

## Section 1.0 and 1.1

G1D01 (A) [97.501, 97.505(a)]

Who may receive partial credit for the elements represented by an expired Amateur Radio license?

- A. Any person who can demonstrate that they once held an FCC-issued General, Advanced, or Amateur Extra class license that was not revoked by the FCC
- B. Anyone who held an FCC-issued Amateur Radio license that has been expired for not less than 5 years and not more than 15 years
- C. Any person who previously held an amateur license issued by another country, but only if that country has a current reciprocal licensing agreement with the FCC
- D. Only persons who once held an FCC issued Novice, Technician, or Technician Plus license

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G1D03 (C) [97.9(b)]

On which of the following band segments may you operate if you are a Technician class operator and have a Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE) for General class privileges?

- A. Only the Technician band segments until your upgrade is posted in the FCC database
- B. Only on the Technician band segments until your license arrives in the mail
- C. On any General or Technician class band segment
- D. On any General or Technician class band segment except 30 meters and 60 meters

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G1D06 (A) [97.119(f)(2)]

When must you add the special identifier "AG" after your call sign if you are a Technician class licensee and have a Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE) for General class operator privileges, but the FCC has not yet posted your upgrade on its website?

- A. Whenever you operate using General class frequency privileges
- B. Whenever you operate on any amateur frequency
- C. Whenever you operate using Technician frequency privileges
- D. A special identifier is not required if your General class license application has been filed with the FCC

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G1D09 (C) [97.9(b)]

How long is a Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE) valid for exam element credit?

- A. 30 days
- B. 180 days
- C. 365 days
- D. For as long as your current license is valid

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G1D11 (D) [97.505]

If a person has an expired FCC issued Amateur Radio license of General class or higher, what is required before they can receive a new license?

- A. They must have a letter from the FCC showing they once held an amateur or commercial license
- B. There are no requirements other than being able to show a copy of the expired license
- C. The applicant must be able to produce a copy of a page from a call book published in the U.S. showing his or her name and address
- D. The applicant must pass the current Element 2 exam

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## Section 1.1

G1A01 (C) [97.301(d)]

On which HF/MF bands is a General class license holder granted all amateur frequency privileges?

- A. 60 meters, 20 meters, 17 meters, and 12 meters
- B. 160 meters, 80 meters, 40 meters, and 10 meters
- C. 160 meters, 60 meters, 30 meters, 17 meters, 12 meters, and 10 meters
- D. 160 meters, 30 meters, 17 meters, 15 meters, 12 meters, and 10 meters

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G1A02 (B) [97.305]

On which of the following bands is phone operation prohibited?

- A. 160 meters
- B. 30 meters
- C. 17 meters
- D. 12 meters

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G1A03 (B) [97.305]

On which of the following bands is image transmission prohibited?

- A. 160 meters
- B. 30 meters
- C. 20 meters
- D. 12 meters

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G1A04 (D) [97.303 (h)]

Which of the following amateur bands is restricted to communication only on specific channels, rather than frequency ranges?

- A. 11 meters
- B. 12 meters
- C. 30 meters
- D. 60 meters

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G1A05 (A) [97.301(d)]

Which of the following frequencies is in the General class portion of the 40-meter band (in ITU Region 2)?

- A. 7.250 MHz
- B. 7.500 MHz
- C. 40.200 MHz
- D. 40.500 MHz

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G1A06 (C) [97.301(d)]

Which of the following frequencies is within the General class portion of the 75-meter phone band?

- A. 1875 kHz
- B. 3750 kHz
- C. 3900 kHz
- D. 4005 kHz

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G1A07 (C) [97.301(d)]

Which of the following frequencies is within the General class portion of the 20-meter phone band?

- A. 14005 kHz
- B. 14105 kHz
- C. 14305 kHz
- D. 14405 kHz

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G1A08 (C) [97.301(d)]

Which of the following frequencies is within the General class portion of the 80-meter band?

- A. 1855 kHz
- B. 2560 kHz
- C. 3560 kHz
- D. 3650 kHz

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G1A09 (C) [97.301(d)]

Which of the following frequencies is within the General class portion of the 15-meter band?

- A. 14250 kHz
- B. 18155 kHz
- C. 21300 kHz
- D. 24900 kHz

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G1A10 (D) [97.301(d)]

Which of the following frequencies is available to a control operator holding a General class license?

