15(a)]

What is the maximum height above ground to which an antenna structure may be erected without requiring notification to the FAA and registration with the FCC, provided it is not at or near a public use airport?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 300 feet

G1B05 (D) p.29 [97.113(c)]

When may music be transmitted by an amateur station?

- A. At any time, as long as it produces no spurious emissions
- B. When it is unintentionally transmitted from the background at the transmitter
- C. When it is transmitted on frequencies above 1215 MHz
- D. When it is an incidental part of a manned space craft retransmission

G1B06 (B) p.29 [97.113(a)(4) and 97.207(f)]

When is an amateur station permitted to transmit secret codes?

- A. During a declared communications emergency
- B. To control a space station
- C. Only when the information is of a routine, personal nature
- D. Only with Special Temporary Authorization from the FCC

G1B07 (B) p.28 [97.113(a)(4)]

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. Only "10 codes" are permitted

G1B09 (A) p.30 [97.113(a)(3)]

When may an amateur station transmit communications in which the licensee or control operator has a pecuniary (monetary) interest?

- A. When other amateurs are being notified of the sale of apparatus normally used in an amateur station and such activity is not done on a regular basis
- B. Only when there is no other means of communications readily available
- C. When other amateurs are being notified of the sale of any item with a monetary value less than \$200 and such activity is not done on a regular basis
- D. Never

G1E01 (A) p.30 [97.115(b)(2)]

Which of the following would disqualify a third party from participating in stating a message over an amateur station?

- A. The third party's amateur license has been revoked and not reinstated
- B. The third party is not a U.S. citizen
- C. The third party is a licensed amateur
- D. The third party is speaking in a language other than English

G1E04 (D) p.27 [97.13(b),97.303, 97.311(b)]

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 of these choices are correct

G1E05 (C) p.25 [97.115(a)(2),97.117]

What types of messages for a third party in another country may be transmitted by an amateur station?

- A. Any message, as long as the amateur operator is not paid
- B. Only messages for other licensed amateurs
- C. Only messages relating to Amateur Radio or remarks of a personal character, or messages relating to emergencies or disaster relief
- D. Any messages, as long as the text of the message is recorded in the station log

G1E06 (A) p.27 [97.205(c)]

Which of the following applies in the event of interference between a coordinated repeater and an uncoordinated repeater?

- A. The licensee of the uncoordinated repeater has primary responsibility to resolve the interference
- B. The licensee of the coordinated repeater has primary responsibility to resolve the interference
- C. Both repeater licensees share equal responsibility to resolve the interference
- D. The frequency coordinator bears primary responsibility to resolve the interference

G1E07 (C) p.25 [97.115(a)(2)]

With which foreign countries is third party traffic prohibited, except for messages directly involving emergencies or disaster relief communications?

- A. Countries in ITU Region 2
- B. Countries in ITU Region 1
- C. Every foreign country, unless there is a third party agreement in effect with that country
- D. Any country which is not a member of the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU)

G1E08 (B) p.25 [97.115(a)(b)]

Which of the following is a requirement for a non-licensed person to communicate with a foreign Amateur Radio station from a station with an FCC-granted license at which an FCC licensed control operator is present?

- A. Information must be exchanged in English
- B. The foreign amateur station must be in a country with which the United States has a third party agreement
- C. The control operator must have at least a General Class license
- D. All of these choices are correct

G1E09 (C) p.25 [97.119(b)(2)]

What language must be used when identifying your station if you are using a language other than English in making a contact using phone emission?

- A. The language being used for the contact
- B. Any language recognized by the United Nations
- C. English only
- D. English, Spanish, French, or German

G2D05 (B) p.24 [97.111(a)(1)]

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. When the contact is with amateurs in any country as long as the communication is conducted in English
- D. Only when the foreign country is a member of the International Amateur Radio Union