

Address Requirements

T1D10 - The FCC requires which address to be kept up to date on the Universal Licensing System database?

- A. The station location address.
- B. The station licensee mailing address.
- C. The station location address and mailing address.
- D. The station transmitting location address.

T1D12 - Why must an Amateur radio operator have a correct name and mailing address on file with the FCC?

- A. To receive mail delivery from the FCC by the United States Postal Service.
- B. So the FCC Field office can contact the licensee.
- C. It isn't required when you haven't operated your station in a year.
- D. So the FCC can locate your transmitting location.

T1D09 - When may the FCC revoke or suspend a license if the mailing address of the holder is not current with the FCC?

- A. If mail is returned to the FCC as undeliverable.
- B. When the licensee transmits without having updated the address.
- C. When the licensee operates portable at a different address.
- D. If the address is not updated within the 2 year grace period.

Communicating with Foreign Amateur Radio Stations

T1B07 - When are you allowed to operate your amateur station in a foreign country?

- A. When there is a reciprocal operating agreement between the countries.
- 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.

T1C10 - When may a US amateur operator communicate with an amateur in a foreign country?

- A. Only when a third-party agreement exists between the US and the foreign country.
- B. At any time except between 146.52 and 146.58 MHz.
- C. Only when a foreign amateur uses English.
- D. At any time unless prohibited by either government.

T2D05 - What is the definition of third-party communications?

- A. A message sent between two amateur stations for someone else.
- B. Public service communications for a political party.
- C. Any messages sent by amateur stations.
- D. A three-minute transmission to another amateur.

Third Party Communications

- Allowed within the US.
- Must be agreements in place between US and foreign governments.

Communications Outside the Amateur Radio Service

T1C03 - Under what conditions are amateur stations allowed to communicate with stations operating in other radio services?

- A. When other radio services make contact with amateur stations.
- B. When authorized by the FCC.
- C. When communicating with stations in the Family Radio Service.
- D. When commercial broadcast stations are off the air.

T8A02 - Under what conditions are amateur stations allowed to communicate with stations operating in other radio services?

- A. When communicating with the space shuttle.
- B. When specially authorized by the FCC, or in an actual emergency.
- C. When communicating with stations in the Citizens Radio Service.
- D. When a commercial broadcast station is reporting news during a natural disaster.

T8B08 - When can you use non-amateur frequencies or equipment to call for help in a situation involving immediate danger to life or property?

- A. Never; your license only allows you to use the frequencies authorized to your class of license.
- B. In a genuine emergency you may use any means at your disposal to call for help on any frequency.
- C. When you have permission from the owner of the set.
- D. When you have permission from a police officer on the scene.

Volunteer Examiner Program

T1A04 - Who is a Volunteer Examiner?

- A. A certified instructor who volunteers to examine amateur teaching manuals.
- B. An FCC employee who accredits volunteers to administer amateur license exams.
- C. An amateur accredited by one or more VECs who volunteers to administer amateur license exams.
- D. Any person who volunteers to examine amateur station equipment.

T1A06 - How many and what class of Volunteer Examiners are required to administer an Element 2 Technician written exam?

- A. Three Examiners holding any class of license.
- B. Two Examiners holding any class of license.
- C. Three Examiners holding a Technician Class license.
- D. Three Examiners holding a General Class license or higher.

T1A05 - How long is a CSCE valid for license upgrade purposes?

- A. 365 days.
- B. Until the current license expires.
- C. Indefinitely.
- D. Until two years following the expiration of the current license.

Prohibited Communications

Prohibited Communications

- Music.
- Coded transmissions.
- Harmful interference.
- Business use.
- Profanity.
- Broadcasting.
- False signals.
- Unidentified transmissions.

T1C11 - Which of the following types of communications are not permitted in the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. Brief transmissions to make adjustments to the station.
- B. Brief transmissions to establish two-way communications with other stations.
- C. Transmissions to assist persons learning or improving proficiency in CW.
- D. Communications on a regular basis that could reasonably be furnished alternatively through other radio services.

T2A02 - When is an amateur station authorized to transmit music?

