

Section 2.3

G2C01 (D)

Which of the following describes full break-in telegraphy (QSK)?

- A. Breaking stations send the Morse code prosign "BK"
- B. Automatic keyers, instead of hand keys, are used to send Morse code
- C. An operator must activate a manual send/receive switch before and after every transmission
- D. Transmitting stations can receive between code characters and elements

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G2C02 (A)

What should you do if a CW station sends "QRS?"

- A. Send slower
- B. Change frequency
- C. Increase your power
- D. Repeat everything twice

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G2C03 (C)

What does it mean when a CW operator sends "KN" at the end of a transmission?

- A. Listening for novice stations
- B. Operating full break-in
- C. Listening only for a specific station or stations
- D. Closing station now

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G2C04 (D)

What does the Q signal "QRL?" mean?

- A. "Will you keep the frequency clear?"
- B. "Are you operating full break-in" or "Can you operate full break-in?"
- C. "Are you listening only for a specific station?"
- D. "Are you busy?" or "Is this frequency in use?"

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G2C05 (B)

What is the best speed to use when answering a CQ in Morse code?

- A. The fastest speed at which you are comfortable copying, but no slower than the CQ
- B. The fastest speed at which you are comfortable copying, but no faster than the CQ
- C. At the standard calling speed of 10 wpm
- D. At the standard calling speed of 5 wpm

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G2C06 (D)

What does the term "zero beat" mean in CW operation?

- A. Matching the speed of the transmitting station
- B. Operating split to avoid interference on frequency
- C. Sending without error
- D. Matching the transmit frequency to the frequency of a received signal

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G2C08 (C)

What prosign is sent to indicate the end of a formal message when using CW?

- A. SK
- B. BK
- C. AR
- D. KN

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G2C09 (C)

What does the Q signal "QSL" mean?

- A. Send slower
- B. We have already confirmed by card
- C. I acknowledge receipt
- D. We have worked before

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G2C10 (D)

What does the Q signal "QRN" mean?

- A. Send more slowly
- B. Stop sending
- C. Zero beat my signal
- D. I am troubled by static

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G2C11 (D)

What does the Q signal "QRV" mean?

- A. You are sending too fast
- B. There is interference on the frequency
- C. I am quitting for the day
- D. I am ready to receive messages

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G4A02 (C)

What is one advantage of selecting the opposite, or "reverse," sideband when receiving CW signals on a typical HF transceiver?

- A. Interference from impulse noise will be eliminated
- B. More stations can be accommodated within a given signal passband
- C. It may be possible to reduce or eliminate interference from other signals
- D. Accidental out-of-band operation can be prevented

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G4A09 (C)

Why is a time delay sometimes included in a transmitter keying circuit?

- A. To prevent stations from interfering with one another
- B. To allow the transmitter power regulators to charge properly
- C. To allow time for transmit-receive changeover operations to complete properly before RF output is allowed
- D. To allow time for a warning signal to be sent to other stations

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G4A10 (B)

What is the purpose of an electronic keyer?

- A. Automatic transmit/receive switching
- B. Automatic generation of strings of dots and dashes for CW operation
- C. VOX operation
- D. Computer interface for PSK and RTTY operation

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