

FCC Exam Element 3 Question Pool for General Class  
Effective 7/1/2019 – 6/30/2023

**SUBELEMENT G1 – COMMISSION’S RULES [5 Exam Questions – 5 Groups]**

G1A – General class control operator frequency privileges; primary and secondary allocations

G1A01 [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 [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 [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 [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 [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 [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 [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 [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 [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 [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 [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 [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 [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 [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 [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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G1B – Antenna structure limitations; good engineering and good amateur practice; beacon operation; prohibited transmissions; retransmitting radio signals

G1B01 [97.15(a)]

**What is the maximum height above ground to which an antenna structure may be erected without requiring notification to the FAA and registration with the FCC, provided it is not at or near a public use airport?**

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 300 feet

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G1B02 [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 [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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G1B04 [97.113(c)]

**Which of the following transmissions is permitted?**

- A. Unidentified transmissions for test purposes only
- B. Retransmission of other amateur station signals by any amateur station
- C. Occasional retransmission of weather and propagation forecast information from U.S. government stations
- D. Coded messages of any kind, if not intended to facilitate a criminal act

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G1B05 [97.111((5)(b)]

**Which of the following one-way transmissions are permitted?**

- A. Unidentified test transmissions of less than one minute in duration
- B. Transmissions necessary to assist learning the International Morse code
- C. Regular transmissions offering equipment for sale, if intended for Amateur Radio use
- D. All these choices are correct

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G1B06 [97.15(b), PRB-1, 101 FCC 2d 952 (1985)]

**Under what conditions are state and local governments permitted to regulate Amateur Radio antenna structures?**

- A. Under no circumstances, FCC rules take priority
- B. At any time and to any extent necessary to accomplish a legitimate purpose of the state or local entity, provided that proper filings are made with the FCC
- C. Only when such structures exceed 50 feet in height and are clearly visible 1000 feet from the structure
- D. Amateur Service communications must be reasonably accommodated, and regulations must constitute the minimum practical to accommodate a legitimate purpose of the state or local entity

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G1B07 [97.113(a)(4)]

**What are the restrictions on the use of abbreviations or procedural signals in the Amateur Service?**

- A. Only "Q" signals are permitted
- B. They may be used if they do not obscure the meaning of a message
- C. They are not permitted
- D. Only "10 codes" are permitted

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G1B08 [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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G1B09 [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 [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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G1B11 [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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G1B12 [97.111(a)(1)]

**When is it permissible to communicate with amateur stations in countries outside the areas administered by the Federal Communications Commission?**

- A. Only when the foreign country has a formal third-party agreement filed with the FCC
- B. When the contact is with amateurs in any country except those whose administrations have notified the ITU that they object to such communications
- C. When the contact is with amateurs in any country as long as the communication is conducted in English
- D. Only when the foreign country is a member of the International Amateur Radio Union

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G1C – Transmitter power regulations; data emission standards; 60-meter operation requirements

G1C01 [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 [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 [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 [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 [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 [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

G1C07 [97.305(c), 97.307(f)(3)]

**What is the maximum symbol rate permitted for RTTY or data emission transmission on the 20-meter band?**

- A. 56 kilobaud
- B. 19.6 kilobaud
- C. 1200 baud
- D. 300 baud**

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G1C08 [97.307(f)(3)]

**What is the maximum symbol rate permitted for RTTY or data emission transmitted at frequencies below 28 MHz?**

- A. 56 kilobaud
- B. 19.6 kilobaud
- C. 1200 baud
- D. 300 baud**

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G1C09 [97.305(c) and 97.307(f)(5)]

**What is the maximum symbol rate permitted for RTTY or data emission transmitted on the 1.25-meter and 70-centimeter bands?**

- A. 56 kilobaud**
- B. 19.6 kilobaud
- C. 1200 baud
- D. 300 baud

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G1C10 [97.305(c) and 97.307(f)(4)]

**What is the maximum symbol rate permitted for RTTY or data emission transmissions on the 10-meter band?**

- A. 56 kilobaud
- B. 19.6 kilobaud
- C. 1200 baud**
- D. 300 baud

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G1C11 [97.305(c) and 97.307(f)(5)]