- A. Amateurs may not transmit music, except as incidental to an authorized rebroadcast of space shuttle communications.
- B. Only when the music produces no spurious emissions.
- C. Only to interfere with an illegal transmission.
- D. Only when the music is above 1280 MHz.

T2A03 - When is the transmission of codes or ciphers allowed to hide the meaning of a message transmitted by an amateur station?

- 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.

T2A04 - When may an amateur station transmit false or deceptive signals?

- A. Never.
- B. When operating a beacon transmitter in a "fox hunt" exercise.
- C. Only when making unidentified transmissions.
- D. When needed to hide the meaning of a message for secrecy.

T2A06 - What does the term broadcasting mean?

- A. Transmissions intended for reception by the general public, either direct or relayed.
- B. Retransmission by automatic means of programs or signals from non-amateur stations.
- C. One-way radio communications, regardless of purpose or content.
- D. One-way or two-way radio communications between two or more stations.

T2A08 - Which of the following one-way communications may not be transmitted in the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. Telecommand of model craft.
- B. Broadcasts intended for reception by the general public.
- C. Brief transmissions to make adjustments to the station.
- D. Morse code practice.

T2A01 - When is an amateur station authorized to transmit information to the general public?

- A. Never.
- B. Only when the operator is being paid.
- C. Only when the transmission lasts more than 10 minutes.
- D. Only when the transmission lasts longer than 15 minutes.

T2D07 - When may you operate your amateur station aboard an aircraft?

- A. At any time.
- B. Only while the aircraft is on the ground.
- C. Only with the approval of the pilot in command and not using the aircraft's radio equipment.
- D. Only when you have written permission from the airline and only using the aircraft's radio equipment.

T3C05 - Why is indecent and obscene language prohibited in the Amateur Service?

- A. Because it is offensive to some individuals.
- B. Because young children may intercept amateur communications with readily available receiving equipment.
- C. Because such language is specifically prohibited by FCC Rules.
- D. All of these choices are correct

T2A07 - Which of the following are specifically prohibited in the Amateur Radio Service?

- A. Discussion of politics.
- B. Discussion of programs on broadcast stations.
- C. Indecent and obscene language.
- D. Morse code practice.

T3C08 - Where can an official list be found of prohibited obscene and indecent words that should not be used in amateur radio?

- A. On the FCC web site .
- B. There is no official list of prohibited obscene and indecent words.
- C. On the Department of Commerce web site.
- D. The official list is in public domain and found in all amateur study guides.

T3C09 - What type of subjects are not prohibited communications while using amateur radio?

- A. Political discussions.
- B. Jokes and stories.
- C. Religious preferences.
- D. All of these answers are correct.

T3C06 - Why should amateur radio operators avoid the use of racial or ethnic slurs when talking to other stations?

- A. Such language is prohibited by the FCC.
- B. It is offensive to some people and reflects a poor public image on all amateur radio operators.
- C. Some of the terms used may be unfamiliar to other operators.
- D. Your transmissions might be recorded for use in court.

T2A10 - What type of communications are prohibited when using a repeater autopatch?

- A. Calls to a recorded weather report.
- B. Calls to your employer requesting directions to a customer's office.
- C. Calls to the police reporting a traffic accident.
- D. Calls to a public utility reporting an outage of your telephone.

T2D04 - Which of the following is a prohibited amateur radio transmission?

- A. Using amateur radio to seek emergency assistance.
- B. Using amateur radio for conducting business.
- C. Using an amateur phone patch to call for a taxi or food delivery.
- D. Using an amateur phone patch to call home to say you are running late.

T8B10 - What should you do if a reporter asks to use your amateur radio transceiver to make a news report?

- A. Allow the use but give your call sign every 10 minutes.
- B. Advise them that the FCC prohibits such use.
- C. Tell them it is OK as long as you do not receive compensation.
- D. Tell the reporter that you must approve the material beforehand.

T2A09 - When does the FCC allow an amateur radio station to be used as a method of communication for hire or material compensation?

- A. Only when making test transmissions.
- B. Only when news is being broadcast in times of emergency.
- C. Only when in accordance with part 97 rules.
- D. Only when your employer is using amateur radio to broadcast advertising.

T2D11 - When is it permissible for the control operator of a club station to accept compensation for sending information bulletins or Morse code practice?

