

FCC Exam Element 2 Question Pool for Technician Class
Effective 7/01/2018-6/30/2022

SUBELEMENT T1 - FCC Rules, descriptions, and definitions for the Amateur Radio Service, operator and station license responsibilities - [6 Exam Questions - 6 Groups]

T1A - Amateur Radio Service: purpose and permissible use of the Amateur Radio Service, operator/primary station license grant; Meanings of basic terms used in FCC rules; Interference; RACES rules; Phonetics; Frequency Coordinator

T1A01 (C) [97.1]

Which of the following is a purpose of the Amateur Radio Service as stated in the FCC rules and regulations?

- A. Providing personal radio communications for as many citizens as possible
- B. Providing communications for international non-profit organizations
- C. Advancing skills in the technical and communication phases of the radio art
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T1A02 (C) [97.1]

Which agency regulates and enforces the rules for the Amateur Radio Service in the United States?

- A. FEMA
- B. Homeland Security
- C. The FCC
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T1A03 (D) [97.119(b)(2)]

What are the FCC rules regarding the use of a phonetic alphabet for station identification in the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. It is required when transmitting emergency messages
- B. It is prohibited
- C. It is required when in contact with foreign stations
- D. It is encouraged

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T1A04 (A) [97.5(b)(1)]

How many operator/primary station license grants may be held by any one person?

- A. One
- B. No more than two
- C. One for each band on which the person plans to operate
- D. One for each permanent station location from which the person plans to operate

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T1A05 (C) [97.7]

What is proof of possession of an FCC-issued operator/primary license grant?

- A. A printed operator/primary station license issued by the FCC must be displayed at the transmitter site
- B. The control operator must have an operator/primary station license in his or her possession when in control of a transmitter
- C. The control operator's operator/primary station license must appear in the FCC ULS consolidated licensee database
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T1A06 (C) [97.3(a)(9)]

What is the FCC Part 97 definition of a beacon?

- A. A government transmitter marking the amateur radio band edges
- B. A bulletin sent by the FCC to announce a national emergency
- C. An amateur station transmitting communications for the purposes of observing propagation or related experimental activities
- D. A continuous transmission of weather information authorized in the amateur bands by the National Weather Service

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T1A07 (C) [97.3(a)(41)]

What is the FCC Part 97 definition of a space station?

- A. Any satellite orbiting the earth
- B. A manned satellite orbiting the earth
- C. An amateur station located more than 50 km above the Earth's surface
- D. An amateur station using amateur radio satellites for relay of signals

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T1A08 (B) [97.3(a)(22)]

Which of the following entities recommends transmit/receive channels and other parameters for auxiliary and repeater stations?

- A. Frequency Spectrum Manager appointed by the FCC
- B. Volunteer Frequency Coordinator recognized by local amateurs
- C. FCC Regional Field Office
- D. International Telecommunications Union

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T1A09 (C) [97.3(a)(22)]

Who selects a Frequency Coordinator?

- A. The FCC Office of Spectrum Management and Coordination Policy
- B. The local chapter of the Office of National Council of Independent Frequency Coordinators
- C. Amateur operators in a local or regional area whose stations are eligible to be repeater or auxiliary stations
- D. FCC Regional Field Office

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T1A10 (D) [97.3(a)(38), 97.407]

Which of the following describes the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)?

- A. A radio service using amateur frequencies for emergency management or civil defense communications
- B. A radio service using amateur stations for emergency management or civil defense communications
- C. An emergency service using amateur operators certified by a civil defense organization as being enrolled in that organization
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T1A11 (B) [97.101 (d)]

When is willful interference to other amateur radio stations permitted?

- A. To stop another amateur station which is breaking the FCC rules
- B. At no time
- C. When making short test transmissions
- D. At any time, stations in the Amateur Radio Service are not protected from willful interference

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T1B - Authorized frequencies: frequency allocations; ITU; emission modes; restricted sub-bands; spectrum sharing; transmissions near band edges; contacting the International Space Station; power output

T1B01 (B)

What is the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)?

- A. An agency of the United States Department of Telecommunications Management
- B. A United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues
- C. An independent frequency coordination agency
- D. A department of the FCC

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T1B02 (B) [97.301, 97.207(c)]

Which amateur radio stations may make contact with an amateur radio station on the International Space Station (ISS) using 2 meter and 70 cm band frequencies?

