

**2020-2024 Amateur Extra Class  
FCC Element 4 Question Pool  
Effective 7/01/2020 – 6/30/2024**

**SUBELEMENT E1 – COMMISSION RULES [6 Exam Questions – 6 Groups]**

E1A Operating Standards: frequency privileges; automatic message forwarding; stations aboard ships or aircraft; power restriction on 630 and 2200 meter bands

E1A01 [97.305, 97.307(b)]

**Which of the following carrier frequencies is illegal for LSB AFSK emissions on the 17 meter band RTTY and data segment of 18.068 to 18.110 MHz?**

- A. 18.068 MHz
- B. 18.100 MHz
- C. 18.107 MHz
- D. 18.110 MHz

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E1A02 [97.301, 97.305]

**When using a transceiver that displays the carrier frequency of phone signals, which of the following displayed frequencies represents the lowest frequency at which a properly adjusted LSB emission will be totally within the band?**

- A. The exact lower band edge
- B. 300 Hz above the lower band edge
- C. 1 kHz above the lower band edge
- D. 3 kHz above the lower band edge

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E1A03 [97.305, 97.307(b)]

**What is the maximum legal carrier frequency on the 20 meter band for transmitting USB AFSK digital signals having a 1 kHz bandwidth?**

- A. 14.070 MHz
- B. 14.100 MHz
- C. 14.149 MHz
- D. 14.349 MHz

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E1A04 [97.301, 97.305]

**With your transceiver displaying the carrier frequency of phone signals, you hear a DX station calling CQ on 3.601 MHz LSB. Is it legal to return the call using lower sideband on the same frequency?**

- A. Yes, because the DX station initiated the contact
- B. Yes, because the displayed frequency is within the 75 meter phone band segment
- C. No, the sideband will extend beyond the edge of the phone band segment
- D. No, U.S. stations are not permitted to use phone emissions below 3.610 MHz

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E1A05 [97.313]

**What is the maximum power output permitted on the 60 meter band?**

- A. 50 watts PEP effective radiated power relative to an isotropic radiator
- B. 50 watts PEP effective radiated power relative to a dipole
- C. 100 watts PEP effective radiated power relative to the gain of a half-wave dipole
- D. 100 watts PEP effective radiated power relative to an isotropic radiator

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E1A06 [97.303(h)(1)]

**Where must the carrier frequency of a CW signal be set to comply with FCC rules for 60 meter operation?**

- A. At the lowest frequency of the channel
- B. At the center frequency of the channel
- C. At the highest frequency of the channel
- D. On any frequency where the signal's sidebands are within the channel

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E1A07 [97.313(k)]

**What is the maximum power permitted on the 2200 meter band?**

- A. 50 watts PEP
- B. 100 watts PEP
- C. 1 watt EIRP (Equivalent isotropic radiated power)
- D. 5 watts EIRP (Equivalent isotropic radiated power)

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E1A08 [97.219]

**If a station in a message forwarding system inadvertently forwards a message that is in violation of FCC rules, who is primarily accountable for the rules violation?**

- A. The control operator of the packet bulletin board station
- B. The control operator of the originating station
- C. The control operators of all the stations in the system
- D. The control operators of all the stations in the system not authenticating the source from which they accept communications

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E1A09 [97.219]

**What action or actions should you take if your digital message forwarding station inadvertently forwards a communication that violates FCC rules?**

- A. Discontinue forwarding the communication as soon as you become aware of it
- B. Notify the originating station that the communication does not comply with FCC rules
- C. Notify the nearest FCC Field Engineer's office
- D. All these choices are correct

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E1A10 [97.11]

**If an amateur station is installed aboard a ship or aircraft, what condition must be met before the station is operated?**

- A. Its operation must be approved by the master of the ship or the pilot in command of the aircraft
- B. The amateur station operator must agree not to transmit when the main radio of the ship or aircraft is in use
- C. The amateur station must have a power supply that is completely independent of the main ship or aircraft power supply
- D. The amateur operator must have an FCC Marine or Aircraft endorsement on his or her amateur license

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E1A11 [97.5]

**Which of the following describes authorization or licensing required when operating an amateur station aboard a U.S.-registered vessel in international waters?**

- A. Any amateur license with an FCC Marine or Aircraft endorsement
- B. Any FCC-issued amateur license
- C. Only General Class or higher amateur licenses
- D. An unrestricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit

