

Subelement T0 - Safety

Group T0A - - Power circuits and hazards: hazardous voltages, fuses and circuit breakers, grounding, electrical code compliance; Lightning protection; Battery safety

TOA01 (B)

Which of the following is a safety hazard of a 12-volt storage battery?

- A. Touching both terminals with the hands can cause electrical shock
- B. Shorting the terminals can cause burns, fire, or an explosion
- C. RF emissions from a nearby transmitter can cause the electrolyte to emit poison gas
- D. All these choices are correct

TOA02 (D)

What health hazard is presented by electrical current flowing through the body?

- A. It may cause injury by heating tissue
- B. It may disrupt the electrical functions of cells
- C. It may cause involuntary muscle contractions
- D. All these choices are correct

TOA03 (B)

In the United States, what circuit does black wire insulation indicate in a three-wire 120 V cable?

- A. Neutral
- B. Hot
- C. Equipment ground
- D. Black insulation is never used

TOA04 (B)

What is the purpose of a fuse in an electrical circuit?

- A. To prevent power supply ripple from damaging a component
- B. To remove power in case of overload
- C. To limit current to prevent shocks
- D. All these choices are correct

TOA05 (C)

Why should a 5-ampere fuse never be replaced with a 20-ampere fuse?

- A. The larger fuse would be likely to blow because it is rated for higher current
- B. The power supply ripple would greatly increase
- C. Excessive current could cause a fire
- D. All these choices are correct

TOA06 (D)

What is a good way to guard against electrical shock at your station?

- A. Use three-wire cords and plugs for all AC powered equipment
- B. Connect all AC powered station equipment to a common safety ground
- C. Install mechanical interlocks in high-voltage circuits
- D. All these choices are correct

TOA07 (D)

Where should a lightning arrester be installed in a coaxial feed line?

- A. At the output connector of a transceiver
- B. At the antenna feed point
- C. At the ac power service panel
- D. On a grounded panel near where feed lines enter the building

TOA08 (A)

Where should a fuse or circuit breaker be installed in a 120V AC power circuit?

- A. In series with the hot conductor only
- B. In series with the hot and neutral conductors
- C. In parallel with the hot conductor only
- D. In parallel with the hot and neutral conductors

TOA09 (C)

What should be done to all external ground rods or earth connections?

- A. Waterproof them with silicone caulk or electrical tape
- B. Keep them as far apart as possible
- C. Bond them together with heavy wire or conductive strap
- D. Tune them for resonance on the lowest frequency of operation

TOA10 (A)

What hazard is caused by charging or discharging a battery too quickly?

- A. Overheating or out-gassing
- B. Excess output ripple
- C. Half-wave rectification
- D. Inverse memory effect

TOA11 (D)

What hazard exists in a power supply immediately after turning it off?

- A. Circulating currents in the dc filter
- B. Leakage flux in the power transformer
- C. Voltage transients from kickback diodes
- D. Charge stored in filter capacitors

TOA12 (B)

Which of the following precautions should be taken when measuring high voltages with a voltmeter?

- A. Ensure that the voltmeter has very low impedance
- B. Ensure that the voltmeter and leads are rated for use at the voltages to be measured
- C. Ensure that the circuit is grounded through the voltmeter
- D. Ensure that the voltmeter is set to the correct frequency

Group TOB - - Antenna safety: tower safety and grounding, installing antennas, antenna supports

TOB01 (C)

Which of the following is good practice when installing ground wires on a tower for lightning protection?

- A. Put a drip loop in the ground connection to prevent water damage to the ground system
- B. Make sure all ground wire bends are right angles
- C. Ensure that connections are short and direct
- D. All these choices are correct

TOB02 (D)

What is required when climbing an antenna tower?

- A. Have sufficient training on safe tower climbing techniques
- B. Use appropriate tie-off to the tower at all times
- C. Always wear an approved climbing harness
- D. All these choices are correct

TOB03 (D)

Under what circumstances is it safe to climb a tower without a helper or observer?

- A. When no electrical work is being performed
- B. When no mechanical work is being performed
- C. When the work being done is not more than 20 feet above the ground
- D. Never

TOB04 (C)

Which of the following is an important safety precaution to observe when putting up an antenna tower?

- A. Wear a ground strap connected to your wrist at all times
- B. Insulate the base of the tower to avoid lightning strikes
- C. Look for and stay clear of any overhead electrical wires
- D. All these choices are correct

TOB05 (B)

What is the purpose of a safety wire through a turnbuckle used to tension guy lines?