**What is the maximum symbol rate permitted for RTTY or data emission transmissions on the 2-meter band?**

- A. 56 kilobaud
- B. 19.6 kilobaud**
- C. 1200 baud
- D. 300 baud

G1C12 [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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G1C13 [97.309(a)(4)]

**What must be done before using a new digital protocol on the air?**

- A. Type-certify equipment to FCC standards
- B. Obtain an experimental license from the FCC
- C. Publicly document the technical characteristics of the protocol
- D. Submit a rule-making proposal to the FCC describing the codes and methods of the technique

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G1C14 [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 [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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G1D – Volunteer Examiners and Volunteer Examiner Coordinators; temporary identification; element credit

G1D01 [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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G1D02 [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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G1D03 [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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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

G1D05 [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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G1D06 [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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G1D07 [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 [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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G1D09 [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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G1D10 [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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G1D11 [97.505]

**What is required to obtain a new General Class license after a previously-held license has expired and the two-year grace period has passed?**

- 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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G1E – Control categories; repeater regulations; third-party rules; ITU regions; automatically controlled digital station

G1E01 [97.115(b)(2)]

**Which of the following would disqualify a third party from participating in stating a message over an amateur station?**

- A. The third party's amateur license has been revoked and not reinstated
- B. The third party is not a U.S. citizen
- C. The third party is a licensed amateur
- D. The third party is speaking in a language other than English

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G1E02 [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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G1E03 [97.221]

**What is required to conduct communications with a digital station operating under automatic control outside the automatic control band segments?**

- A. The station initiating the contact must be under local or remote control
- B. The interrogating transmission must be made by another automatically controlled station
- C. No third-party traffic may be transmitted
- D. The control operator of the interrogating station must hold an Amateur Extra Class license

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G1E04 [97.13(b), 97.303, 97.311(b)]

**Which of the following conditions require a licensed Amateur Radio operator to take specific steps to avoid harmful interference to other users or facilities?**

- A. When operating within one mile of an FCC Monitoring Station
- B. When using a band where the Amateur Service is secondary
- C. When a station is transmitting spread spectrum emissions
- D. All these choices are correct

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G1E05 [97.115(a)(2), 97.117]

**What types of messages for a third party in another country may be transmitted by an amateur station?**

- A. Any message, as long as the amateur operator is not paid
- B. Only messages for other licensed amateurs
- C. Only messages relating to Amateur Radio or remarks of a personal character, or messages relating to emergencies or disaster relief
- D. Any messages, as long as the text of the message is recorded in the station log

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G1E06 [97.301, ITU Radio Regulations]

**The frequency allocations of which ITU region apply to radio amateurs operating in North and South America?**

- A. Region 4
- B. Region 3
- C. Region 2
- D. Region 1

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G1E07 [97.111]

**In what part of the 13-centimeter band may an amateur station communicate with non-licensed Wi-Fi stations?**

- A. Anywhere in the band
- B. Channels 1 through 4
- C. Channels 42 through 45
- D. No part

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G1E08 [97.313(j)]

**What is the maximum PEP output allowed for spread spectrum transmissions?**

- A. 100 milliwatts
- B. 10 watts
- C. 100 watts
- D. 1500 watts

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G1E09 [97.115]

**Under what circumstances are messages that are sent via digital modes exempt from Part 97 third-party rules that apply to other modes of communication?**

- A. Under no circumstances
- B. When messages are encrypted
- C. When messages are not encrypted
- D. When under automatic control

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G1E10 [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

G1E11 [97.221, 97.305]

**On what bands may automatically controlled stations transmitting RTTY or data emissions communicate with other automatically controlled digital station?**

- A. On any band segment where digital operation is permitted
- B. Anywhere in the non-phone segments of the 10-meter or shorter wavelength bands
- C. Only in the non-phone Extra Class segments of the bands
- D. Anywhere in the 6-meter or shorter wavelength bands, and in limited segments of some of the HF bands

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