T5B01 (C)
How many milliamperes is 1.5 amperes?
A. 15 milliamperes
B. 150 milliamperes
C. 1500 milliamperes
D. 15,000 milliamperes

T5B03 (C)
How many volts are equal to one kilovolt?
A. One one-thousandth of a volt
B. One hundred volts
C. One thousand volts
D. One million volts

T5B04 (A)
How many volts are equal to one microvolt?
A. One one-millionth of a volt
B. One million volts
C. One thousand kilovolts
D. One one-thousandth of a volt

T5B05 (B)
Which of the following is equal to 500 milliwatts?
A. 0.02 watts
B. 0.5 watts
C. 5 watts
D. 50 watts

T5B06 (C)
If an ammeter calibrated in amperes is used to measure a 3000-milliampere current, what reading would it show?
A. 0.003 amperes
B. 0.3 amperes
C. 3 amperes
D. 3,000,000 amperes

T5B08 (B)
How many microfarads are equal to 1,000,000 picofarads?
A. 0.001 microfarads
B. 1 microfarad
C. 1000 microfarads
D. 1,000,000,000 microfarads

T6A10 (D)
Which of the following battery types is rechargeable?
A. Nickel-metal hydride
B. Lithium-ion
C. Lead-acid gel-cell
D. All of these choices are correct

T6A11 (B)
Which of the following battery types is not rechargeable?
A. Nickel-cadmium
B. Carbon-zinc
C. Lead-acid
D. Lithium-ion
T7D01 (B)
Which instrument would you use to measure electric potential or electromotive force?
A. An ammeter  
B. A voltmeter  
C. A wavemeter  
D. An ohmmeter

T7D02 (B)
What is the correct way to connect a voltmeter to a circuit?
A. In series with the circuit  
B. In parallel with the circuit  
C. In quadrature with the circuit  
D. In phase with the circuit

T7D03 (A)
How is a simple ammeter connected to a circuit?
A. In series with the circuit  
B. In parallel with the circuit  
C. In quadrature with the circuit  
D. In phase with the circuit

T7D04 (D)
Which instrument is used to measure electric current?
A. An ohmmeter  
B. A wavemeter  
C. A voltmeter  
D. An ammeter

T7D05 (D)
What instrument is used to measure resistance?
A. An oscilloscope  
B. A spectrum analyzer  
C. A noise bridge  
D. An ohmmeter

T7D06 (C)
Which of the following might damage a multimeter?
A. Measuring a voltage too small for the chosen scale  
B. Leaving the meter in the milliamps position overnight  
C. Attempting to measure voltage when using the resistance setting  
D. Not allowing it to warm up properly

T7D07 (D)
Which of the following measurements are commonly made using a multimeter?
A. SWR and RF power  
B. Signal strength and noise  
C. Impedance and reactance  
D. Voltage and resistance

T7D10 (B)
What is probably happening when an ohmmeter, connected across an unpowered circuit, initially indicates a low resistance and then shows increasing resistance with time?
A. The ohmmeter is defective  
B. The circuit contains a large capacitor  
C. The circuit contains a large inductor  
D. The circuit is a relaxation oscillator

T7D11 (B)
Which of the following precautions should be taken when measuring circuit resistance with an ohmmeter?
A. Ensure that the applied voltages are correct
B. Ensure that the circuit is not powered
C. Ensure that the circuit is grounded
D. Ensure that the circuit is operating at the correct frequency

T7D12 (B) Which of the following precautions should be taken when measuring high voltages with a voltmeter?
A. Ensure that the voltmeter has very low impedance
B. Ensure that the voltmeter and leads are rated for use at the voltages to be measured
C. Ensure that the circuit is grounded through the voltmeter
D. Ensure that the voltmeter is set to the correct frequency