

POOL2A.TXT

FCC Novice Exam Question Pool. Subelement 2A.  
Rules and Regulations. 9 Questions.

One (1) Question must be from the following:  
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2A 1.1 C

What is the AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE?

- A. A private radio service used for personal gain and public benefit.
- B. A public radio service used for public service communication.
- C. A radio communication service for self-training and technical experimentation.
- D. A private radio service intended for the furtherance of commercial radio interests.

2A 2.1 B

Who is an AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR?

- A. A person who has not received any training in radio operations.
- B. Someone who performs communications in the Amateur Radio Service.
- C. A person who performs private radio communications for hire.
- D. A trainee in a commercial radio station.

2A 3.1 D

What is an AMATEUR RADIO STATION?

- A. A licensed radio station engaged in broadcasting to the public in a limited and well defined area.
- B. A radio station used to further commercial radio interests.
- C. A private radio service used for personal gain and public service.
- D. A radio station operated by a person interested in self-training, intercommunication and technical investigation.

2A 4.1 A

What is AMATEUR RADIOCOMMUNICATION?

- A. Non-commercial radio communication between Amateur Radio Stations with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.
- B. Commercial radio communications between radio stations licensed to non-profit organizations and businesses.
- C. Experimental or educational radio transmissions controlled by student operators.
- D. Non-commercial radio communications intended for the education and benefit of the general public.

2A 5.1 C

What is the portion of an Amateur Radio License that conveys operator privileges?

- A. The verification section.
- B. Form 610.
- C. The operator license.
- D. The station license.

2A 6.1 B

What authority is derived from an Amateur Radio Station License?

- A. The authority to use specific operating frequencies.
- B. The authority to have an Amateur Radio Station at a specific location.
- C. The authority to enforce FCC Rules when violations are noted on the part of other operators.
- D. The authority to transmit on either Amateur or Class D citizens band frequencies.

2A 7.1 A

What is a CONTROL OPERATOR?

- A. A licensed operator designated to be responsible for the emissions of a particular station.
- B. A person, either licensed or not, who controls the emissions of an Amateur Radio Station.

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- C. An unlicensed person who is speaking over an Amateur Radio Station's microphone while a licensed control operator is present.
- D. A government official who comes to an Amateur Radio Station to take control for test purposes.

2A 7.2 D

What is the term for an Amateur Radio Operator designated by the station licensee to also be responsible for the emissions from that station?

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

2A 8.1 A

What is THIRD PARTY TRAFFIC?

- A. A message passed by one Amateur Radio control operator to another Amateur Radio control operator on behalf of another person.
- B. Public service communications handled on behalf of a minor political party.
- C. Only messages that are formally handled through Amateur Radio channels.
- D. A message from one Amateur Radio station to another in which a third Amateur Radio station must relay all or part of the message because of propagation problems.

2A 8.2 B

Who is a THIRD-PARTY in Amateur Radiocommunications?

- A. The Amateur Radio station that breaks into a two-way contact between two other Amateur Radio stations.
- B. Any person passing a message through Amateur Radio communication channels other than the control operators of the two stations handling the message.
- C. A shortwave listener monitoring a two-way Amateur Radio communication.
- D. The control operator present when an unlicensed person communicates over an Amateur Radio Station.

One (1) Question must be from the following:

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2A 9.1 B

What are the Novice control operator privileges in the 80 meter band?

- A. 3500 - 4000 kHz.
- B. 3700 - 3750 kHz.
- C. 7100 - 7300 khz.
- D. 7000 - 7300 khz.

2A 9.2 C

What are the Novice control operator privileges in the 40 meter band?

- A. 3500 - 4000 kHz.
- B. 3700 - 3750 kHz.
- C. 7100 - 7150 kHz.
- D. 7000 - 7300 kHz.

2A 9.3 A

What are the Novice control operator privileges in the 15 meter band?

- A. 21.100 - 21.200 MHz.
- B. 21.000 - 21.450 MHz.
- C. 28.000 - 29.700 MHz.
- D. 28.100 - 29.200 MHz.

2A 9.4 D

What are the Novice control operator privileges in the 10 meter band?

- A. 10.100 - 10.109 Mhz.
- B. 10.115 - 10.150 Mhz.
- C. 28.000 - 29.700 Mhz.
- D. 28.100 - 28.500 Mhz.

