

## Section 3.2

G3A06 (D)

What is a geomagnetic storm?

- A. A sudden drop in the solar flux index
- B. A thunderstorm that affects radio propagation
- C. Ripples in the ionosphere
- D. A temporary disturbance in Earth's magnetosphere

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G3A08 (B)

Which of the following effects can a geomagnetic storm have on radio propagation?

- A. Improved high-latitude HF propagation
- B. Degraded high-latitude HF propagation
- C. Improved ground wave propagation
- D. Degraded ground wave propagation

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G3A09 (A)

What benefit can high geomagnetic activity have on radio communications?

- A. Auroras that can reflect VHF signals
- B. Higher signal strength for HF signals passing through the polar regions
- C. Improved HF long path propagation
- D. Reduced long delayed echoes

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G3A12 (B)

What does the K-index indicate?

- A. The relative position of sunspots on the surface of the sun
- B. The short-term stability of Earth's magnetic field
- C. The stability of the sun's magnetic field
- D. The solar radio flux at Boulder, Colorado

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G3A13 (C)

What does the A-index indicate?

- A. The relative position of sunspots on the surface of the sun
- B. The amount of polarization of the sun's electric field
- C. The long-term stability of Earth's geomagnetic field
- D. The solar radio flux at Boulder, Colorado

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G3B02 (D)

What factors affect the MUF?

- A. Path distance and location
- B. Time of day and season
- C. Solar radiation and ionospheric disturbances
- D. All these choices are correct

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G3B05 (A)

What usually happens to radio waves with frequencies below the MUF and above the LUF when they are sent into the ionosphere?

- A. They are bent back to Earth
- B. They pass through the ionosphere
- C. They are amplified by interaction with the ionosphere

D. They are bent and trapped in the ionosphere to circle Earth

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G3B06 (C)

What usually happens to radio waves with frequencies below the LUF?

- A. They are bent back to Earth
- B. They pass through the ionosphere
- C. They are completely absorbed by the ionosphere
- D. They are bent and trapped in the ionosphere to circle Earth

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G3B07 (A)

What does LUF stand for?

- A. The Lowest Usable Frequency for communications between two points
- B. The Longest Universal Function for communications between two points
- C. The Lowest Usable Frequency during a 24-hour period
- D. The Longest Universal Function during a 24-hour period

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G3B08 (B)

What does MUF stand for?

- A. The Minimum Usable Frequency for communications between two points
- B. The Maximum Usable Frequency for communications between two points
- C. The Minimum Usable Frequency during a 24-hour period
- D. The Maximum Usable Frequency during a 24-hour period

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G3B11 (A)

What happens to HF propagation when the LUF exceeds the MUF?

- A. No HF radio frequency will support ordinary skywave communications over the path
- B. HF communications over the path are enhanced
- C. Double hop propagation along the path is more common
- D. Propagation over the path on all HF frequencies is enhanced

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G3C01 (A)

Which ionospheric layer is closest to the surface of Earth?

- A. The D layer
- B. The E layer
- C. The F1 layer
- D. The F2 layer

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G3C02 (A)

Where on Earth do ionospheric layers reach their maximum height?

- A. Where the sun is overhead
- B. Where the sun is on the opposite side of Earth
- C. Where the sun is rising
- D. Where the sun has just set

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G3C03 (C)

Why is the F2 region mainly responsible for the longest distance radio wave propagation?

- A. Because it is the densest ionospheric layer
- B. Because of the Doppler effect

- C. Because it is the highest ionospheric region
- D. Because of meteor trails at that level

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G3C04 (D)

What does the term “critical angle” mean, as used in radio wave propagation?

- A. The long path azimuth of a distant station
- B. The short path azimuth of a distant station
- C. The lowest takeoff angle that will return a radio wave to Earth under specific ionospheric conditions
- D. The highest takeoff angle that will return a radio wave to Earth under specific ionospheric conditions

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G3C11 (D)

Which ionospheric layer is the most absorbent of long skip signals during daylight hours on frequencies below 10 MHz?

- A. The F2 layer
- B. The F1 layer
- C. The E layer
- D. The D layer

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