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E1A12

**What special operating frequency restrictions are imposed on slow scan TV transmissions?**

- A. None; they are allowed on all amateur frequencies
- B. They are restricted to 7.245 MHz, 14.245 MHz, 21.345 MHz, and 28.945 MHz
- C. They are restricted to phone band segments
- D. They are not permitted above 54 MHz

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E1A13 [97.5]

**Who must be in physical control of the station apparatus of an amateur station aboard any vessel or craft that is documented or registered in the United States?**

- A. Only a person with an FCC Marine Radio license grant
- B. Any person holding an FCC issued amateur license or who is authorized for alien reciprocal operation
- C. Only a person named in an amateur station license grant
- D. Any person named in an amateur station license grant or a person holding an unrestricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit

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E1A14 [97.313(1)]

**Except in some parts of Alaska, what is the maximum power permitted on the 630 meter band?**

- A. 50 watts PEP
- B. 100 watts PEP
- C. 1 watt EIRP
- D. 5 watts EIRP

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E1B Station restrictions and special operations: restrictions on station location; general operating restrictions; spurious emissions; antenna structure restrictions; RACES operations

E1B01 [97.3]

**Which of the following constitutes a spurious emission?**

- A. An amateur station transmission made without the proper call sign identification
- B. A signal transmitted to prevent its detection by any station other than the intended recipient
- C. Any transmitted signal that unintentionally interferes with another licensed radio station
- D. An emission outside the signal's necessary bandwidth that can be reduced or eliminated without affecting the information transmitted

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E1B02 [97.307(f)(2)]

**Which of the following is an acceptable bandwidth for Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM) based voice or SSTV digital transmissions made on the HF amateur bands?**

- A. 3 kHz
- B. 10 kHz
- C. 15 kHz
- D. 20 kHz

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E1B03 [97.13]

**Within what distance must an amateur station protect an FCC monitoring facility from harmful interference?**

- A. 1 mile
- B. 3 miles
- C. 10 miles
- D. 30 miles

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E1B04 [97.13, 1.1305-1.1319]

**What must be done before placing an amateur station within an officially designated wilderness area or wildlife preserve, or an area listed in the National Register of Historic Places?**

- A. A proposal must be submitted to the National Park Service
- B. A letter of intent must be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency
- C. An Environmental Assessment must be submitted to the FCC
- D. A form FSD-15 must be submitted to the Department of the Interior

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E1B05 [97.3]

**What is the National Radio Quiet Zone?**

- A. An area in Puerto Rico surrounding the Arecibo Radio Telescope
- B. An area in New Mexico surrounding the White Sands Test Area
- C. An area surrounding the National Radio Astronomy Observatory
- D. An area in Florida surrounding Cape Canaveral

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E1B06 [97.15]

**Which of the following additional rules apply if you are installing an amateur station antenna at a site at or near a public use airport?**

- A. You may have to notify the Federal Aviation Administration and register it with the FCC as required by Part 17 of the FCC rules
  - B. You must submit engineering drawings to the FAA
  - C. You must file an Environmental Impact Statement with the EPA before construction begins
  - D. You must obtain a construction permit from the airport zoning authority
- ~~

E1B07 [97.15]

**To what type of regulations does PRB-1 apply?**

- A. Homeowners associations
  - B. FAA tower height limits
  - C. State and local zoning
  - D. Use of wireless devices in vehicles
- ~~

E1B08 [97.121]

**What limitations may the FCC place on an amateur station if its signal causes interference to domestic broadcast reception, assuming that the receivers involved are of good engineering design?**

- A. The amateur station must cease operation
  - B. The amateur station must cease operation on all frequencies below 30 MHz
  - C. The amateur station must cease operation on all frequencies above 30 MHz
  - D. The amateur station must avoid transmitting during certain hours on frequencies that cause the interference
- ~~

E1B09 [97.407]

**Which amateur stations may be operated under RACES rules?**

- A. Only those club stations licensed to Amateur Extra Class operators
  - B. Any FCC-licensed amateur station except a Technician Class
  - C. Any FCC-licensed amateur station certified by the responsible civil defense organization for the area served
  - D. Any FCC-licensed amateur station participating in the Military Auxiliary Radio System (MARS)
- ~~