2A 9.5 D

What, if any, frequency privileges are authorized to Novice control operators besides those in the

80, 40, 15 and 10 meter bands?

- A. All authorized Amateur Radio frequencies above 50 MHz.
- B. None.
- C. 145 to 147 MHz.
- D. 222.1 to 223.91 MHz. and 1270 to 1295 MHz.

2A 9.6 B

In what frequency bands is a Novice authorized to be the control operator of an Amateur Station?

- A. 1800 - 2000 kHz, 3750 - 3775 kHz, 7100 - 7150 kHz, 21,100 - 21,200 kHz, and 28,100 - 28,500 khz
- B. 3700 - 3750 kHz, 7100 - 7150 kHz, 21,100 - 21,200 kHz, 28.1 - 28.5 MHz, 222.1 - 223.91 MHz, 1270 - 1295 MHz.
- C. 3.5 - 4.0 MHz, 7.0 - 7.3 MHz, 21.0 - 21.4 MHz, 28.0 - 29.7 MHz, 1240 - 1296 MHz.
- D. 3.5 - 4.0 MHz, 7.0 - 7.3 MHz, 14.0 - 14.35 MHz, 21.1 - 21.45 MHz, 28.05 - 29,7 MHz, 221.1 - 223.91 MHz.

2A 9.7 B

What does the term FREQUENCY BAND mean?

- A. A group of frequencies in which two way contacts are likely to occur during any time of the day.
- B. A group of frequencies in which Amateur Radio transmissions are authorized.
- C. One specific frequency.
- D. One specific wavelength.

2A 9.8 B

What does the term FREQUENCY PRIVILEGE mean?

- A. The purchase of a frequency for one's use.
- B. Permission to use a particular frequency.
- C. A requirement to use a particular frequency.
- D. Permission to pass routine traffic only on a particular frequency.

2A 9.9 A

In what meter band is the Novice control operator frequency privilege 3725 kHz?

- A. 80 Meters.

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- B. 40 Meters.
- C. 15 Meters.
- D. 10 Meters.

2A 9.10 B

In what meter band is the Novice control operator frequency privilege 7125 kHz?

- A. 80 Meters.
- B. 40 Meters.
- C. 15 Meters.
- D. 10 Meters.

2A 9.11 A

What frequencies may a Novice Control Operator use in the 10 Meter band?

- A. 28.1 to 28.5 MHz.
- B. 30.1 to 30.5 MHz.
- C. 27.1 to 27.5 MHz.
- D. 28.0 to 29.7 MHz.

2A 9.12 B

What frequencies may a Novice Control Operator use in the 220 MHz. band?

- A. 225.0 to 230.5 MHz.
- B. 222.1 to 223.91 MHz.
- C. 224.1 to 225.1 MHz.
- D. 221.2 to 223.0 MHz.

2A 9.13 C

What frequencies may a Novice Control Operator use in the 1270 MHz. band?

- A. 1260 to 1270 MHz.
- B. 1240 to 1300 MHz.
- C. 1270 to 1295 MHz.
- D. 1240 to 1246 MHz.

2A 9.14 C

What frequencies may a Novice Control Operator use in the 23 Centimeter band?

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- A. 1260 to 1270 MHz.
- B. 1240 to 1300 MHz.
- C. 1270 to 1295 MHz.
- D. 1240 to 1246 MHz.

One (1) Question must be from the following:

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2A 10.1 C

What emission type is authorized to Novice control operators?

- A. Any emission authorized to the Amateur Radio Service in the 80, 40, 15 and 10 meter CW subbands.
- B. Any authorized emission used below 29.7 MHz. on the Amateur Radio Bands
- C. All emissions authorized to the Amateur Radio Service on frequencies between 222.1 and 223.91 MHz.
- D. A3J between 145 and 147 MHz.

2A 10.2 C

What does the term A1A EMISSION mean?

- A. Extremely strong, copyable signals.
- B. A very low Atmospheric Noise Count.
- C. CW Morse Code without modulation of the carrier.
- D. Amplitude modulated radio telephony with only one sideband.

2A 10.3 D

What is the term for a transmission of telegraphy by on-off keying?

