

## Section 2.1

G1B08 (D) [97.101(a)]

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

- A. Ensure 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 these choices are correct

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G1B11 (A) [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

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G2A08 (B)

What is the recommended way to break in to a phone contact?

- A. Say “QRZ” several times, followed by your call sign
- B. Say your call sign once
- C. Say “Breaker Breaker”
- D. Say “CQ” followed by the call sign of either station

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G2A11 (C)

Generally, who should respond to a station in the contiguous 48 states who calls “CQ DX”?

- A. Any caller is welcome to respond
- B. Only stations in Germany
- C. Any stations outside the lower 48 states
- D. Only contest stations

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G2B01 (C)

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

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G2B02 (B)

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

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G2B03 (C)

What is good amateur practice if propagation changes during a contact and you notice interference from other stations on the frequency?

- A. Tell the interfering stations to change frequency

- B. Report the interference to your local Amateur Auxiliary Coordinator
- C. Attempt to resolve the interference problem with the other stations in a mutually acceptable manner
- D. Increase power to overcome interference

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#### G2B04 (B)

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

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#### G2B05 (C)

When selecting an SSB 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. Approximately 3 kHz
- D. Approximately 6 kHz

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#### G2B06 (A)

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 sign and listen for a response

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#### G2B07 (C)

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 these choices are correct

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#### G2B08 (A)

What is the voluntary band plan restriction for U.S. station transmitting within the 48 contiguous states in the 50.1 to 50.125 MHz band segment?

- A. Only contacts with stations not within the 48 contiguous states
- B. Only contacts with other stations within the 48 contiguous states
- C. Only digital contacts
- D. Only SSTV contacts

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#### G2C07 (A)

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

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G2D05 (C)

Which of the following is a good way to indicate on a clear frequency in the HF phone bands that you are looking for a contact with any station?

- A. Sign your call sign once, followed by the words "listening for a call" -- if no answer, change frequency and repeat
- B. Say "QTC" followed by "this is" and your call sign -- if no answer, change frequency and repeat
- C. Repeat "CQ" a few times, followed by "this is," then your call sign a few times, then pause to listen, repeat as necessary
- D. Transmit an unmodulated carrier for approximately 10 seconds, followed by "this is" and your call sign, and pause to listen -- repeat as necessary

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G2D07 (D)

Which of the following are examples of the NATO Phonetic Alphabet?

- A. Able, Baker, Charlie, Dog
- B. Adam, Boy, Charles, David
- C. America, Boston, Canada, Denmark
- D. Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta

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G2D08 (D)

What is a reason why many amateurs keep a station log?

- A. The ITU requires a log of all international contacts
- B. The ITU requires a log of all international third-party traffic
- C. The log provides evidence of operation needed to renew a license without retest
- D. To help with a reply if the FCC requests information

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G2D09 (C)

Which of the following is required when participating in a contest on HF frequencies?

- A. Submit a log to the contest sponsor
- B. Send a QSL card to the stations worked, or QSL via Logbook of The World
- C. Identify your station per normal FCC regulations
- D. All these choices are correct

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G9C11 (C)

Which HF antenna would be the best to use for minimizing interference?

- A. A quarter-wave vertical antenna
- B. An isotropic antenna
- C. A directional antenna
- D. An omnidirectional antenna

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