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Question: 1

On which HF and/or MF amateur bands are there portions where General class licensees cannot transmit?

- A. 60 meters, 30 meters, 17 meters, and 12 meters
- B. 160 meters, 60 meters, 15 meters, and 12 meters
- C. 80 meters, 40 meters, 20 meters, and 15 meters
- D. 80 meters, 20 meters, 15 meters, and 10 meters

Answer: C

Explanation:

There are portions Of the 80-, 40-, 20-, and IS-meter bands on which General Class license holders cannot transmit. However, they are granted all amateur frequency privileges on the 160%, 60., 30-, 17-, 12-, and 10-meter bands. [97.30

Question: 2

What is the maximum height above ground for an antenna structure not near a public use airport without requiring notification to the FAA and registration with the FCC?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 250 feet

Answer: C

Explanation:

The maximum height above ground for an antenna structure not near a public use airport without requiring notification to the FAA and registration with the FCC, is 200 feet For most ham radio operators, this will not be a problem

Question: 3

What is the maximum transmitter power an amateur station may use on 10.140 MHz?

- A. 200 watts PEP output
- B. 1000 watts PEP output
- C. 1500 watts PEP output

D. 2000 watts PEP output

Answer: A

Explanation:

The maximum transmitter power an amateur station may use on 10.140 MHz is 200 watts PEP output.

Question: 4

may receive partial credit for the elements represented by an expired amateur radio license?

- A. Any person who can demonstrate that they once held an FCC-issued General, Advanced, or Amateur Extra class license that was not revoked by the FCC
- B. Anyone who held an FCC-issued amateur radio license that expired not less than 5 and not more than 15 years ago
- C. Any person who previously held an amateur license issued by another country, but only if that country has a current reciprocal licensing agreement with the FCC
- D. Only persons who once held an FCC issued Novice, Technician, or Technician Plus license

Answer: A

Explanation:

As long as you can demonstrate that you have previously held a General, Advanced, or Amateur Extra class license issued by the FCC and that it was not revoked, you may receive partial credit for all the elements represented. [97.501,

Question: 5

Which of the following would disqualify a third party from participating in sending a message via an amateur station?

- A. The third party's amateur license has been revoked and not reinstated
- B. The third party is not a US citizen
- C. The third party is speaking in a language other than English
- D. All these choices are correct

Answer: A

Explanation:

A third party would be disqualified from participating in sending a message via an amateur station if their amateur license had ever been revoked. Typically, third party participation is the only way an unlicensed person can join in on amateur communications. The responsibility for ensuring that all communications follow the rules is held by the control operator.

Question: 6

Which mode is most commonly used for voice communications on frequencies of 14 MHz or higher?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The upper sideband is the most commonly used for voice communications on frequencies of 14 MHz or higher.

Question: 7

Which of the following is true concerning access to frequencies?

- A. Nets have priority
- B. QSOs in progress have priority
- C. Except during emergencies, no amateur station has priority access to any frequency
- D. Contest operations should yield to non-contest use of frequencies

Answer: C

Explanation:

No one has priority access to frequencies, common courtesy should always be a guide. [97.101(b),

Question: 8

Which of the following describes full break-in CW operation (QSK)?

- A. Breaking stations send the Morse code prosign "BW"
- B. Automatic keyers, instead of hand keys, are used to send Morse code
- C. An operator must activate a manual send/receive switch before and after every
- D. transmission
- E. Transmitting stations can receive between code characters and elements

Answer: D

Explanation:

In full break-in CW operation (QSK), transmitting stations can receive between code characters and elements. This mode of operation is only possible when the radio rig has the ability to switch very quickly between transmit and receive. When using full break-in CW operation, the operator has the ability to hear the activity on the band between code characters and elements. However, the VOX operation must be turned off in order for this mode to work properly.

Question: 9

What is the Volunteer Monitor Program?

- A. Amateur volunteers who are formally enlisted to monitor the airwaves for rules violations
- B. Amateur volunteers who conduct amateur licensing examinations
- C. Amateur volunteers who conduct frequency coordination for amateur VHF repeaters
- D. Amateur volunteers who use their station equipment to help civil defense organizations in times of emergency

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Volunteer Monitor Program consists of amateur volunteers who are formally enlisted to monitor the airwaves for rules violations.

Question: 10

Which mode is normally used when sending RTTY signals via AFSK with an SSB transmitter?

- A. USB
- B. DSB
- C. cw
- D. LSB

Answer: D

Explanation:

The LSB mode is normally used when sending an RTTY signal via AFSK with an SSB transmitter.

Question: 11

How does a higher sunspot number affect HF propagation?

- A. Higher sunspot numbers generally indicate a greater probability of good propagation at higher frequencies
- B. Lower sunspot numbers generally indicate greater probability of sporadic E propagation

- C. A zero sunspot number indicates that radio propagation is not possible on any band
- D. A zero sunspot number indicates undisturbed conditions

Answer: A

Explanation:

The sunspot number is a measure of solar activity based on counting sunspots and sunspot groups. This is a number used to indicate the general amount of sunspot activity, with higher numbers generally indicating a greater probability of good propagation at higher frequencies. It is sometimes referred to as relative sunspot number, Zurich number, or Wolf number. It is calculated with the equation $R_s = k(10g + f)$, in which f is the number of distinct spots, g is the number of spot groups, and k is a factor based on the location and equipment of the observer.

Question: 12

What is a characteristic of sky wave signals arriving at your location by both short-path and long-path propagation ?

- A. Periodic fading approximately every 10 seconds
- B. Signal strength increased by 3 dB
- C. The signal might be cancelled causing severe attenuation
- D. A slightly delayed echo might be heard

Answer: D

Explanation:

Skywave signals arriving at your location by both short-path and long-path propagation often produce a slightly delayed echo.

Question: 13

Which ionospheric region is closest to the surface of Earth?

- A. The D region
- B. The E region
- C. The F1 region
- D. The F2 region

Answer: A

Explanation:

The D region of the ionosphere is closest to the surface of the Earth. The D region extends from roughly 60 to 90 km above the surface of the Earth. Because of extensive electron collisions

Question: 14

What is the purpose of the notch filter found on many HF transceivers?

- A. To restrict the transmitter voice bandwidth
- B. To reduce Interference from carriers in the receiver pass band
- C. To eliminate receiver interference from impulse noise sources
- D. To remove metering splatter generated by signals on adjacent frequencies

Answer: B

Explanation:

The purpose of the notch filter found on many HF transceivers is to reduce interference from carriers in the receiver passband. A notch filter is a form of band-stop filter in which the stopband is particularly narrow (that is, it has a high Q factor). A band-stop filter, also known as a band-rejection filter, eliminates the frequencies within a specific range. This sort of filter is effective for eliminating a single interfering tone.

Question: 15

What item of test equipment contains horizontal and vertical channel amplifiers?

- A. An ohmmeter
- B. A signal generator
- C. An ammeter
- D. An oscilloscope

Answer: D

Explanation:

An oscilloscope contains horizontal and vertical channel amplifiers. An oscilloscope enables the user to observe a continuous variation of signal voltages. In most cases, this variation is displayed as a graph in which electrical potential difference is on the y-axis and time is on the x-axis.

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