- A. When compensation is paid from a non-profit organization.
- B. When the club station license is held by a non-profit organization.
- C. Anytime compensation is needed.
- D. When the station makes those transmissions for at least 40 hours per week.

T2A11 - When may you use your station to tell people about equipment you have for sale?

- A. Never.
- B. When you are conducting an on-line auction.
- C. When you are offering amateur radio equipment for sale or trade on an occasional basis.
- D. When you are helping a recognized charity.

Station Identification

T2B01 - What must you transmit to identify your amateur station?

- A. Your tactical ID.
- B. Your call sign.
- C. Your first name and your location.
- D. Your full name.

T2B07 - What is a permissible way to identify your station when you are speaking to another amateur operator using a language other than English?

- A. You must identify using the official version of the foreign language.
- B. Identification is not required when using other languages.
- C. You must identify using the English language.
- D. You must identify using phonetics.

T2B03 - How often must an amateur station transmit the assigned call sign?

- A. At the beginning of each transmission and every 10 minutes during communication.
- B. Every 10 minutes during communications and at the end of each communication.
- C. At the end of each transmission.
- D. Only at the end of the communication .

T2B06 - What is the longest period of time an amateur station can operate without transmitting its call sign?

- A. 5 minutes
- B. 10 minutes
- C. 15 minutes
- D. 30 minutes

T2B08 - How often must you identify using your assigned call sign when operating while using a special event call sign?

- A. Every 10 minutes
- B. Once when the event begins and once when it concludes
- C. Never
- D. Once per hour

T2B05 - What identification is required when two amateur stations end communications?

- A. No identification is required.
- B. One of the stations must transmit both stations' call signs.
- C. Each station must transmit its own call sign.
- D. Both stations must transmit both call signs.

T3A07 - Which of the following is true when making a test transmission?

- A. Station identification is not required if the transmission is less than 15 seconds
- B. Station identification is not required if the transmission is less than 1 watt
- C. Station identification is required only if your station can be heard
- D. Station identification is required at least every ten minutes and at the end of every transmission.

T8A05 - What is one reason for using tactical call signs such as "command post" or "weather center" during an emergency?

- A. They help to keep the general public informed.
- B. They are more efficient and help coordinate public-service communications.
- C. They are required by the FCC.
- D. They increase goodwill and sound professional.

Owatonna SKYWARN is used locally during severe weather events.

T2B11 - When exercising the operating privileges earned by examination upgrade of a license what is meant by use of the indicator "/AG"?

- A. Authorized General.
- B. Adjunct General.
- C. Address as General.
- D. Automatically General.

T2B09 - What is required when using one or more self-assigned indicators with your assigned call sign?

- A. The indicator must not conflict with an indicator specified by FCC rules or with a prefix assigned to another country.
- B. The indicator must consist only of numeric digits.
- C. The indicator must include the 2-letter abbreviation for your state.
- D. The indicator must be separated from your call sign by a double slash mark.

T2B04 - What is an acceptable method of transmitting a repeater station identification?

- A. By phone using the English language.
- B. By video image conforming to applicable standards.
- C. By Morse code at a speed not to exceed 20 words per minute.
- D. All of these answers are correct.

Unidentified Transmissions

T2B02 - What is a transmission called that does not contain a station identification?

- A. Unidentified communications or signals.
- B. Reluctance modulation.
- C. Test emission.
- D. Intentional interference.

T3A05 - What term describes a brief test transmission that does not include any station identification?

- A. A test emission with no identification required.
- B. An illegal un-modulated transmission.
- C. An illegal unidentified transmission.
- D. A non-voice ID transmission.

T2A05 - When may an amateur station transmit unidentified communications?

- A. Only during brief tests not meant as messages.
- B. Only when they do not interfere with others.
- C. Only when sent from a space station or to control a model craft.
- D. Only during two-way or third party communications .

T3A06 - What must an amateur do when making a transmission to test equipment or antennas?

- A. Properly identify the station.
- B. Make test transmissions only after 10:00 PM local time.
- C. Notify the FCC of the test transmission.
- D. State the purpose of the test during the test procedure.

Station Control

T2C04 - Who is responsible for the transmissions from an amateur station?

