

Subelement T8 - Signals And Emissions

Group T8A - - Basic characteristics of FM and SSB; Bandwidth of various modulation modes: CW, SSB, FM, fast-scan TV; Choice of emission type: selection of USB vs LSB, use of SSB for weak signal work, use of FM for VHF packet and repeaters

T8A01 (C)

Which of the following is a form of amplitude modulation?

- A. Spread spectrum
- B. Packet radio
- C. Single sideband
- D. Phase shift keying (PSK)

T8A02 (A)

What type of modulation is commonly used for VHF packet radio transmissions?

- A. FM or PM
- B. SSB
- C. AM
- D. PSK

T8A03 (C)

Which type of voice mode is often used for long-distance (weak signal) contacts on the VHF and UHF bands?

- A. FM
- B. DRM
- C. SSB
- D. PM

T8A04 (D)

Which type of modulation is commonly used for VHF and UHF voice repeaters?

- A. AM
- B. SSB
- C. PSK
- D. FM or PM

T8A05 (C)

Which of the following types of signal has the narrowest bandwidth?

- A. FM voice
- B. SSB voice
- C. CW
- D. Slow-scan TV

T8A06 (A)

Which sideband is normally used for 10 meter HF, VHF, and UHF single-sideband communications?

- A. Upper sideband
- B. Lower sideband
- C. Suppressed sideband
- D. Inverted sideband

T8A07 (C)

What is a characteristic of single sideband (SSB) compared to FM?

- A. SSB signals are easier to tune in correctly
- B. SSB signals are less susceptible to interference
- C. SSB signals have narrower bandwidth
- D. All these choices are correct

T8A08 (B)

What is the approximate bandwidth of a typical single sideband (SSB) voice signal?

- A. 1 kHz
- B. 3 kHz
- C. 6 kHz
- D. 15 kHz

T8A09 (C)

What is the approximate bandwidth of a VHF repeater FM voice signal?

- A. Less than 500 Hz
- B. About 150 kHz
- C. Between 10 and 15 kHz
- D. Between 50 and 125 kHz

T8A10 (B)

What is the approximate bandwidth of AM fast-scan TV transmissions?

- A. More than 10 MHz
- B. About 6 MHz
- C. About 3 MHz
- D. About 1 MHz

T8A11 (B)

What is the approximate bandwidth required to transmit a CW signal?

- A. 2.4 kHz
- B. 150 Hz
- C. 1000 Hz
- D. 15 kHz

T8A12 (B)

Which of the following is a disadvantage of FM compared with single sideband?

- A. Voice quality is poorer
- B. Only one signal can be received at a time
- C. FM signals are harder to tune
- D. All these choices are correct

Group T8B - - Amateur satellite operation: Doppler shift, basic orbits, operating protocols, modulation mode selection, transmitter power considerations, telemetry and telecommand, satellite tracking programs, beacons, uplink and downlink mode definitions, spin fading, definition of "LEO", setting uplink power

T8B01 (C)

What telemetry information is typically transmitted by satellite beacons?

- A. The signal strength of received signals
- B. Time of day accurate to plus or minus 1/10 second
- C. Health and status of the satellite
- D. All these choices are correct

T8B02 (B)

What is the impact of using excessive effective radiated power on a satellite uplink?

- A. Possibility of commanding the satellite to an improper mode
- B. Blocking access by other users
- C. Overloading the satellite batteries
- D. Possibility of rebooting the satellite control computer

T8B03 (D)

Which of the following are provided by satellite tracking programs?

- A. Maps showing the real-time position of the satellite track over Earth
- B. The time, azimuth, and elevation of the start, maximum altitude, and end of a pass
- C. The apparent frequency of the satellite transmission, including effects of Doppler shift
- D. All these choices are correct

T8B04 (D)

What mode of transmission is commonly used by amateur radio satellites?

- A. SSB
- B. FM
- C. CW/data
- D. All these choices are correct

T8B05 (D)

What is a satellite beacon?

- A. The primary transmit antenna on the satellite
- B. An indicator light that shows where to point your antenna
- C. A reflective surface on the satellite
- D. A transmission from a satellite that contains status information

T8B06 (B)

Which of the following are inputs to a satellite tracking program?

- A. The satellite transmitted power
- B. The Keplerian elements
- C. The last observed time of zero Doppler shift
- D. All these choices are correct

T8B07 (C)

What is Doppler shift in reference to satellite communications?

- A. A change in the satellite orbit
- B. A mode where the satellite receives signals on one band and transmits on another
- C. An observed change in signal frequency caused by relative motion between the satellite and Earth station
- D. A special digital communications mode for some satellites

T8B08 (B)

What is meant by the statement that a satellite is operating in U/V mode?