E1B10 [97.407]

**What frequencies are authorized to an amateur station operating under RACES rules?**

- A. All amateur service frequencies authorized to the control operator
  - B. Specific segments in the amateur service MF, HF, VHF and UHF bands
  - C. Specific local government channels
  - D. Military Auxiliary Radio System (MARS) channels
- ~~

E1B11 [97.15]

**What does PRB-1 require of regulations affecting amateur radio?**

- A. No limitations may be placed on antenna size or placement
  - B. Reasonable accommodations of amateur radio must be made
  - C. Amateur radio operations must be permitted in any private residence
  - D. Use of wireless devices in a vehicle is exempt from regulation
- ~~

E1B12 [97.303(b)]

**What must the control operator of a repeater operating in the 70 cm band do if a radiolocation system experiences interference from that repeater?**

- A. Cease operation or make changes to the repeater to mitigate the interference
- B. File an FAA NOTAM (Notice to Airmen) with the repeater system's ERP, call sign, and six-character grid locator
- C. Reduce the repeater antenna HAAT (Height Above Average Terrain)
- D. All these choices are correct

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E1C Rules pertaining to automatic and remote control; band-specific regulations; operating in, and communicating with foreign countries; spurious emission standards; HF modulation index limit; bandwidth definition

E1C01 [97.303]

**What is the maximum bandwidth for a data emission on 60 meters?**

- A. 60 Hz
- B. 170 Hz
- C. 1.5 kHz
- D. 2.8 kHz

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E1C02 [97.117]

**Which of the following types of communications may be transmitted to amateur stations in foreign countries?**

- A. Business-related messages for non-profit organizations
- B. Messages intended for users of the maritime satellite service
- C. Communications incidental to the purpose of the amateur service and remarks of a personal nature
- D. All these choices are correct

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E1C03 [97.109(d)]

**How do the control operator responsibilities of a station under automatic control differ from one under local control?**

- A. Under local control there is no control operator
- B. Under automatic control the control operator is not required to be present at the control point
- C. Under automatic control there is no control operator
- D. Under local control a control operator is not required to be present at a control point

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E1C04

**What is meant by IARP?**

- A. An international amateur radio permit that allows U.S. amateurs to operate in certain countries of the Americas
- B. The internal amateur radio practices policy of the FCC
- C. An indication of increased antenna reflected power
- D. A forecast of intermittent aurora radio propagation

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E1C05 [97.221(c)(1), 97.115(c)]

**When may an automatically controlled station originate third party communications?**

- A. Never
- B. Only when transmitting RTTY or data emissions
- C. When agreed upon by the sending or receiving station
- D. When approved by the National Telecommunication and Information Administration

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E1C06

**Which of the following is required in order to operate in accordance with CEPT rules in foreign countries where permitted?**

- A. You must identify in the official language of the country in which you are operating
- B. The U.S. embassy must approve of your operation
- C. You must bring a copy of FCC Public Notice DA 16-1048
- D. You must append "/CEPT" to your call sign

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E1C07 [97.3(a)(8)]

**At what level below a signal's mean power level is its bandwidth determined according to FCC rules?**

- A. 3 dB
- B. 6 dB
- C. 23 dB
- D. 26 dB

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E1C08 [97.213]

**What is the maximum permissible duration of a remotely controlled station's transmissions if its control link malfunctions?**

- A. 30 seconds
- B. 3 minutes
- C. 5 minutes
- D. 10 minutes

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E1C09 [97.307]

**What is the highest modulation index permitted at the highest modulation frequency for angle modulation below 29.0 MHz?**

- A. 0.5
- B. 1.0
- C. 2.0
- D. 3.0

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E1C10 [97.307]

**What is the permitted mean power of any spurious emission relative to the mean power of the fundamental emission from a station transmitter or external RF amplifier installed after January 1, 2003 and transmitting on a frequency below 30 MHz?**

- A. At least 43 dB below
- B. At least 53 dB below
- C. At least 63 dB below
- D. At least 73 dB below

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E1C11 [97.5]

**Which of the following operating arrangements allows an FCC-licensed U.S. citizen to operate in many European countries, and alien amateurs from many European countries to operate in the U.S.?**

- A. CEPT agreement
- B. IARP agreement
- C. ITU reciprocal license
- D. All these choices are correct