- A. A3J
- B. F3C
- C. J2B
- D. A1A

2A 10.4 C

What does the term CW mean?

- A. Calling Wavelength.
- B. Coulombs per Watt.
- C. Continuous Wave.

D. Continuous Wattage.

2A 10.5 C

What, if any, emission privileges are authorized to Novice control operators beside A1A?

- A. Any emission authorized to the Amateur Radio Service in the 80, 40, 15 and 10 meter CW subbands.
- B. Any authorized emission used below 29.7 MHz. on the Amateur Radio bands.
- C. All emissions authorized to the Amateur Radio Service on frequencies between 222.1 and 223.91 MHz.
- D. A3J between 145 and 147 MHz.

2A 10.6 A

What telegraphy code may a Novice control operator use?

- A. Any telegraphy code authorized for use in the Amateur Bands.
- B. Only the International Telegraph Alphabet Number Three.
- C. ASCII, Packet and RTTY.
- D. Baudot, Amtor and CW.

2A 10.7 A

Which, if any, telegraphy codes may a Novice control operator use beside the International Morse Code?

- A. Any telegraphy code authorized for use in the Amateur Bands.
- B. Audio Frequency Shifted CW and Amtor.
- C. ASCII, Packet and RTTY.
- D. Baudot, Amtor and CW.

2A 10.8 A

What does the term EMISSION mean?

- A. RF signals transmitted from a radio station.
- B. Signals refracted by the E Layer.
- C. Filter out the carrier of a received signal.
- D. Baud rate.

2A 10.9 C

What is the term, as used in the Amateur Radio Service Rules, for a transmission from a radio station?

- A. Modulation Index.
- B. Resolution.
- C. Emission.
- D. Demodulation Envelope.

2A 10.10 B

What does the term EMISSION PRIVILEGE mean?

- A. Permissible class of operator license.
- B. Permissible type(s) of transmitted signals.
- C. Permissible frequency of operation.
- D. Permissible content of communications.

2A 10.11 B

What emission types are Novice Control Operators permitted to use on frequencies from 28.3 to 28.5 MHz.?

- A. All authorized Amateur Emission Privileges.
- B. A1A and J3E.
- C. A1A and F1B.
- D. A1A and F3E.

One (1) Question must be from the following:

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2A 10.12 C

What emission types are Novice Control Operators permitted to use on frequencies from 28.1 to 28.3 MHz.?

- A. All authorized Amateur Emission Privileges.
- B. F1B and J3E.
- C. A1A and F1B.
- D. A1A and J3E.

2A 10.13 A

What emission types are Novice Control Operators permitted to use on the Amateur 220 MHz. band?

- A. All Amateur Emission Privileges authorized for use on 220 MHz.
- B. F1B and J3E.
- C. A1A and F1B.
- D. A1A and J3E.

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2A 10.14 A

What emission types are Novice Control Operators permitted to use on frequencies from 1270 to 1295 MHz.?

- A. All Amateur Emission Privileges authorized for use on 1270 MHz.
- B. F1B and J3E.
- C. A1A and F1B.
- D. A1A and J3E.

2A 10.15 D

On what frequencies in the 10 Meter Band are Novice Control Operators permitted to transmit emission F1B (RTTY)?

- A. 28.1 to 28.5 MHz.
- B. 28.0 to 29.7 MHz.
- C. 28.1 to 28.2 MHz.
- D. 28.1 to 28.3 MHz.

2A 10.16 A

On what frequencies in the 10 Meter Band are Novice Control Operators permitted to transmit emission J3E (SSB Phone)?

- A. 28.3 to 28.5 MHz.
- B. 28.0 to 29.7 MHz.
- C. 28.1 to 28.2 MHz.
- D. 28.1 to 28.5 MHz.

2A 10.17 B

On what frequencies in the 220 MHz. Band are Novice Control Operators permitted to transmit emission F3E (FM Voice)?

- A. 220 to 225 MHz.
- B. 222.1 to 223.91 MHz.
- C. 223 to 225 MHz.
- D. 223.1 to 224.91 MHz.

2A 10.18 B

On what frequencies in the 220 MHz. Band are Novice Control Operators permitted to transmit emission A1A (CW)?