- A. Only members of amateur radio clubs at NASA facilities
- B. Any amateur holding a Technician or higher-class license
- C. Only the astronaut's family members who are hams
- D. Contacts with the ISS are not permitted on amateur radio frequencies

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T1B03 (B) [97.301(a)]

Which frequency is within the 6 meter amateur band?

- A. 49.00 MHz
- B. 52.525 MHz
- C. 28.50 MHz
- D. 222.15 MHz

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T1B04 (A) [97.301(a)]

Which amateur band are you using when your station is transmitting on 146.52 MHz?

- A. 2 meter band
- B. 20 meter band
- C. 14 meter band
- D. 6 meter band

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T1B05 (B) [97.305(c)]

What is the limitation for emissions on the frequencies between 219 and 220 MHz?

- A. Spread spectrum only
- B. Fixed digital message forwarding systems only
- C. Emergency traffic only
- D. Fast-scan television only

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T1B06 (B) [97.301(e), 97.305]

On which HF bands does a Technician class operator have phone privileges?

- A. None
- B. 10 meter band only
- C. 80 meter, 40 meter, 15 meter and 10 meter bands
- D. 30 meter band only

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T1B07 (A) [97.305(a), (c)]

Which of the following VHF/UHF frequency ranges are limited to CW only?

- A. 50.0 MHz to 50.1 MHz and 144.0 MHz to 144.1 MHz
- B. 219 MHz to 220 MHz and 420.0 MHz to 420.1 MHz
- C. 902.0 MHz to 902.1 MHz
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T1B08 (A) [97.303]

Which of the following is a result of the fact that the Amateur Radio Service is secondary in all or portions of some amateur bands (such as portions of the 70 cm band)?

- A. U.S. amateurs may find non-amateur stations in those portions, and must avoid interfering with them
- B. U.S. amateurs must give foreign amateur stations priority in those portions
- C. International communications are not permitted in those portions
- D. Digital transmissions are not permitted in those portions

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T1B09 (D) [97.101(a), 97.301(a-e)]

Why should you not set your transmit frequency to be exactly at the edge of an amateur band or sub-band?

- A. To allow for calibration error in the transmitter frequency display
- B. So that modulation sidebands do not extend beyond the band edge
- C. To allow for transmitter frequency drift
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T1B10 (D) [97.301(e), 97.305(c)]

Which of the following HF bands have frequencies available to the Technician class operator for RTTY and data transmissions?

- A. 10 meter, 12 meter, 17 meter, and 40 meter bands
- B. 10 meter, 15 meter, 40 meter, and 80 meter bands
- C. 30 meter band only
- D. 10 meter band only

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T1B11 (A) [97.313]

What is the maximum peak envelope power output for Technician class operators using their assigned portions of the HF bands?

- A. 200 watts
- B. 100 watts
- C. 50 watts
- D. 10 watts

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T1B12 (D) [97.313(b)]

Except for some specific restrictions, what is the maximum peak envelope power output for Technician class operators using frequencies above 30 MHz?

- A. 50 watts
- B. 100 watts
- C. 500 watts
- D. 1500 watts

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T1C - Operator licensing: operator classes; sequential and vanity call sign systems; international communications; reciprocal operation; places where the Amateur Radio Service is regulated by the FCC; name and address on FCC license database; license term; renewal; grace period

T1C01 (D) [97.9(a), 97.17(a)]

For which license classes are new licenses currently available from the FCC?

- A. Novice, Technician, General, Advanced
- B. Technician, Technician Plus, General, Advanced
- C. Novice, Technician Plus, General, Advanced
- D. Technician, General, Amateur Extra

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T1C02 (D) [97.19]

Who may select a desired call sign under the vanity call sign rules?

- A. Only a licensed amateur with a General or Amateur Extra class license
- B. Only a licensed amateur with an Amateur Extra class license
- C. Only a licensed amateur who has been licensed continuously for more than 10 years
- D. Any licensed amateur

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T1C03 (A) [97.117]

What types of international communications is an FCC-licensed amateur radio station permitted to make?