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E1C12 [97.305(c)]

**On what portion of the 630 meter band are phone emissions permitted?**

- A. None
- B. Only the top 3 kHz
- C. Only the bottom 3 kHz
- D. The entire band

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E1C13 [97.303(g)]

**What notifications must be given before transmitting on the 630 meter or 2200 meter bands?**

- A. A special endorsement must be requested from the FCC
- B. An environmental impact statement must be filed with the Department of the Interior
- C. Operators must inform the Utilities Technology Council (UTC) of their call sign and coordinates of the station
- D. Operators must inform the FAA of their intent to operate, giving their call sign and distance to the nearest runway

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E1C14 [97.303(g)]

**How long must an operator wait after filing a notification with the Utilities Technology Council (UTC) before operating on the 2200 meter or 630 meter band?**

- A. Operators must not operate until approval is received
- B. Operators may operate after 30 days, providing they have not been told that their station is within 1 km of PLC systems using those frequencies
- C. Operators may not operate until a test signal has been transmitted in coordination with the local power company
- D. Operations may commence immediately, and may continue unless interference is reported by the UTC

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E1D Amateur space and Earth stations; telemetry and telecommand rules; identification of balloon transmissions; one-way communications

E1D01 [97.3]

**What is the definition of telemetry?**

- A. One-way transmission of measurements at a distance from the measuring instrument
- B. Two-way transmissions in excess of 1000 feet
- C. Two-way transmissions of data
- D. One-way transmission that initiates, modifies, or terminates the functions of a device at a distance

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E1D02 [97.211(b)]

**Which of the following may transmit special codes intended to obscure the meaning of messages?**

- A. Telecommand signals from a space telecommand station
- B. Data containing personal information
- C. Auxiliary relay links carrying repeater audio
- D. Binary control characters

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E1D03 [97.3(a)(45)]

**What is a space telecommand station?**

- A. An amateur station located on the surface of the Earth for communication with other Earth stations by means of Earth satellites
- B. An amateur station that transmits communications to initiate, modify or terminate functions of a space station
- C. An amateur station located in a satellite or a balloon more than 50 kilometers above the surface of the Earth
- D. An amateur station that receives telemetry from a satellite or balloon more than 50 kilometers above the surface of the Earth

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E1D04 [97.119(a)]

**Which of the following is required in the identification transmissions from a balloon-borne telemetry station?**

- A. Call sign
- B. The output power of the balloon transmitter
- C. The station's six-character Maidenhead grid locator
- D. All these choices are correct

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E1D05 [97.213(d)]

**What must be posted at the station location of a station being operated by telecommand on or within 50 km of the earth's surface?**

- A. A photocopy of the station license
- B. A label with the name, address, and telephone number of the station licensee
- C. A label with the name, address, and telephone number of the control operator
- D. All these choices are correct

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E1D06 [97.215(c)]

**What is the maximum permitted transmitter output power when operating a model craft by telecommand?**

- A. 1 watt
- B. 2 watts
- C. 5 watts
- D. 100 watts

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E1D07 [97.207]

**Which HF amateur bands have frequencies authorized for space stations?**

- A. Only the 40, 20, 17, 15, 12, and 10 meter bands
- B. Only the 40, 20, 17, 15, and 10 meter bands
- C. Only the 40, 30, 20, 15, 12, and 10 meter bands
- D. All HF bands

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E1D08 [97.207]

**Which VHF amateur bands have frequencies authorized for space stations?**

- A. 6 meters and 2 meters
- B. 6 meters, 2 meters, and 1.25 meters
- C. 2 meters and 1.25 meters
- D. 2 meters

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E1D09 [97.207]

**Which UHF amateur bands have frequencies authorized for space stations?**

- A. 70 cm only
- B. 70 cm and 13 cm
- C. 70 cm and 33 cm
- D. 33 cm and 13 cm

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E1D10 [97.211]

**Which amateur stations are eligible to be telecommand stations of space stations (subject to the privileges of the class of operator license held by the control operator of the station)?**

- A. Any amateur station designated by NASA
- B. Any amateur station so designated by the space station licensee
- C. Any amateur station so designated by the ITU
- D. All these choices are correct

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E1D11 [97.209]