- A. 220 to 225 MHz.
- B. 222.1 to 223.91 MHz.

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- C. 223 to 225 MHz.
- D. 223.1 to 224.91 MHz.

2A 10.19 B

On what frequencies in the 220 MHz. Band are Novice Control Operators permitted to operate Packet Radio?

- A. 220 to 225 MHz.
- B. 222.1 to 223.91 MHz.
- C. 223 to 225 MHz.
- D. 223.1 to 224.91 MHz.

2A 10.20 C

On what frequencies in the 1270 MHz. Band are Novice Control Operators permitted to transmit emission F3E (FM Voice)?

- A. 1240 to 1270 MHz.
- B. 1250 to 1285 MHz.
- C. 1270 to 1295 MHz.
- D. 1295 to 1300 MHz.

2A 10.21 B

On what frequencies in the 1270 MHz. Band are Novice Control Operators permitted to transmit emission A1A (CW)?

- A. 1295 to 1300 MHz.
- B. 1270 to 1295 MHz.
- C. 1250 to 1285 MHz.
- D. 1240 to 1270 MHz.

2A 10.22 B

On what frequencies in the 1270 MHz. Band are Novice Control Operators permitted to operate Packet Radio?

- A. 1295 to 1300 MHz.
- B. 1270 to 1295 MHz.
- C. 1250 to 1285 MHz.
- D. 1240 to 1270 MHz.

One (1) Question must be from the following:

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2A 11.1 C

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Under what circumstances, if any, may the control operator cause unidentified radiocommunications or signals to be transmitted from an Amateur Station?

- A. A transmission need not be identified if it is restricted to brief tests not intended for reception by other parties.
- B. A transmission need not be identified when conducted on a clear frequency or "Dead Band" where interference will not occur.
- C. A transmission must be identified under all circumstances.
- D. A transmission need not be identified unless two-way communications or third-party traffic handling are involved.

2A 11.2 D

What is the meaning of the term UNIDENTIFIED RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS or SIGNALS?

- A. Radiocommunications in which the transmitting station's call sign is transmitted in modes other than CW and voice.
- B. Radiocommunications approaching a receiving station from an unknown direction.
- C. Radiocommunications in which the operator fails to transmit his or her name and QTH.
- D. Radiocommunications in which the transmitting stations call sign is not transmitted.

2A 11.3 A

What is the term for transmission from an Amateur Station without the required station identification?

- A. Unidentified transmission.
- B. Reluctance modulation.
- C. NØN emission.
- D. Tactical communication.

2A 12.1 C

Under what circumstances, if any, may the control operator of an Amateur Station willfully or maliciously interfere with or cause malicious interference to a radiocommunication signal?

- A. You may jam another person's transmissions if that

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person is not operating in a legal manner.

- B. You may interfere with another station's signals if that station begins transmitting on a frequency already occupied by your station.
- C. You may never intentionally interfere with another station's transmissions.
- D. You may expect, and cause, deliberate interference because it is unavoidable during crowded band conditions.

2A 12.2 B

What is the meaning of the term MALICIOUS INTERFERENCE?

- A. Accidental interference.
- B. Intentional interference.
- C. Mild interference.
- D. Occasional interference.

2A 12.3 B

What is the term for transmissions from an Amateur Station which are intended by the control operator to disrupt other communications in progress?

- A. Interrupted CW.
- B. Malicious interference.
- C. Transponded signals.
- D. Unidentified transmissions.

2A 13.1 A

Under what circumstances, if any, may the control operator cause FALSE or DECEPTIVE SIGNALS or COMMUNICATIONS to be transmitted?

- A. Under no circumstances.
- B. When operating a beacon transmitter in a "Fox Hunt" exercise.
- C. When playing a harmless "Practical Joke" without causing interference to other stations that are not involved.
- D. When you need to obscure the meaning of transmitted information to ensure secrecy.

2A 13.2 C

What is the term for a transmission from an Amateur Station of the word MAYDAY when no actual emergency has occurred?

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- A. A traditional greeting in May.
- B. An Emergency Action System test transmission.
- C. False or deceptive signals.
- D. "MAYDAY" has no significance in an emergency situation.

2A 14.1 A

Under what circumstances, if any, may an Amateur Station be used to transmit messages for hire?