- A. Secure the guy line if the turnbuckle breaks
- B. Prevent loosening of the turnbuckle from vibration
- C. Provide a ground path for lightning strikes
- D. Provide an ability to measure for proper tensioning

TOB06 (D)

What is the minimum safe distance from a power line to allow when installing an antenna?

- A. Add the height of the antenna to the height of the power line and multiply by a factor of 1.5
- B. The height of the power line above ground
- C. 1/2 wavelength at the operating frequency
- D. Enough so that if the antenna falls, no part of it can come closer than 10 feet to the power wires

TOB07 (C)

Which of the following is an important safety rule to remember when using a crank-up tower?

- A. This type of tower must never be painted
- B. This type of tower must never be grounded
- C. This type of tower must not be climbed unless it is retracted, or mechanical safety locking devices have been installed
- D. All these choices are correct

TOB08 (D)

Which is a proper grounding method for a tower?

- A. A single four-foot ground rod, driven into the ground no more than 12 inches from the base
- B. A ferrite-core RF choke connected between the tower and ground
- C. A connection between the tower base and a cold water pipe
- D. Separate eight-foot ground rods for each tower leg, bonded to the tower and each other

TOB09 (C)

Why should you avoid attaching an antenna to a utility pole?

- A. The antenna will not work properly because of induced voltages
- B. The 60 Hz radiations from the feed line may increase the SWR
- C. The antenna could contact high-voltage power lines
- D. All these choices are correct

TOB10 (C)

Which of the following is true when installing grounding conductors used for lightning protection?

- A. Use only non-insulated wire
- B. Wires must be carefully routed with precise right-angle bends
- C. Sharp bends must be avoided
- D. Common grounds must be avoided

TOB11 (B)

Which of the following establishes grounding requirements for an amateur radio tower or antenna?

- A. FCC Part 97 rules
- B. Local electrical codes
- C. FAA tower lighting regulations
- D. UL recommended practices

Group TOC - - RF hazards: radiation exposure, proximity to antennas, recognized safe power levels, radiation types, duty cycle

TOC01 (D)

What type of radiation are radio signals?

- A. Gamma radiation
- B. Ionizing radiation
- C. Alpha radiation
- D. Non-ionizing radiation

TOC02 (B)

At which of the following frequencies does maximum permissible exposure have the lowest value?

- A. 3.5 MHz
- B. 50 MHz
- C. 440 MHz
- D. 1296 MHz

TOC03 (C)

How does the allowable power density for RF safety change if duty cycle changes from 100 percent to 50 percent?

- A. It increases by a factor of 3
- B. It decreases by 50 percent
- C. It increases by a factor of 2
- D. There is no adjustment allowed for lower duty cycle

TOC04 (D)

What factors affect the RF exposure of people near an amateur station antenna?

- A. Frequency and power level of the RF field
- B. Distance from the antenna to a person
- C. Radiation pattern of the antenna
- D. All these choices are correct

TOC05 (D)

Why do exposure limits vary with frequency?

- A. Lower frequency RF fields have more energy than higher frequency fields
- B. Lower frequency RF fields do not penetrate the human body
- C. Higher frequency RF fields are transient in nature
- D. The human body absorbs more RF energy at some frequencies than at others

TOC06 (D)

Which of the following is an acceptable method to determine whether your station complies with FCC RF exposure regulations?

- A. By calculation based on FCC OET Bulletin 65
- B. By calculation based on computer modeling
- C. By measurement of field strength using calibrated equipment
- D. All these choices are correct

TOC07 (B)

What hazard is created by touching an antenna during a transmission?

- A. Electrocution
- B. RF burn to skin
- C. Radiation poisoning
- D. All these choices are correct

TOC08 (A)

Which of the following actions can reduce exposure to RF radiation?

- A. Relocate antennas
- B. Relocate the transmitter
- C. Increase the duty cycle
- D. All these choices are correct

TOC09 (B)

How can you make sure your station stays in compliance with RF safety regulations?

- A. By informing the FCC of any changes made in your station
- B. By re-evaluating the station whenever an item in the transmitter or antenna system is changed
- C. By making sure your antennas have low SWR
- D. All these choices are correct

TOC10 (A)

Why is duty cycle one of the factors used to determine safe RF radiation exposure levels?

- A. It affects the average exposure to radiation
- B. It affects the peak exposure to radiation
- C. It takes into account the antenna feed line loss
- D. It takes into account the thermal effects of the final amplifier

TOC11 (C)

What is the definition of duty cycle during the averaging time for RF exposure?

- A. The difference between the lowest power output and the highest power output of a transmitter
- B. The difference between the PEP and average power output of a transmitter
- C. The percentage of time that a transmitter is transmitting
- D. The percentage of time that a transmitter is not transmitting

TOC12 (A)

How does RF radiation differ from ionizing radiation (radioactivity)?