- A. 28.020 MHz
- B. 28.350 MHz
- C. 28.550 MHz
- D. All these choices are correct

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G1A11 (B) [97.301]

When General class licensees are not permitted to use the entire voice portion of a band, which portion of the voice segment is generally available to them?

- A. The lower frequency end
- B. The upper frequency end
- C. The lower frequency end on frequencies below 7.3 MHz, and the upper end on frequencies above 14.150 MHz
- D. The upper frequency end on frequencies below 7.3 MHz, and the lower end on frequencies above 14.150 MHz

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G1A12 (C) [97.303]

Which of the following applies when the FCC rules designate the Amateur Service as a secondary user on a band?

- A. Amateur stations must record the call sign of the primary service station before operating on a frequency assigned to that station
- B. Amateur stations can use the band only during emergencies
- C. Amateur stations can use the band only if they do not cause harmful interference to primary users
- D. Amateur stations may only operate during specific hours of the day, while primary users are permitted 24-hour use of the band

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G1A13 (D) [97.303(5)(h)(2)(j)]

What is the appropriate action if, when operating on either the 30-meter or 60-meter bands, a station in the primary service interferes with your contact?

- A. Notify the FCC's regional Engineer in Charge of the interference
- B. Increase your transmitter's power to overcome the interference
- C. Attempt to contact the station and request that it stop the interference
- D. Move to a clear frequency or stop transmitting

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G1A14 (D) [97.301(d)]

Which of the following may apply in areas under FCC jurisdiction outside of ITU Region 2?

- A. Station identification may have to be in a language other than English

- B. Morse code may not be permitted
- C. Digital transmission may not be permitted
- D. Frequency allocations may differ

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G1A15 (D) [97.205(b)]

What portion of the 10-meter band is available for repeater use?

- A. The entire band
- B. The portion between 28.1 MHz and 28.2 MHz
- C. The portion between 28.3 MHz and 28.5 MHz
- D. The portion above 29.5 MHz

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G1C01 (A) [97.313(c)(1)]

What is the maximum transmitting power an amateur station may use on 10.140 MHz?

- A. 200 watts PEP output
- B. 1000 watts PEP output
- C. 1500 watts PEP output
- D. 2000 watts PEP output

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G1C02 (C) [97.313]

What is the maximum transmitting power an amateur station may use on the 12-meter band?

- A. 50 watts PEP output
- B. 200 watts PEP output
- C. 1500 watts PEP output
- D. An effective radiated power equivalent to 100 watts from a half-wave dipole

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G1C03 (A) [97.303(h)(1)]

What is the maximum bandwidth permitted by FCC rules for Amateur Radio stations transmitting on USB frequencies in the 60-meter band?

- A. 2.8 kHz
- B. 5.6 kHz
- C. 1.8 kHz
- D. 3 kHz

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G1C04 (A) [97.313(a)]

Which of the following limitations apply to transmitter power on every amateur band?

- A. Only the minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications should be used
- B. Power must be limited to 200 watts when using data transmissions
- C. Power should be limited as necessary to avoid interference to another radio service on the frequency
- D. Effective radiated power cannot exceed 1500 watts

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G1C05 (C) [97.313]

What is the limit for transmitter power on the 28 MHz band for a General Class control operator?

- A. 100 watts PEP output
- B. 1000 watts PEP output
- C. 1500 watts PEP output
- D. 2000 watts PEP output

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G1C06 (D) [97.313]

What is the limit for transmitter power on the 1.8 MHz band?

- A. 200 watts PEP output
- B. 1000 watts PEP output
- C. 1200 watts PEP output
- D. 1500 watts PEP output

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G1C12 (A) [97.303(i)]

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

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G1C14 (C) [97.313(i)]

What is the maximum power limit on the 60-meter band?

- A. 1500 watts PEP
- B. 10 watts RMS
- C. ERP of 100 watts PEP with respect to a dipole
- D. ERP of 100 watts PEP with respect to an isotropic antenna

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G1C15 (D) [97.313]

What measurement is specified by FCC rules that regulate maximum power output?

- A. RMS
- B. Average
- C. Forward
- D. PEP

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G1E02 (D) [97.205(b)]

When may a 10-meter repeater retransmit the 2-meter signal from a station that has a Technician class control operator?

- A. Under no circumstances
- B. Only if the station on 10-meters is operating under a Special Temporary Authorization allowing such retransmission
- C. Only during an FCC-declared general state of communications emergency
- D. Only if the 10-meter repeater control operator holds at least a General class license

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