- A. Under no circumstances may an Amateur Radio Station be hired to transmit messages.
- B. Modest payment from a non-profit charitable organization is permissible.
- C. No money may change hands, but a radio amateur may be compensated for services rendered with gifts of equipment or services rendered as a return favor.
- D. All payments received in return for transmitting messages by Amateur Radio must be reported to the IRS.

2A 14.2 D

Under what circumstances, if any, may the control operator be paid to transmit messages from an Amateur Station?

- A. The control operator may be paid if he or she works for a public service agency such as the Red Cross.
- B. The control operator may not be paid under any circumstances.
- C. The control operator may be paid if he or she reports all income earned from operating an Amateur Radio Station to the IRS as receipt of tax-deductible contributions.
- D. The control operator may be paid if he or she works for an Amateur Radio Station that operates primarily to broadcast telegraphy practice and news bulletins for radio amateurs.

One (1) Question must be from the following:

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2A 15.1 A

What are the five principles which express the fundamental purpose for which the Amateur Radio Service rules are designed.

- A. Recognition of emergency communications, advancement of the radio art, improvement of communication and technical skills, increase in the number of trained radio operators and electronics experts, and the enhancement of international good will.

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- B. Recognition of business communications, advancement of the radio art, improvement of communication and business skills, increase in the number of trained radio operators and electronics experts, and the enhancement of international good will.
- C. Recognition of emergency communications, preservation of the earliest radio techniques, improvement of communication and technical skills, maintain a pool of people familiar with early tube-type equipment, and the enhancement of international good will.
- D. Recognition of emergency communications, advancement of the radio art, improvement of communication skills, increase in the number of trained radio operators and electronics experts, and enhancement of a sense of patriotism and nationalism.

2A 16.1 D

Call signs of Amateur Stations licensed to Novices are from which call sign group?

- A. Group A
- B. Group B
- C. Group C
- D. Group D

2A 16.2 C

What is the format of a GROUP D callsign?

- A. Letter - Number - Letter - Letter.                   Examples: K5AA
- B. Letter - Letter - Number - Letter - Letter.                   KA5AA
- C. Letter - Letter - Number - Letter - Letter - Letter.           KA5AAA
- D. Letter - Number - Letter - Letter - Letter.                   K5AAA

2A 16.3 D

What are the call sign prefixes for Amateur Stations licensed by the FCC?

- A. The letters A, B, C, or D only.
- B. The letters A and U only.
- C. The letters W and K only.
- D. The letters A, K, N or W only.

2A 16.4 D

What determines the number in an Amateur Station call sign?

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- A. Call sign district numbers are assigned in such a way as to have approximately equal numbers of radio amateurs in each district.
- B. Call sign district numbers are assigned in numerical order. When all of the "1-Calls" are assigned, the FCC begins issuing "2-Calls", and so on.
- C. Radio Amateurs may request specific call sign district numbers for ease in Morse Code reception of their calls.
- D. The station location address given on an applicant's FCC Form 610 determines what call sign district number appears in an applicant's first Radio Amateur License.

2A 17.1 D

With which Amateur Stations may an FCC-licensed Amateur Station communicate?

- A. All Amateur Stations.
- B. All public noncommercial radio stations unless prohibited by the station's government.
- C. Only with U.S. Amateur Stations.
- D. All Amateur Stations, unless prohibited by the the amateur's government.

2A 17.2 C

With which Non-Amateur Stations may an FCC-licensed Amateur Station communicate?

- A. No Non-Amateur Stations.
- B. All such stations.
- C. Only those authorized by the FCC.
- D. Only those who use the International Morse Code.

2A 17.3 D

Under what circumstances may an FCC-licensed Amateur Station communicate with another Amateur Station in a foreign country.

- A. Only when the foreign country uses English as its primary language.
- B. All the time except on 28.600 to 29.700 MHz.
- C. Only when a third-party agreement exists between the U.S. and the foreign country.
- D. At any time unless prohibited by either the U.S. or foreign government.

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2A 17.4 D

Under what circumstances (other than RACES operation) may an FCC-licensed Amateur Station communicate with a Non-Amateur Station?