- A. Communications incidental to the purposes of the Amateur Radio Service and remarks of a personal character
- B. Communications incidental to conducting business or remarks of a personal nature
- C. Only communications incidental to contest exchanges, all other communications are prohibited
- D. Any communications that would be permitted by an international broadcast station

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T1C04 (A) [97.107]

When are you allowed to operate your amateur station in a foreign country?

- A. When the foreign country authorizes it
- B. When there is a mutual agreement allowing third party communications
- C. When authorization permits amateur communications in a foreign language
- D. When you are communicating with non-licensed individuals in another country

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T1C05 (A)

Which of the following is a valid call sign for a Technician class amateur radio station?

- A. K1XXX
- B. KA1X
- C. W1XX
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T1C06 (D) [97.5(a)(2)]

From which of the following locations may an FCC-licensed amateur station transmit?

- A. From within any country that belongs to the International Telecommunications Union
- B. From within any country that is a member of the United Nations
- C. From anywhere within International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Regions 2 and 3
- D. From any vessel or craft located in international waters and documented or registered in the United States

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T1C07 (B) [97.23]

What may result when correspondence from the FCC is returned as undeliverable because the grantee failed to provide and maintain a correct mailing address with the FCC?

- A. Fine or imprisonment
- B. Revocation of the station license or suspension of the operator license
- C. Require the licensee to be re-examined
- D. A reduction of one rank in operator class

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T1C08 (C) [97.25]

What is the normal term for an FCC-issued primary station/operator amateur radio license grant?

- A. Five years
- B. Life
- C. Ten years
- D. Twenty years

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T1C09 (A) [97.21(a)(b)]

What is the grace period following the expiration of an amateur license within which the license may be renewed?

- A. Two years
- B. Three years
- C. Five years
- D. Ten years

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T1C10 (C) [97.5a]

How soon after passing the examination for your first amateur radio license may you operate a transmitter on an Amateur Radio Service frequency?

- A. Immediately
- B. 30 days after the test date
- C. As soon as your operator/station license grant appears in the FCC's license database
- D. You must wait until you receive your license in the mail from the FCC

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T1C11 (A) [97.21(b)]

If your license has expired and is still within the allowable grace period, may you continue to operate a transmitter on Amateur Radio Service frequencies?

- A. No, transmitting is not allowed until the FCC license database shows that the license has been renewed
- B. Yes, but only if you identify using the suffix GP
- C. Yes, but only during authorized nets
- D. Yes, for up to two years

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T1D - Authorized and prohibited transmission: communications with other countries; music; exchange of information with other services; indecent language; compensation for use of station; retransmission of other amateur signals; codes and ciphers; sale of equipment; unidentified transmissions; one-way transmission

T1D01 (A) [97.111(a)(1)]

With which countries are FCC-licensed amateur radio stations prohibited from exchanging communications?

- A. Any country whose administration has notified the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) that it objects to such communications
- B. Any country whose administration has notified the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) that it objects to such communications
- C. Any country engaged in hostilities with another country
- D. Any country in violation of the War Powers Act of 1934

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T1D02 (B) [97.113(b),97.111(b)]

Under which of the following circumstances may an amateur radio station make one-way transmissions?

- A. Under no circumstances
- B. When transmitting code practice, information bulletins, or transmissions necessary to provide emergency communications
- C. At any time, as long as no music is transmitted
- D. At any time, as long as the material being transmitted did not originate from a commercial broadcast station

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T1D03 (C) [97.211(b), 97.215(b), 97.114(a)(4)]

When is it permissible to transmit messages encoded to hide their meaning?

- A. Only during contests
- B. Only when operating mobile
- C. Only when transmitting control commands to space stations or radio control craft
- D. Only when frequencies above 1280 MHz are used

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T1D04 (A) [97.113(a)(4), 97.113(c)]

Under what conditions is an amateur station authorized to transmit music using a phone emission?

- A. When incidental to an authorized retransmission of manned spacecraft communications
- B. When the music produces no spurious emissions
- C. When the purpose is to interfere with an illegal transmission
- D. When the music is transmitted above 1280 MHz

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T1D05 (A) [97.113(a)(3)(ii)]

When may amateur radio operators use their stations to notify other amateurs of the availability of equipment for sale or trade?