**Which amateur stations are eligible to operate as Earth stations?**

- A. Any amateur station whose licensee has filed a pre-space notification with the FCC's International Bureau
- B. Only those of General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operators
- C. Only those of Amateur Extra Class operators
- D. Any amateur station, subject to the privileges of the class of operator license held by the control operator

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E1D12 [97.207(e), 97.203(g)]

**Which of the following amateur stations may transmit one-way communications?**

- A. A space station, beacon station, or telecommand station
- B. A local repeater or linked repeater station
- C. A message forwarding station or automatically controlled digital station
- D. All these choices are correct

E1E Volunteer examiner program: definitions; qualifications; preparation and administration of exams; accreditation; question pools; documentation requirements

E1E01 [97.527]

**For which types of out-of-pocket expenses do the Part 97 rules state that VEs and VECs may be reimbursed?**

- A. Preparing, processing, administering, and coordinating an examination for an amateur radio operator license
- B. Teaching an amateur operator license examination preparation course
- C. No expenses are authorized for reimbursement
- D. Providing amateur operator license examination preparation training materials

E1E02 [97.523]

**Who does Part 97 task with maintaining the pools of questions for all U.S. amateur license examinations?**

- A. The VEs
- B. The FCC
- C. The VECs
- D. The ARRL

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E1E03 [97.521]

**What is a Volunteer Examiner Coordinator?**

- A. A person who has volunteered to administer amateur operator license examinations
- B. A person who has volunteered to prepare amateur operator license examinations
- C. An organization that has entered into an agreement with the FCC to coordinate, prepare, and administer amateur operator license examinations
- D. The person who has entered into an agreement with the FCC to be the VE session manager

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E1E04 [97.509, 97.525]

**Which of the following best describes the Volunteer Examiner accreditation process?**

- A. Each General, Advanced and Amateur Extra Class operator is automatically accredited as a VE when the license is granted
- B. The amateur operator applying must pass a VE examination administered by the FCC Enforcement Bureau
- C. The prospective VE obtains accreditation from the FCC
- D. The procedure by which a VEC confirms that the VE applicant meets FCC requirements to serve as an examiner

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E1E05 [97.503]

**What is the minimum passing score on all amateur operator license examinations?**

- A. Minimum passing score of 70%
- B. Minimum passing score of 74%
- C. Minimum passing score of 80%
- D. Minimum passing score of 77%

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E1E06 [97.509]

**Who is responsible for the proper conduct and necessary supervision during an amateur operator license examination session?**

- A. The VEC coordinating the session
- B. The FCC
- C. Each administering VE
- D. The VE session manager

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E1E07 [97.509]

**What should a VE do if a candidate fails to comply with the examiner's instructions during an amateur operator license examination?**

- A. Warn the candidate that continued failure to comply will result in termination of the examination
  - B. Immediately terminate the candidate's examination
  - C. Allow the candidate to complete the examination, but invalidate the results
  - D. Immediately terminate everyone's examination and close the session
- ~~

E1E08 [97.509]

**To which of the following examinees may a VE not administer an examination?**

- A. Employees of the VE
  - B. Friends of the VE
  - C. Relatives of the VE as listed in the FCC rules
  - D. All these choices are correct
- ~~

E1E09 [97.509]

**What may be the penalty for a VE who fraudulently administers or certifies an examination?**

- A. Revocation of the VE's amateur station license grant and the suspension of the VE's amateur operator license grant
  - B. A fine of up to \$1000 per occurrence
  - C. A sentence of up to one year in prison
  - D. All these choices are correct
- ~~

E1E10 [97.509(h)]

**What must the administering VEs do after the administration of a successful examination for an amateur operator license?**

- A. They must collect and send the documents to the NCVEC for grading
  - B. They must collect and submit the documents to the coordinating VEC for grading
  - C. They must submit the application document to the coordinating VEC according to the coordinating VEC instructions
  - D. They must collect and send the documents to the FCC according to instructions
- ~~

E1E11 [97.509(m)]

**What must the VE team do if an examinee scores a passing grade on all examination elements needed for an upgrade or new license?**

- A. Photocopy all examination documents and forward them to the FCC for processing
  - B. Three VEs must certify that the examinee is qualified for the license grant and that they have complied with the administering VE requirements
  - C. Issue the examinee the new or upgrade license
  - D. All these choices are correct
- ~~

E1E12 [97.509(j)]