- A. Anytime.
- B. Only on permissible frequencies.
- C. Only on 28.600 to 28.700 MHz.
- D. Only When the FCC grants authorization for such communications.

2A 17.5 D

What is the term used in FCC rules to describe transmitting signals to receiving apparatus while in Beacon or Radio Control Operations?

- A. Multiplex transmissions.
- B. Duplex transmissions.
- C. Single path transmissions.
- D. One-way transmissions.

One (1) Question must be from the following:

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2A 18.1 C

How often must an Amateur station be identified?

- A. At the beginning of the contact and at least every ten minutes during a contact.
- B. At least once during each transmission.
- C. At least every ten minutes during a contact and at the end of a contact.
- D. Every 15 minutes during a contact and at the end of the contact.

2A 18.2 B

If you were an Amateur Operator, how would you correctly identify your Amateur Station communications?

- A. With the name and location of the control operator.
- B. With the call sign of the station licensee in all cases.
- C. With the call of the control operator, even when he or she is visiting another radio amateur's station.
- D. With the name and location of the station licensee,

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followed by the two-letter designation of the nearest FCC Field Office.

2A 18.3 B

What station identification, if any, is required at the beginning of a QSO?

- A. The operator originating the call must transmit both call signs.
- B. No identification is required at the beginning of the contact.
- C. Both operators must transmit their own call signs.
- D. Both operators must transmit both call signs.

2A 18.4 A

What station identification, if any, is required at the end of a QSO?

- A. Both operators must transmit their own call sign.
- B. No identification is required at the end of a contact.
- C. The operator originating the contact must always transmit both call signs.
- D. Both operators must transmit their own call sign followed by the two-letter designator for the nearest FCC Field Office.

2A 18.5 B

What do the FCC Rules for Amateur Station identification require?

- A. Each Amateur Radio Station shall give its call sign at the beginning of each communication, and every ten minutes or less during a communication.
- B. Each Amateur Radio Station shall give its call sign at the end of each communication, and every ten minutes or less during a communication.
- C. Each Amateur Radio Station shall give its call sign at the beginning of each communication, and every five minutes or less during a communication.
- D. Each Amateur Radio Station shall give its call sign at the end of each communication, and every five minutes or less during a communication.

2A 18.6 B

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What is the fewest number of times an Amateur Station must transmit its station identification during a 15 minute QSO?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

2A 18.7 C

What is the fewest number of times an Amateur Station must transmit its station identification during a 25 minute QSO?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

2A 18.8 D

What is the fewest number of times an Amateur Station must transmit its station identification during a 35 minute QSO?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

2A 18.9 B

What is the longest period of time during a QSO that an Amateur Station does not need to transmit its station identification?

- A. 5 minutes.
- B. 10 minutes.
- C. 15 minutes.
- D. 20 minutes.

2A 18.10 A

What is the fewest number of times an Amateur Station must identify itself during a 5 minute QSO?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

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One (1) Question must be from the following:

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2A 19.1 D

What amount of transmitting power may an Amateur Station use?

- A. 200 watts input.
- B. 200 watts output.
- C. 1500 watts PEP output.
- D. The minimum legal power necessary to maintain reliable communications.

2A 19.2 C

What is the maximum transmitting power ever permitted to be used at an Amateur Station transmitting on frequencies available to Novice control operators.

- A. 75 watts PEP output on the 80, 40 and 15 Meter Bands.
- B. 100 watts PEP output on the 80, 40 and 15 Meter Bands.
- C. 200 watts PEP output on the 80, 40 and 15 Meter Bands.
- D. 1500 watts PEP output on the 80, 40 and 15 Meter Bands.

2A 19.3 C

What is the amount of transmitting power that an Amateur Station must never exceed when transmitting on 3725 kHz?

- A. 75 watts PEP output.
- B. 100 watts PEP output.
- C. 200 watts PEP output.
- D. 1500 watts PEP output.

2A 19.4 C

What is the amount of transmitting power that an Amateur Station must never exceed when transmitting on 7125 kHz?

- A. 75 watts PEP output.
- B. 100 watts PEP output.
- C. 200 watts PEP output.
- D. 1500 watts PEP output.

2A 19.5 B

What is the transmitting power permitted an Amateur Station with a Novice Control Operator

transmitting on the Amateur 10 Meter Band?