- A. RF radiation does not have sufficient energy to cause chemical changes in cells and damage DNA
- B. RF radiation can only be detected with an RF dosimeter
- C. RF radiation is limited in range to a few feet
- D. RF radiation is perfectly safe

TOC13 (B)

Who is responsible for ensuring that no person is exposed to RF energy above the FCC exposure limits?

- A. The FCC
- B. The station licensee
- C. Anyone who is near an antenna
- D. The local zoning board

Subelement T1 - Commission's Rules

Group T1A - - 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)

Which of the following is part of the Basis and Purpose of the Amateur Radio Service?

- 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 these choices are correct

T1A02 (C)

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 these choices are correct

T1A03 (B)

What do the FCC rules state 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 encouraged
- C. It is required when in contact with foreign stations
- D. All these choices are correct

T1A04 (A)

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

T1A05 (C)

What proves that the FCC has issued an operator/primary license grant?

- A. A printed copy of the certificate of successful completion of examination
- B. An email notification from the NCVEC granting the license
- C. The license appears in the FCC ULS database
- D. All these choices are correct

T1A06 (D)

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. A continuous transmission of weather information authorized in the amateur bands by the National Weather Service
- D. An amateur station transmitting communications for the purposes of observing propagation or related experimental activities

T1A07 (C)

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

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

T1A08 (B)

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 Telecommunication Union

T1A09 (C)

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

T1A10 (D)

What is 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 these choices are correct

T1A11 (B)

When is willful interference to other amateur radio stations permitted?

- A. To stop another amateur station that 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

Group T1B - - Frequency allocations; Emission modes; Spectrum sharing; Transmissions near band edges; Contacting the International Space Station; Power output

T1B01 (C)

Which of the following frequency ranges are available for phone operation by Technician licensees?

- A. 28.050 MHz to 28.150 MHz
- B. 28.100 MHz to 28.300 MHz
- C. 28.300 MHz to 28.500 MHz
- D. 28.500 MHz to 28.600 MHz

T1B02 (B)

Which amateurs may contact the International Space Station (ISS) on VHF bands?

- A. Any amateur holding a General class or higher license
- B. Any amateur holding a Technician class or higher license
- C. Any amateur holding a General class or higher license who has applied for and received approval from NASA
- D. Any amateur holding a Technician class or higher license who has applied for and received approval from NASA

T1B03 (B)

Which frequency is in the 6 meter amateur band?

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

T1B04 (D)

Which amateur band includes 146.52 MHz?

- A. 6 meters
- B. 20 meters
- C. 70 centimeters
- D. 2 meters

T1B05 (D)

How may amateurs use the 219 to 220 MHz segment of 1.25 meter band?

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

T1B06 (B)

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

T1B07 (A)

Which of the following VHF/UHF band segments 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 these choices are correct

T1B08 (A)

How are US amateurs restricted in segments of bands where the Amateur Radio Service is secondary?

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

T1B09 (D)

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 these choices are correct

T1B10 (C)

Where may SSB phone be used in amateur bands above 50 MHz?

- A. Only in sub-bands allocated to General class or higher licensees
- B. Only on repeaters
- C. In at least some segment of all these bands
- D. On any band if the power is limited to 25 watts

T1B11 (A)

What is the maximum peak envelope power output for Technician class operators in their HF band segments?

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

T1B12 (D)

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

Group T1C - - Licensing: classes, sequential and vanity call sign systems, places where the Amateur Radio Service is regulated by the FCC, name and address on FCC license database, term, renewal, grace period, maintaining mailing address; International communications

T1C01 (D)

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

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

T1C02 (D)

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

T1C03 (A)

What types of international communications are 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

T1C04 (B)

What may happen if the FCC is unable to reach you by email?

- A. Fine and suspension of operator license
- B. Revocation of the station license or suspension of the operator license
- C. Revocation of access to the license record in the FCC system
- D. Nothing; there is no such requirement

T1C05 (A)

Which of the following is a valid Technician class call sign format?

- A. KF1XXX
- B. KA1X
- C. W1XX
- D. All these choices are correct

T1C06 (D)

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

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

T1C07 (B)

Which of the following can result in revocation of the station license or suspension of the operator license?

- A. Failure to inform the FCC of any changes in the amateur station following performance of an RF safety environmental evaluation
- B. Failure to provide and maintain a correct email address with the FCC
- C. Failure to obtain FCC type acceptance prior to using a home-built transmitter
- D. Failure to have a copy of your license available at your station

T1C08 (C)

What is the normal term for an FCC-issued amateur radio license?