- A. When the equipment is normally used in an amateur station and such activity is not conducted on a regular basis
- B. When the asking price is \$100.00 or less
- C. When the asking price is less than its appraised value
- D. When the equipment is not the personal property of either the station licensee or the control operator or their close relatives

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T1D06 (B) [97.113(a)(4)]

What, if any, are the restrictions concerning transmission of language that may be considered indecent or obscene?

- A. The FCC maintains a list of words that are not permitted to be used on amateur frequencies
- B. Any such language is prohibited
- C. The ITU maintains a list of words that are not permitted to be used on amateur frequencies
- D. There is no such prohibition

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T1D07 (B) [97.113(d)]

What types of amateur stations can automatically retransmit the signals of other amateur stations?

- A. Auxiliary, beacon, or Earth stations
- B. Repeater, auxiliary, or space stations
- C. Beacon, repeater, or space stations
- D. Earth, repeater, or space stations

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T1D08 (B) [97.113(a)(3)(iii)]

In which of the following circumstances may the control operator of an amateur station receive compensation for operating that station?

- A. When the communication is related to the sale of amateur equipment by the control operator's employer
- B. When the communication is incidental to classroom instruction at an educational institution
- C. When the communication is made to obtain emergency information for a local broadcast station
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T1D09 (A) [97.113(5)(b)]

Under which of the following circumstances are amateur stations authorized to transmit signals related to broadcasting, program production, or news gathering, assuming no other means is available?

- A. Only where such communications directly relate to the immediate safety of human life or protection of property
- B. Only when broadcasting communications to or from the space shuttle
- C. Only where noncommercial programming is gathered and supplied exclusively to the National Public Radio network
- D. Only when using amateur repeaters linked to the internet

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T1D10 (D) [97.3(a)(10)]

What is the meaning of the term broadcasting in the FCC rules for the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. Two-way transmissions by amateur stations
- B. Transmission of music
- C. Transmission of messages directed only to amateur operators
- D. Transmissions intended for reception by the general public

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T1D11 (D) [97.119(a)]

When may an amateur station transmit without on-the-air identification?

- A. When the transmissions are of a brief nature to make station adjustments
- B. When the transmissions are unmodulated
- C. When the transmitted power level is below 1 watt
- D. When transmitting signals to control model craft

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T1E - Control operator and control types: control operator required; eligibility; designation of control operator; privileges and duties; control point; local, automatic and remote control; location of control operator

T1E01 (D) [97.7(a)]

When is an amateur station permitted to transmit without a control operator?

- A. When using automatic control, such as in the case of a repeater
- B. When the station licensee is away and another licensed amateur is using the station
- C. When the transmitting station is an auxiliary station
- D. Never

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T1E02 (D) [97.301, 97.207(c)]

Who may be the control operator of a station communicating through an amateur satellite or space station?

- A. Only an Amateur Extra Class operator
- B. A General class or higher licensee who has a satellite operator certification
- C. Only an Amateur Extra Class operator who is also an AMSAT member
- D. Any amateur whose license privileges allow them to transmit on the satellite uplink frequency

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T1E03 (A) [97.103(b)]

Who must designate the station control operator?

- A. The station licensee
- B. The FCC
- C. The frequency coordinator
- D. The ITU

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T1E04 (D) [97.103(b)]

What determines the transmitting privileges of an amateur station?

- A. The frequency authorized by the frequency coordinator
- B. The frequencies printed on the license grant
- C. The highest class of operator license held by anyone on the premises
- D. The class of operator license held by the control operator

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T1E05 (C) [97.3(a)(14)]

What is an amateur station control point?

- A. The location of the station's transmitting antenna
- B. The location of the station transmitting apparatus
- C. The location at which the control operator function is performed
- D. The mailing address of the station licensee

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T1E06 (A) [97.301]

When, under normal circumstances, may a Technician class licensee be the control operator of a station operating in an exclusive Amateur Extra class operator segment of the amateur bands?

- A. At no time
- B. When operating a special event station
- C. As part of a multi-operator contest team
- D. When using a club station whose trustee is an Amateur Extra class operator licensee

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T1E07 (D) [97.103(a)]

When the control operator is not the station licensee, who is responsible for the proper operation of the station?

- A. All licensed amateurs who are present at the operation
- B. Only the station licensee
- C. Only the control operator
- D. The control operator and the station licensee are equally responsible

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T1E08 (A) [97.3(a)(6), 97.205(d)]

Which of the following is an example of automatic control?