- A. The satellite uplink is in the 15 meter band and the downlink is in the 10 meter band
- B. The satellite uplink is in the 70 centimeter band and the downlink is in the 2 meter band
- C. The satellite operates using ultraviolet frequencies
- D. The satellite frequencies are usually variable

T8B09 (B)

What causes spin fading of satellite signals?

- A. Circular polarized noise interference radiated from the sun
- B. Rotation of the satellite and its antennas
- C. Doppler shift of the received signal
- D. Interfering signals within the satellite uplink band

T8B10 (D)

What is a LEO satellite?

- A. A sun synchronous satellite
- B. A highly elliptical orbit satellite
- C. A satellite in low energy operation mode
- D. A satellite in low earth orbit

T8B11 (A)

Who may receive telemetry from a space station?

- A. Anyone
- B. A licensed radio amateur with a transmitter equipped for interrogating the satellite
- C. A licensed radio amateur who has been certified by the protocol developer
- D. A licensed radio amateur who has registered for an access code from AMSAT

T8B12 (C)

Which of the following is a way to determine whether your satellite uplink power is neither too low nor too high?

- A. Check your signal strength report in the telemetry data
- B. Listen for distortion on your downlink signal
- C. Your signal strength on the downlink should be about the same as the beacon
- D. All these choices are correct

Group T8C - - Operating activities: radio direction finding, contests, linking over the internet, exchanging grid locators

T8C01 (C)

Which of the following methods is used to locate sources of noise interference or jamming?

- A. Echolocation
- B. Doppler radar
- C. Radio direction finding
- D. Phase locking

T8C02 (B)

Which of these items would be useful for a hidden transmitter hunt?

- A. Calibrated SWR meter
- B. A directional antenna
- C. A calibrated noise bridge
- D. All these choices are correct

T8C03 (D)

What operating activity involves contacting as many stations as possible during a specified period?

- A. Simulated emergency exercises
- B. Net operations
- C. Public service events
- D. Contesting

T8C04 (C)

Which of the following is good procedure when contacting another station in a contest?

- A. Sign only the last two letters of your call if there are many other stations calling
- B. Contact the station twice to be sure that you are in his log
- C. Send only the minimum information needed for proper identification and the contest exchange
- D. All these choices are correct

T8C05 (A)

What is a grid locator?

- A. A letter-number designator assigned to a geographic location
- B. A letter-number designator assigned to an azimuth and elevation
- C. An instrument for neutralizing a final amplifier
- D. An instrument for radio direction finding

T8C06 (B)

How is over the air access to IRLP nodes accomplished?

- A. By obtaining a password that is sent via voice to the node
- B. By using DTMF signals
- C. By entering the proper internet password
- D. By using CTCSS tone codes

T8C07 (D)

What is Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP)?

- A. A set of rules specifying how to identify your station when linked over the internet to another station
- B. A technique employed to "spot" DX stations via the internet
- C. A technique for measuring the modulation quality of a transmitter using remote sites monitored via the internet
- D. A method of delivering voice communications over the internet using digital techniques

T8C08 (A)

What is the Internet Radio Linking Project (IRLP)?

- A. A technique to connect amateur radio systems, such as repeaters, via the internet using Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP)
- B. A system for providing access to websites via amateur radio
- C. A system for informing amateurs in real time of the frequency of active DX stations
- D. A technique for measuring signal strength of an amateur transmitter via the internet

T8C09 (D)

Which of the following protocols enables an amateur station to transmit through a repeater without using a radio to initiate the transmission?

- A. IRLP
- B. D-STAR
- C. DMR
- D. EchoLink

T8C10 (C)

What is required before using the EchoLink system?

- A. Complete the required EchoLink training
- B. Purchase a license to use the EchoLink software
- C. Register your call sign and provide proof of license
- D. All these choices are correct

T8C11 (A)

What is an amateur radio station that connects other amateur stations to the internet?

- A. A gateway
- B. A repeater
- C. A digipeater
- D. A beacon

Group T8D - - Non-voice and digital communications: image signals and definition of NTSC, CW, packet radio, PSK, APRS, error detection and correction, amateur radio networking, Digital Mobile Radio, WSJT modes, Broadband-Hamnet

T8D01 (D)

Which of the following is a digital communications mode?

- A. Packet radio
- B. IEEE 802.11
- C. FT8
- D. All these choices are correct

T8D02 (B)

What is a "talkgroup" on a DMR repeater?