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

T1C09 (A)

What is the grace period for renewal if an amateur license expires?

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

T1C10 (C)

How soon after passing the examination for your first amateur radio license may you transmit on the amateur radio bands?

- A. Immediately on receiving your Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE)
- B. As soon as your operator/station license grant appears on the ARRL website
- C. As soon as your operator/station license grant appears in the FCC's license database
- D. As soon as you receive your license in the mail from the FCC

T1C11 (D)

If your license has expired and is still within the allowable grace period, may you continue to transmit on the amateur radio bands?

- A. Yes, for up to two years
- B. Yes, as soon as you apply for renewal
- C. Yes, for up to one year
- D. No, you must wait until the license has been renewed

Group T1D - - Authorized and prohibited transmissions: communications with other countries, music, exchange of information with other services, indecent language, compensation for operating, retransmission of other amateur signals, encryption, sale of equipment, unidentified transmissions, one-way transmission

T1D01 (A)

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

- A. Any country whose administration has notified the International Telecommunication 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 banned from such communications by the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU)
- D. Any country banned from making such communications by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL)

T1D02 (B)

Under which of the following circumstances are one-way transmissions by an amateur station prohibited?

- A. In all circumstances
- B. Broadcasting
- C. International Morse Code Practice
- D. Telecommand or transmissions of telemetry

T1D03 (C)

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

- A. Only during contests
- B. Only when transmitting certain approved digital codes
- C. Only when transmitting control commands to space stations or radio control craft
- D. Never

T1D04 (A)

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 transmissions are limited to less than three minutes per hour
- D. When the music is transmitted above 1280 MHz

T1D05 (D)

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

- A. Never
- B. When the equipment is not the personal property of either the station licensee, or the control operator, or their close relatives
- C. When no profit is made on the sale
- D. When selling amateur radio equipment and not on a regular basis

T1D06 (B)

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

T1D07 (D)

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

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

T1D08 (B)

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 these choices are correct

T1D09 (A)

When may amateur stations transmit information in support of broadcasting, program production, or news gathering, assuming no other means is available?

- A. When such communications are directly related to the immediate safety of human life or protection of property
- B. When broadcasting communications to or from the space shuttle
- C. Where noncommercial programming is gathered and supplied exclusively to the National Public Radio network
- D. Never

T1D10 (D)

How does the FCC define broadcasting for the Amateur Radio Service?

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

T1D11 (D)

When may an amateur station transmit without identifying on the air?

- 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

Group T1E - - Control operator: eligibility, designating, privileges, duties, location, required; Control point; Control types: automatic, remote

T1E01 (D)

When may an amateur station 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

T1E02 (D)

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 with a satellite operator certification
- C. Only an Amateur Extra Class operator who is also an AMSAT member
- D. Any amateur allowed to transmit on the satellite uplink frequency

T1E03 (A)

Who must designate the station control operator?

- A. The station licensee
- B. The FCC
- C. The frequency coordinator
- D. Any licensed operator

T1E04 (D)

What determines the transmitting frequency 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

T1E05 (C)

What is an amateur station's control point?

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

T1E06 (A)

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

- A. At no time
- B. When designated as the control operator by an Amateur Extra Class licensee
- C. As part of a multi-operator contest team
- D. When using a club station whose trustee holds an Amateur Extra Class license

T1E07 (D)

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

T1E08 (A)

Which of the following is an example of automatic control?

- A. Repeater operation
- B. Controlling a 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

T1E09 (D)

Which of the following are required for 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 must indirectly manipulate the controls
- D. All these choices are correct

T1E10 (B)

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 these choices are correct

T1E11 (D)

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

Group T1F - - Station identification; Repeaters; Third party communications; Club stations; FCC inspection

T1F01 (B)

When must the station and its records be 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. At any time after written notification by the FCC of such inspection
- D. Only when presented with a valid warrant by an FCC official or government agent

T1F02 (C)

How often must you identify with your FCC-assigned call sign when using tactical call signs such as "Race Headquarters"?

- 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

T1F03 (D)

When are you required to transmit your 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

T1F04 (C)

What language may you use for identification when operating in a phone sub-band?

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

T1F05 (B)

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

T1F06 (D)

Which of the following self-assigned indicators are acceptable when using a phone transmission?

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

T1F07 (B)

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 licensed amateur operator?

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

T1F08 (A)

What is the definition of 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

T1F09 (C)

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

T1F10 (A)

Who is accountable if a repeater inadvertently retransmits 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

T1F11 (B)

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 these choices are correct