- A. Repeater operation
- B. Controlling the station over the internet
- C. Using a computer or other device to send CW automatically
- D. Using a computer or other device to identify automatically

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T1E09 (D) [97.109(c)]

Which of the following is true of remote control operation?

- A. The control operator must be at the control point
- B. A control operator is required at all times
- C. The control operator indirectly manipulates the controls
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T1E10 (B) [97.3(a)(39)]

Which of the following is an example of remote control as defined in Part 97?

- A. Repeater operation
- B. Operating the station over the internet
- C. Controlling a model aircraft, boat, or car by amateur radio
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T1E11 (D) [97.103(a)]

Who does the FCC presume to be the control operator of an amateur station, unless documentation to the contrary is in the station records?

- A. The station custodian
- B. The third-party participant
- C. The person operating the station equipment
- D. The station licensee

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T1F - Station identification; repeaters; third-party communications; club stations; FCC inspection

T1F01 (B) [97.103(c)]

When must the station licensee make the station and its records available for FCC inspection?

- A. At any time ten days after notification by the FCC of such an inspection
- B. At any time upon request by an FCC representative
- C. Only after failing to comply with an FCC notice of violation
- D. Only when presented with a valid warrant by an FCC official or government agent

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T1F02 (C) [97.119 (a)]

When using tactical identifiers such as "Race Headquarters" during a community service net operation, how often must your station transmit the station's FCC-assigned call sign?

- A. Never, the tactical call is sufficient
- B. Once during every hour
- C. At the end of each communication and every ten minutes during a communication
- D. At the end of every transmission

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T1F03 (D) [97.119(a)]

When is an amateur station required to transmit its assigned call sign?

- A. At the beginning of each contact, and every 10 minutes thereafter
- B. At least once during each transmission
- C. At least every 15 minutes during and at the end of a communication
- D. At least every 10 minutes during and at the end of a communication

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T1F04 (C) [97.119(b) (2)]

Which of the following is an acceptable language to use for station identification when operating in a phone sub-band?

- A. Any language recognized by the United Nations
- B. Any language recognized by the ITU
- C. The English language
- D. English, French, or Spanish

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T1F05 (B) [97.119(b) (2)]

What method of call sign identification is required for a station transmitting phone signals?

- A. Send the call sign followed by the indicator RPT
- B. Send the call sign using a CW or phone emission
- C. Send the call sign followed by the indicator R
- D. Send the call sign using only a phone emission

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T1F06 (D) [97.119(c)]

Which of the following formats of a self-assigned indicator is acceptable when identifying using a phone transmission?

- A. KL7CC stroke W3
- B. KL7CC slant W3
- C. KL7CC slash W3
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T1F07 (B) [97.115(a)(2)]

Which of the following restrictions apply when a non-licensed person is allowed to speak to a foreign station using a station under the control of a Technician class control operator?

- A. The person must be a U.S. citizen
- B. The foreign station must be one with which the U.S. has a third-party agreement
- C. The licensed control operator must do the station identification
- D. All of these choices are correct

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T1F08 (A) [97.3(a)(47)]

What is meant by the term Third Party Communications?

- A. A message from a control operator to another amateur station control operator on behalf of another person
- B. Amateur radio communications where three stations are in communications with one another
- C. Operation when the transmitting equipment is licensed to a person other than the control operator
- D. Temporary authorization for an unlicensed person to transmit on the amateur bands for technical experiments

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T1F09 (C) [97.3(a)(40)]

What type of amateur station simultaneously retransmits the signal of another amateur station on a different channel or channels?

- A. Beacon station
- B. Earth station
- C. Repeater station
- D. Message forwarding station

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T1F10 (A) [97.205(g)]

Who is accountable should a repeater inadvertently retransmit communications that violate the FCC rules?

- A. The control operator of the originating station
- B. The control operator of the repeater
- C. The owner of the repeater
- D. Both the originating station and the repeater owner

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T1F11 (B) [97.5(b)(2)]

Which of the following is a requirement for the issuance of a club station license grant?

- A. The trustee must have an Amateur Extra class operator license grant
- B. The club must have at least four members
- C. The club must be registered with the American Radio Relay League
- D. All of these choices are correct