- A. A group of operators sharing common interests
- B. A way for groups of users to share a channel at different times without hearing other users on the channel
- C. A protocol that increases the signal-to-noise ratio when multiple repeaters are linked together
- D. A net that meets at a specified time

T8D03 (D)

What kind of data can be transmitted by APRS?

- A. GPS position data
- B. Text messages
- C. Weather data
- D. All these choices are correct

T8D04 (C)

What type of transmission is indicated by the term "NTSC?"

- A. A Normal Transmission mode in Static Circuit
- B. A special mode for satellite uplink
- C. An analog fast-scan color TV signal
- D. A frame compression scheme for TV signals

T8D05 (A)

Which of the following is an application of APRS?

- A. Providing real-time tactical digital communications in conjunction with a map showing the locations of stations
- B. Showing automatically the number of packets transmitted via PACTOR during a specific time interval
- C. Providing voice over internet connection between repeaters
- D. Providing information on the number of stations signed into a repeater

T8D06 (B)

What does the abbreviation "PSK" mean?

- A. Pulse Shift Keying
- B. Phase Shift Keying
- C. Packet Short Keying
- D. Phased Slide Keying

T8D07 (A)

Which of the following describes DMR?

- A. A technique for time-multiplexing two digital voice signals on a single 12.5 kHz repeater channel
- B. An automatic position tracking mode for FM mobiles communicating through repeaters
- C. An automatic computer logging technique for hands-off logging when communicating while operating a vehicle
- D. A digital technique for transmitting on two repeater inputs simultaneously for automatic error correction

T8D08 (D)

Which of the following is included in packet radio transmissions?

- A. A check sum that permits error detection
- B. A header that contains the call sign of the station to which the information is being sent
- C. Automatic repeat request in case of error
- D. All these choices are correct

T8D09 (D)

What is CW?

- A. A type of electromagnetic propagation
- B. A digital mode used primarily on 2 meter FM
- C. A technique for coil winding
- D. Another name for a Morse code transmission

T8D10 (D)

Which of the following operating activities is supported by digital mode software in the WSJT-X software suite?

- A. Earth-Moon-Earth
- B. Weak signal propagation beacons
- C. Meteor scatter
- D. All these choices are correct

T8D11 (C)

What is an ARQ transmission system?

- A. A special transmission format limited to video signals
- B. A system used to encrypt command signals to an amateur radio satellite
- C. An error correction method in which the receiving station detects errors and sends a request for retransmission
- D. A method of compressing data using autonomous reiterative Q codes prior to final encoding

T8D12 (A)

Which of the following best describes an amateur radio mesh network?

- A. An amateur-radio based data network using commercial Wi-Fi equipment with modified firmware
- B. A wide-bandwidth digital voice mode employing DMR protocols
- C. A satellite communications network using modified commercial satellite TV hardware
- D. An internet linking protocol used to network repeaters

T8D13 (B)

What is FT8?

- A. A wideband FM voice mode
- B. A digital mode capable of low signal-to-noise operation
- C. An eight channel multiplex mode for FM repeaters
- D. A digital slow-scan TV mode with forward error correction and automatic color compensation

Subelement T9 - Antennas And Feed Lines

Group T9A - - Antennas: vertical and horizontal polarization, concept of antenna gain, definition and types of beam antennas, antenna loading, common portable and mobile antennas, relationships between resonant length and frequency, dipole pattern

T9A01 (C)

What is a beam antenna?

- A. An antenna built from aluminum I-beams
- B. An omnidirectional antenna invented by Clarence Beam
- C. An antenna that concentrates signals in one direction
- D. An antenna that reverses the phase of received signals

T9A02 (A)

Which of the following describes a type of antenna loading?

- A. Electrically lengthening by inserting inductors in radiating elements
- B. Inserting a resistor in the radiating portion of the antenna to make it resonant
- C. Installing a spring in the base of a mobile vertical antenna to make it more flexible
- D. Strengthening the radiating elements of a beam antenna to better resist wind damage

T9A03 (B)

Which of the following describes a simple dipole oriented parallel to Earth's surface?

- A. A ground-wave antenna
- B. A horizontally polarized antenna
- C. A travelling-wave antenna
- D. A vertically polarized antenna

T9A04 (A)

What is a disadvantage of the short, flexible antenna supplied with most handheld radio transceivers, compared to a full-sized quarter-wave antenna?

- A. It has low efficiency
- B. It transmits only circularly polarized signals
- C. It is mechanically fragile
- D. All these choices are correct

T9A05 (C)

Which of the following increases the resonant frequency of a dipole antenna?

- A. Lengthening it
- B. Inserting coils in series with radiating wires
- C. Shortening it
- D. Adding capacitive loading to the ends of the radiating wires

T9A06 (D)

Which of the following types of antenna offers the greatest gain?