- A. Auxiliary operator.
- B. Operations coordinator.
- C. Third-party operator.
- D. Control operator.

T2C12 - What is the definition of a control operator of an amateur station?

- A. Anyone who operates the controls of the station.
- B. Anyone who is responsible for the station's equipment.
- C. An operator designated by the licensee to be responsible for the station's transmissions to assure compliance with FCC rules.
- D. The operator with the highest class of license who is in control of the station.

T2C01 - What must every amateur station have when transmitting?

- A. A frequency-measuring device.
- B. A control operator.
- C. A beacon transmitter.
- D. A third party operator.

T2C05 - When must an amateur station have a control operator?

- A. Only when training another amateur.
- B. Whenever the station receiver is operated.
- C. Whenever the station is transmitting.
- D. A control operator is not needed.

T2C06 - What is the control point of an amateur station?

- A. The on/off switch of the transmitter.
- B. The input/output port of a packet controller.
- C. The variable frequency oscillator of a transmitter.
- D. The location at which the control operator function is performed.

T2C08 - What are the three types of station control permitted and recognized by FCC rule?

- A. Local, remote and automatic control.
- B. Local, distant and automatic control.
- C. Remote, distant and unauthorized control.
- D. All of the choices are correct.

T2C10 - What type of control is being used when transmitting using a handheld radio?

- A. Radio control.
- B. Unattended control.
- C. Automatic control.
- D. Local control.

T2C11 - What type of control is used when the control operator is not at the station location but can still make changes to a transmitter?

- A. Local control.
- B. Remote control.
- C. Automatic control.
- D. Uncontrolled.

T2C09 - What type of control is being used on a repeater when the control operator is not present?

- A. Local control.
- B. Remote control.
- C. Automatic control.
- D. Uncontrolled.

T2C07 - What type of amateur station does not require a control operator to be at the control point?

- A. A locally controlled station.
- B. A remotely controlled station.
- C. An automatically controlled station.
- D. An earth station controlling a space station.

T2D01 - Who is responsible for proper operation if you transmit from another amateur's station?

- A. Both of you.
- B. Only the other station licensee.
- C. Only you as the control operator.
- D. Only the station licensee, unless the station records shows another control operator at the time.

T2D03 - What operating privileges are allowed when you are the control operator at the station of another amateur who has a higher class license than yours?

- A. Any privileges allowed by the higher class license.
- B. Only the privileges allowed by your license.
- C. All the emission privileges of the higher class license, but only the frequency privileges of your license.
- D. All the frequency privileges of the higher class license, but only the emission privileges of your license.

T2D02 - What operating privileges are allowed when another amateur holding a higher class license is controlling your station?

- A. All privileges allowed by the higher class license.
- B. Only the privileges allowed by your license.
- C. All the emission privileges of the higher class license, but only the frequency privileges of your license.
- D. All the frequency privileges of the higher class license, but only the emission privileges of your license.

T2B10 - What is the correct way to identify when visiting a station if you hold a higher class license than that of the station licensee and you are using a frequency not authorized to his class of license?

- A. Send your call sign first, followed by his call sign.
- B. Send his call sign first, followed by your call sign.
- C. Send your call sign only, his is not required.
- D. Send his call sign followed by "/KT".

T2C03 - What minimum class of amateur license must you hold to be a control operator of a repeater station?

- A. Technician Plus.
- B. Technician.
- C. General.
- D. Amateur Extra.

T2D09 - How might you best keep unauthorized persons from using your amateur station?

- A. Disconnect the power and microphone cables when not using your equipment.
- B. Connect a dummy load to the antenna.
- C. Put a "Danger - High Voltage" sign in the station.
- D. Put fuses in the main power line.

MN Scanner Law

No person other than peace officers within the state, the members of the State Patrol, and persons who hold an amateur radio license issued by the Federal Communications Commission, shall equip any motor vehicle with any radio equipment or combination of equipment, capable of receiving any radio signal, message, or information from any police emergency frequency, or install, use, or possess the equipment in a motor vehicle without permission from the superintendent of the bureau upon a form prescribed by the superintendent. ... Radio equipment installed, used, or possessed as permitted by this paragraph must be under the direct control of the license holder whenever it is used.

QRT