

HamRadioSchool.com Technician License Course Section 13.3 Question Pool

T0C01 (D)

What type of radiation are VHF and UHF radio signals?

- A. Gamma radiation
- B. Ionizing radiation
- C. Alpha radiation
- D. Non-ionizing radiation

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T0C02 (B)

Which of the following frequencies has the lowest value for Maximum Permissible Exposure limit?

- A. 3.5 MHz
- B. 50 MHz
- C. 440 MHz
- D. 1296 MHz

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T0C03 (C)

What is the maximum power level that an amateur radio station may use at VHF frequencies before an RF exposure evaluation is required?

- A. 1500 watts PEP transmitter output
- B. 1 watt forward power
- C. 50 watts PEP at the antenna
- D. 50 watts PEP reflected power

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T0C04 (D)

What factors affect the RF exposure of people near an amateur station antenna?

- A. Frequency and power level of the RF field
- B. Distance from the antenna to a person
- C. Radiation pattern of the antenna
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T0C05 (D)

Why do exposure limits vary with frequency?

- A. Lower frequency RF fields have more energy than higher frequency fields
- B. Lower frequency RF fields do not penetrate the human body
- C. Higher frequency RF fields are transient in nature
- D. The human body absorbs more RF energy at some frequencies than at others

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T0C06 (D)

Which of the following is an acceptable method to determine that your station complies with FCC RF exposure regulations?

- A. By calculation based on FCC OET Bulletin 65
- B. By calculation based on computer modeling
- C. By measurement of field strength using calibrated equipment
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T0C07 (B)

What could happen if a person accidentally touched your antenna while you were transmitting?

- A. Touching the antenna could cause television interference
- B. They might receive a painful RF burn
- C. They might develop radiation poisoning
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T0C08 (A)

Which of the following actions might amateur operators take to prevent exposure to RF radiation in excess of FCC-supplied limits?

- A. Relocate antennas
- B. Relocate the transmitter
- C. Increase the duty cycle
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T0C09 (B)

How can you make sure your station stays in compliance with RF safety regulations?

- A. By informing the FCC of any changes made in your station
- B. By re-evaluating the station whenever an item of equipment is changed
- C. By making sure your antennas have low SWR
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T0C10 (A)

Why is duty cycle one of the factors used to determine safe RF radiation exposure levels?

- A. It affects the average exposure of people to radiation
- B. It affects the peak exposure of people to radiation
- C. It takes into account the antenna feed line loss
- D. It takes into account the thermal effects of the final amplifier

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T0C11 (C)

What is the definition of duty cycle during the averaging time for RF exposure?

- A. The difference between the lowest power output and the highest power output of a transmitter
- B. The difference between the PEP and average power output of a transmitter
- C. The percentage of time that a transmitter is transmitting
- D. The percentage of time that a transmitter is not transmitting

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T0C12 (A)

How does RF radiation differ from ionizing radiation (radioactivity)?

- A. RF radiation does not have sufficient energy to cause genetic damage
- B. RF radiation can only be detected with an RF dosimeter
- C. RF radiation is limited in range to a few feet
- D. RF radiation is perfectly safe

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T0C13 (C)

If the averaging time for exposure is 6 minutes, how much power density is permitted if the signal is present for 3 minutes and absent for 3 minutes rather than being present for the entire 6 minutes?

- A. 3 times as much
- B. 1/2 as much
- C. 2 times as much
- D. There is no adjustment allowed for shorter exposure times