- A. 5/8 wave vertical
- B. Isotropic
- C. J pole
- D. Yagi

T9A07 (A)

What is a disadvantage of using a handheld VHF transceiver with a flexible antenna inside a vehicle?

- A. Signal strength is reduced due to the shielding effect of the vehicle
- B. The bandwidth of the antenna will decrease, increasing SWR
- C. The SWR might decrease, decreasing the signal strength
- D. All these choices are correct

T9A08 (C)

What is the approximate length, in inches, of a quarter-wavelength vertical antenna for 146 MHz?

- A. 112
- B. 50
- C. 19
- D. 12

T9A09 (C)

What is the approximate length, in inches, of a half-wavelength 6 meter dipole antenna?

- A. 6
- B. 50
- C. 112
- D. 236

T9A10 (D)

In which direction does a half-wave dipole antenna radiate the strongest signal?

- A. Equally in all directions
- B. Off the ends of the antenna
- C. In the direction of the feed line
- D. Broadside to the antenna

T9A11 (C)

What is antenna gain?

- A. The additional power that is added to the transmitter power
- B. The additional power that is required in the antenna when transmitting on a higher frequency
- C. The increase in signal strength in a specified direction compared to a reference antenna
- D. The increase in impedance on receive or transmit compared to a reference antenna

T9A12 (A)

What is an advantage of a 5/8 wavelength whip antenna for VHF or UHF mobile service?

- A. It has more gain than a 1/4-wavelength antenna
- B. It radiates at a very high angle
- C. It eliminates distortion caused by reflected signals
- D. It has 10 times the power gain of a 1/4 wavelength whip

Group T9B - - Feed lines: types, attenuation vs frequency, selecting; SWR concepts; Antenna tuners (couplers); RF Connectors: selecting, weather protection

T9B01 (B)

What is a benefit of low SWR?

- A. Reduced television interference
- B. Reduced signal loss
- C. Less antenna wear
- D. All these choices are correct

T9B02 (B)

What is the most common impedance of coaxial cables used in amateur radio?

- A. 8 ohms
- B. 50 ohms
- C. 600 ohms
- D. 12 ohms

T9B03 (A)

Why is coaxial cable the most common feed line for amateur radio antenna systems?

- A. It is easy to use and requires few special installation considerations
- B. It has less loss than any other type of feed line
- C. It can handle more power than any other type of feed line
- D. It is less expensive than any other type of feed line

T9B04 (A)

What is the major function of an antenna tuner (antenna coupler)?

- A. It matches the antenna system impedance to the transceiver's output impedance
- B. It helps a receiver automatically tune in weak stations
- C. It allows an antenna to be used on both transmit and receive
- D. It automatically selects the proper antenna for the frequency band being used

T9B05 (D)

What happens as the frequency of a signal in coaxial cable is increased?

- A. The characteristic impedance decreases
- B. The loss decreases
- C. The characteristic impedance increases
- D. The loss increases

T9B06 (B)

Which of the following RF connector types is most suitable for frequencies above 400 MHz?

- A. UHF (PL-259/SO-239)
- B. Type N
- C. RS-213
- D. DB-25

T9B07 (C)

Which of the following is true of PL-259 type coax connectors?

- A. They are preferred for microwave operation
- B. They are watertight
- C. They are commonly used at HF and VHF frequencies
- D. They are a bayonet-type connector

T9B08 (D)

Which of the following is a source of loss in coaxial feed line?

- A. Water intrusion into coaxial connectors
- B. High SWR
- C. Multiple connectors in the line
- D. All these choices are correct

T9B09 (B)

What can cause erratic changes in SWR?

- A. Local thunderstorm
- B. Loose connection in the antenna or feed line
- C. Over-modulation
- D. Overload from a strong local station

T9B10 (C)

What is the electrical difference between RG-58 and RG-213 coaxial cable?

- A. There is no significant difference between the two types
- B. RG-58 cable has two shields
- C. RG-213 cable has less loss at a given frequency
- D. RG-58 cable can handle higher power levels

T9B11 (C)

Which of the following types of feed line has the lowest loss at VHF and UHF?

- A. 50-ohm flexible coax
- B. Multi-conductor unbalanced cable
- C. Air-insulated hardline
- D. 75-ohm flexible coax

T9B12 (A)

What is standing wave ratio (SWR)?

- A. A measure of how well a load is matched to a transmission line
- B. The ratio of amplifier power output to input
- C. The transmitter efficiency ratio
- D. An indication of the quality of your station's ground connection