- A. 25 watts PEP output.
- B. 200 watts PEP output.
- C. 1000 watts PEP output.
- D. 1500 watts PEP output.

2A 19.6 C

What is the transmitting power permitted an Amateur Station with a Novice Control Operator transmitting on the Amateur 220 MHz. Band?

- A. 5 watts PEP output.
- B. 10 watts PEP output.
- C. 25 watts PEP output.
- D. 200 watts PEP output.

2A 19.7 D

What is the transmitting power permitted an Amateur Station with a Novice Control Operator transmitting on the Amateur 1270 MHz. Band?

- A. 5 milliwatts PEP output.
- B. 500 milliwatts PEP output.
- C. 1 watt PEP output.
- D. 5 watts PEP output.

2A 19.8 B

What amount of transmitting power may an Amateur Station with a Novice Control Operator use on the Amateur 1270 MHz. Band?

- A. Not less than 5 Watts PEP output.
- B. The minimum legal power necessary to maintain reliable communications.
- C. Not more than 50 watts PEP output.
- D. Not more than 500 watts PEP output.

2A 20.1 C

If you were an Amateur operator and you received an OFFICIAL NOTICE OF VIOLATION from the FCC, how promptly must you respond?

- A. Within 90 days.
- B. Within 30 days.

- C. Within 10 days.
- D. The next day.

2A 20.2 D

If you were an Amateur operator and you received an OFFICIAL NOTICE OF VIOLATION from the FCC, to whom must you respond?

- A. Any office of the FCC.
- B. The Gettysburg, PA office of the FCC.
- C. The Washington, DC office of the FCC.
- D. The FCC office that originated the notice.

2A 20.3 D

If you were an Amateur operator and you received an OFFICIAL NOTICE OF VIOLATION from the FCC, relating to a violation that may be due to the physical or electrical characteristic of your transmitting apparatus, what information must be included in your response?

- A. The make and model of the apparatus.
- B. The steps taken to guarantee future violations.
- C. The date that the apparatus was returned to the manufacturer.
- D. The steps taken to prevent future violations.

One (1) Question must be from the following:

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2A 21.1 C

Who is held responsible for the proper operation of an Amateur Station?

- A. The control operator.
- B. The licensee.
- C. Both the the control operator and the licensee.
- D. The person who owns the property where station is located.

2A 21.2 C

When must an Amateur Station have a control operator?

- A. A control operator is only required for training purposes.
- B. Whenever the station receiver is operated.

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- C. Whenever the transmitter is operated, except when the station is under automatic control.
- D. A control operator is not required.

2A 21.3 B

Who may be the control operator of an Amateur Station?

- A. Any person over 21 years of age.
- B. Any licensed Amateur Radio operator.
- C. Any licensed Amateur Radio operator with an Advanced Class license or higher.
- D. Any person over 21 years of age with a General Class license or higher.

2A 22.1 A

What does the term DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS refer to?

- A. Amateur Communications that are designed to be received and printed automatically.
- B. Amateur Communications sent in Binary Coded Decimal format.
- C. A HANDS ON communications system requiring manual control.
- D. A computer controlled communications system, requiring no operator control.

2A 22.2 C

What term is used to describe Amateur Communications intended to be received and printed automatically?

- A. Teleport Communications.
- B. Direct Communications.
- C. Digital Communications.
- D. Third Party Communications.

2A 22.3 C

What term is used to describe Amateur Communications for the direct transfer of information between computers?

- A. Teleport Communications.
- B. Direct Communications.
- C. Digital Communications.
- D. Third Party Communications.

2A 23.1 B

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When must the licensee of an Amateur Radio Station in portable or mobile operation notify the FCC of such operation?

- A. 1 week in advance, if the operation will last for more than 24 hours
- B. FCC notification is not required for mobile or portable operation.
- C. 1 week in advance, if the operation will last for more than a week.
- D. 1 month in advance of any portable or mobile operation.

2A 23.2 D

When may you operate your Amateur Radio Station at a location other than the one listed on your station license?

- A. Only during times of emergency.
- B. Only after giving proper notice to the FCC.
- C. During an emergency or an FCC approved Emergency Preparedness Drill.
- D. Whenever you want to.

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End of Subelement 2A.