

Section 1.2

G1B02 (D) [97.203(b)]

With which of the following conditions must beacon stations comply?

- A. A beacon station may not use automatic control
- B. The frequency must be coordinated with the National Beacon Organization
- C. The frequency must be posted on the internet or published in a national periodical
- D. There must be no more than one beacon signal transmitting in the same band from the same station location

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G1B03 (A) [97.3(a)(9)]

Which of the following is a purpose of a beacon station as identified in the FCC rules?

- A. Observation of propagation and reception
- B. Automatic identification of repeaters
- C. Transmission of bulletins of general interest to Amateur Radio licensees
- D. Identifying net frequencies

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G1B09 (D) [97.203(d)]

On what HF frequencies are automatically controlled beacons permitted?

- A. On any frequency if power is less than 1 watt
- B. On any frequency if transmissions are in Morse code
- C. 21.08 MHz to 21.09 MHz
- D. 28.20 MHz to 28.30 MHz

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G1B10 (C) [97.203(c)]

What is the power limit for beacon stations?

- A. 10 watts PEP output
- B. 20 watts PEP output
- C. 100 watts PEP output
- D. 200 watts PEP output

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G1D02 (C) [97.509(b)(3)(i)]

What license examinations may you administer when you are an accredited VE holding a General class operator license?

- A. General and Technician
- B. General only
- C. Technician only
- D. Amateur Extra, General, and Technician

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G1D04 (A) [97.509(3)(i)(c)]

Which of the following is a requirement for administering a Technician class license examination?

- A. At least three General class or higher VEs must observe the examination
- B. At least two General class or higher VEs must be present
- C. At least two General class or higher VEs must be present, but only one need be Amateur Extra class
- D. At least three VEs of Technician class or higher must observe the examination

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G1D05 (D) [97.509(b)(3)(i)]

Which of the following must a person have before they can be an administering VE for a Technician class license examination?

- A. Notification to the FCC that you want to give an examination
- B. Receipt of a Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE) for General class
- C. Possession of a properly obtained telegraphy license

D. An FCC General class or higher license and VEC accreditation

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G1D07 (C) [97.509(b)(1)]

Volunteer Examiners are accredited by what organization?

- A. The Federal Communications Commission
- B. The Universal Licensing System
- C. A Volunteer Examiner Coordinator
- D. The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau

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G1D08 (B) [97.509(b)(3)]

Which of the following criteria must be met for a non-U.S. citizen to be an accredited Volunteer Examiner?

- A. The person must be a resident of the U.S. for a minimum of 5 years
- B. The person must hold an FCC granted Amateur Radio license of General class or above
- C. The person's home citizenship must be in ITU region 2
- D. None of these choices is correct; a non-U.S. citizen cannot be a Volunteer Examiner

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G1D10 (B) [97.509(b)(2)]

What is the minimum age that one must be to qualify as an accredited Volunteer Examiner?

- A. 12 years
- B. 18 years
- C. 21 years
- D. There is no age limit

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G1E10 (A) [97.101]

Why should an amateur operator normally avoid transmitting on 14.100, 18.110, 21.150, 24.930 and 28.200 MHz?

- A. A system of propagation beacon stations operates on those frequencies
- B. A system of automatic digital stations operates on those frequencies
- C. These frequencies are set aside for emergency operations
- D. These frequencies are set aside for bulletins from the FCC

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G2B09 (A) [97.407(a)]

Who may be the control operator of an amateur station transmitting in RACES to assist relief operations during a disaster?

- A. Only a person holding an FCC-issued amateur operator license
- B. Only a RACES net control operator
- C. A person holding an FCC-issued amateur operator license or an appropriate government official
- D. Any control operator when normal communication systems are operational

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G2B10 (C) [97.405(b)]

When is an amateur station allowed to use any means at its disposal to assist another station in distress?

- A. Only when transmitting in RACES
- B. At any time when transmitting in an organized net
- C. At any time during an actual emergency
- D. Only on authorized HF frequencies

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G2B11 (A) [97.405]

What frequency should be used to send a distress call?

- A. Whichever frequency has the best chance of communicating the distress message
- B. Only frequencies authorized for RACES or ARES stations
- C. Only frequencies that are within your operating privileges

D. Only frequencies used by police, fire, or emergency medical services

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G2D01 (A)

What is the Volunteer Monitoring Program?

A. Amateur volunteers who are formally enlisted to monitor the airwaves for rules violations

B. Amateur volunteers who conduct amateur licensing examinations

C. Amateur volunteers who conduct frequency coordination for amateur VHF repeaters

D. Amateur volunteers who use their station equipment to help civil defense organizations in times of emergency

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G2D02 (B)

Which of the following are objectives of the Volunteer Monitoring Program?

A. To conduct efficient and orderly amateur licensing examinations

B. To encourage amateur radio operators to self-regulate and comply with the rules

C. To coordinate repeaters for efficient and orderly spectrum usage

D. To provide emergency and public safety communications

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G2D03 (B)

What skills learned during hidden transmitter hunts are of help to the Volunteer Monitoring Program?

A. Identification of out-of-band operation

B. Direction finding used to locate stations violating FCC rules

C. Identification of different call signs

D. Hunters have an opportunity to transmit on non-amateur frequencies

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