**What must the VE team do with the application form if the examinee does not pass the exam?**

- A. Return the application document to the examinee
- B. Maintain the application form with the VEC's records
- C. Send the application form to the FCC and inform the FCC of the grade
- D. Destroy the application form

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E1F Miscellaneous rules: external RF power amplifiers; prohibited communications; spread spectrum; auxiliary stations; Canadian amateurs operating in the U.S.; special temporary authority; control operator of an auxiliary station

E1F01 [97.305]

**On what frequencies are spread spectrum transmissions permitted?**

- A. Only on amateur frequencies above 50 MHz
- B. Only on amateur frequencies above 222 MHz
- C. Only on amateur frequencies above 420 MHz
- D. Only on amateur frequencies above 144 MHz

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E1F02 [97.107]

**What privileges are authorized in the U.S. to persons holding an amateur service license granted by the government of Canada?**

- A. None, they must obtain a U.S. license
- B. All privileges of the Amateur Extra Class license
- C. The operating terms and conditions of the Canadian amateur service license, not to exceed U.S. Amateur Extra Class license privileges
- D. Full privileges, up to and including those of the Amateur Extra Class license, on the 80, 40, 20, 15, and 10 meter bands

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E1F03 [97.315]

**Under what circumstances may a dealer sell an external RF power amplifier capable of operation below 144 MHz if it has not been granted FCC certification?**

- A. It was purchased in used condition from an amateur operator and is sold to another amateur operator for use at that operator's station
- B. The equipment dealer assembled it from a kit
- C. It was imported from a manufacturer in a country that does not require certification of RF power amplifiers
- D. It was imported from a manufacturer in another country and was certificated by that country's government

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E1F04 (A) [97.3]

**Which of the following geographic descriptions approximately describes "Line A"?**

- A. A line roughly parallel to and south of the border between the U.S. and Canada
- B. A line roughly parallel to and west of the U.S. Atlantic coastline
- C. A line roughly parallel to and north of the border between the U.S. and Mexico
- D. A line roughly parallel to and east of the U.S. Pacific coastline

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E1F05 [97.303]

**Amateur stations may not transmit in which of the following frequency segments if they are located in the contiguous 48 states and north of Line A?**

- A. 440 MHz - 450 MHz
- B. 53 MHz - 54 MHz
- C. 222 MHz - 223 MHz
- D. 420 MHz - 430 MHz

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E1F06 [1.931]

**Under what circumstances might the FCC issue a Special Temporary Authority (STA) to an amateur station?**

- A. To provide for experimental amateur communications
- B. To allow regular operation on Land Mobile channels
- C. To provide additional spectrum for personal use
- D. To provide temporary operation while awaiting normal licensing

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E1F07 [97.113]

**When may an amateur station send a message to a business?**

- A. When the total money involved does not exceed \$25
- B. When the control operator is employed by the FCC or another government agency
- C. When transmitting international third-party communications
- D. When neither the amateur nor his or her employer has a pecuniary interest in the communications

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E1F08 [97.113(c)]

**Which of the following types of amateur station communications are prohibited?**

- A. Communications transmitted for hire or material compensation, except as otherwise provided in the rules
- B. Communications that have political content, except as allowed by the Fairness Doctrine
- C. Communications that have religious content
- D. Communications in a language other than English

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E1F09 [97.311]

**Which of the following conditions apply when transmitting spread spectrum emissions?**

- A. A station transmitting SS emission must not cause harmful interference to other stations employing other authorized emissions
- B. The transmitting station must be in an area regulated by the FCC or in a country that permits SS emissions
- C. The transmission must not be used to obscure the meaning of any communication
- D. All these choices are correct

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E1F10 [97.201]

**Who may be the control operator of an auxiliary station?**

- A. Any licensed amateur operator
- B. Only Technician, General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operators
- C. Only General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operators
- D. Only Amateur Extra Class operators

E1F11 [97.317]

**Which of the following best describes one of the standards that must be met by an external RF power amplifier if it is to qualify for a grant of FCC certification?**

- A. It must produce full legal output when driven by not more than 5 watts of mean RF input power
- B. It must be capable of external RF switching between its input and output networks
- C. It must exhibit a gain of 0 dB or less over its full output range
- D. It must satisfy the FCC's spurious emission standards when operated at the lesser of 1500 watts or its full output power

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