

Chapter 2.0 Operating Your Radio

Section 2.1 Good Amateur Practice

G1B08 (D) p.34 [97.101(a)]

When choosing a transmitting frequency, what should you do to comply with good amateur practice?

- A. Insure that the frequency and mode selected are within your license class privileges
- B. Follow generally accepted band plans agreed to by the Amateur Radio community
- C. Monitor the frequency before transmitting
- D. All of these choices are correct

G1B11 (C) p.31 [97.101(a)]

How does the FCC require an amateur station to be operated in all respects not specifically covered by the Part 97 rules?

- A. In conformance with the rules of the IARU
- B. In conformance with Amateur Radio custom
- C. In conformance with good engineering and good amateur practice
- D. All of these choices are correct

G1B12 (A) p.32 [97.101(a)]

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

G2A08 (B) p.38

Which of the following is a recommended way to break into a contact when using phone?

- A. Say "QRZ" several times followed by your call sign
- B. Say your call sign during a break between transmissions by the other stations
- C. Say "Break Break Break" and wait for a response
- D. Say "CQ" followed by the call sign of either station

G2A11 (C) p.35

What does the expression "CQ DX" usually indicate?

- A. A general call for any station
- B. The caller is listening for a station in Germany
- C. The caller is looking for any station outside their own country
- D. A distress call

G2B01 (C) p.34

Which of the following is true concerning access to frequencies in non-emergency situations?

- A. Nets always have priority
- B. QSOs in progress always have priority
- C. Except during FCC declared emergencies, no one has priority access to frequencies
- D. Contest operations must always yield to non-contest use of frequencies

G2B02 (B) p.38

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. Continue your communication because you were on the frequency first
- B. Acknowledge the station in distress and determine what assistance may be needed
- C. Change to a different frequency
- D. Immediately cease all transmissions

G2B03 (C) p.36

If propagation changes during your contact and you notice increasing interference from other activity on the same frequency, what should you do?

- A. Tell the interfering stations to change frequency
- B. Report the interference to your local Amateur Auxiliary Coordinator
- C. As a common courtesy, move your contact to another frequency
- D. Increase power to overcome interference

G2B04 (B) p.35

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

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

G2B05 (B) p.35

What is the customary minimum frequency separation between SSB signals under normal conditions?

- A. Between 150 and 500 Hz
- B. Approximately 3 kHz
- C. Approximately 6 kHz
- D. Approximately 10 kHz

G2B06 (A) p.34

What is a practical way to 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 and listen for a response

G2B07 (C) p.34

Which of the following complies with good amateur practice when choosing a frequency on which to initiate a call?

- A. Check to see if the channel is assigned to another station
- B. Identify your station by transmitting your call sign at least 3 times
- C. Follow the voluntary band plan for the operating mode you intend to use
- D. All of these choices are correct

G2B08 (A) p.35

What is the "DX window" in a voluntary band plan?

- A. A portion of the band that should not be used for contacts between stations within the 48 contiguous United States
- B. An FCC rule that prohibits contacts between stations within the United States and possessions in that portion of the band
- C. An FCC rule that allows only digital contacts in that portion of the band
- D. A portion of the band that has been voluntarily set aside for digital contacts only

G2C07 (A) p.33

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

G2C08 (C) p.52

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

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

G2C09 (C) p.52

What does the Q signal "QSL" mean?

- A. Send slower
- B. We have already confirmed by card
- C. I acknowledge receipt
- D. We have worked before

G2C11 (D) p.52

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 messages