

POOL2B.TXT

FCC Novice Exam Question Pool. Subelement 2B.
Operating Procedures. 2 Questions.

One (1) question must be from the following:

2B 1.1 B

What does the S in the RST signal report mean?

- A. The scintillation of the signal.
- B. The strength of the signal.
- C. The signal quality.
- D. The speed of the CW transmission.

2B 1.2 D

What does the R in the RST signal report mean?

- A. The recovery of the signal.
- B. The resonance of the CW tone.
- C. The rate of the signal flutter.
- D. The readability of the signal.

2B 1.3 A

What does the T in the RST signal report mean?

- A. The tone of the signal.
- B. The closeness of the signal to "Telephone" Quality.
- C. The timing of the signal dot to dash ratio.
- D. The tempo of the signal.

2B 2.1 C

At what telegraphy speed should a CQ message be transmitted?

- A. Only speeds below five WPM.
- B. The highest speed your keyer will operate.
- C. The speed at which you can reliably receive.
- D. The highest speed at which you can control the keyer.

2B 3.1 A

What is the meaning of the term ZERO BEAT?

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- A. Transmission and reception on the same operating frequency.
- B. Transmission on a predetermined frequency.
- C. Used only for satellite reception.
- D. Unimportant for CW operations.

2B 3.2 D

Why should Amateur Radio Stations in communications with each other Zero Beat?

- A. Reduction of interference caused by heterodyning carriers.
- B. Conservation of radio frequency power output.
- C. Facilitation of synchronous demodulation of A1A emissions.
- D. Conservation of radio spectrum space.

2B 4.1 C

How can On-The-Air transmitter tune-up be kept as short as possible?

- A. By using a random wire antenna.
- B. By tuning up on 40 meters first, then switching to the desired band.
- C. By tuning the transmitter into a dummy load.
- D. By using twin lead instead of coaxial-cable feed lines.

2B 5.1 C

What is the difference between the telegraphy abbreviations CQ and QRZ?

- A. CQ means "End Of Contact";
QRZ means "My Time Zone Is ... ".
- B. CQ means "Calling Any Station";
QRZ means "Is This Frequency In Use?".
- C. CQ means "Calling Any Station";
QRZ means "Who Is Calling Me?".
- D. CQ means "Call On Each Quarter Hour";
QRZ means "My Radio Zone Is ... ".

2B 5.2 B

What is the difference between the telegraphy abbreviations K and -SK- ?

- A. K means "All Received Correctly";
-SK- means "Received Some Correctly".
- B. K means "Any Station Transmit";

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- SK- means "End Of Contact".
- C. K means "End Of Message";
-SK- means "Best Regards".
- D. K means "Specific Station Transmit";
-SK- means "Wait".

2B 5.3 C

What is the difference between the telegraphy abbreviations DE, -AR- and QRS?

- A. DE means "Received All Correctly";
-AR- means "Only The Called Station Transmit";
QRS means "Interference From Static".
- B. DE means "Calling Any Station";
-AR- means "Received All Correctly";
QRS means "Send RST Report".
- C. DE means "From" or "This Is";
-AR- means "End Of Message";
QRS means "Send More Slowly".
- D. DE means "Directional Emissions";
-AR- means "Best Regards";
QRS means "Radio Station Location Is ... ".

2B 6.1 A

What is the format of a standard radiotelephone CQ call?

- A. Transmit the phrase CQ three times, followed by "This Is" followed by your call sign three times.
- B. Transmit the phrase CQ at least ten times, followed by "This Is" followed by your call sign two times.
- C. Transmit the phrase CQ at least five times, followed by "This Is" followed by your call sign once.
- D. Transmit the phrase CQ at least ten times, followed by "This Is" followed by your call sign once.

2B 7.1 B

How is the call "KA3BGQ" stated in Standard International Phonetics?

- A. King America Three Baker Golf Queen.
- B. Kilo Alpha Three Bravo Golf Quebec.
- C. Kilowat Alpha Three Bravo George Queen.
- D. Kilo America Three Baker Golf Quebec.

2B 7.2 B

How is the call "WB2OSQ" stated
in Standard International Phonetics?

- A. Whiskey Baker Two Oscar Sierra Queen.
- B. Whiskey Bravo Two Oscar Sierra Quebec.
- C. Willie Baker Two Ontario Sugar Quebec
- D. Washington Bravo Two Oscar Sugar Queen.

2B 7.3 C

How is the call "ON4UN" stated
in Standard International Phonetics?

- A. Ontario Nancy Four Uncle Nancy.
- B. Ocean Norway Four Uniform Norway.
- C. Oscar November Four Uniform November.
- D. Oscar Nancy Four Uniform Nancy.

2B 7.4 A

How is the call "WB1EYI" stated
in Standard International Phonetics?

- A. Whiskey Bravo One Echo Yankee India.
- B. Whiskey Baker One Echo Yankee Ida.
- C. Willie Baker One Echo Yankee India.
- D. Washington Baltimore One Easy Yellow Ida.

One (1) question must be from the following:

2B 8.1 C

What is the format of a standard RTTY CQ call?

- A. Transmit the phrase "CQ" at least ten times, followed by "This Is", followed by your call sign two times.
- B. Transmit the phrase "CQ" at least five times, followed by "This Is", followed by your call sign once.
- C. Transmit the phrase "CQ" three to six times, followed by "This Is", followed by your call sign three times.
- D. Transmit the phrase "CQ" at least ten times, followed by "This Is", followed by your call sign once.

2B 8.2 D

What are three common sending speeds

for RTTY signals on the 10 Meter Band?

- A. 45 Speed (45 Baud), 100 Speed (100 Baud), and 1200 Speed (1200 Baud).
- B. 75 Speed (45 Baud), 110 Speed (80 Baud), and 1200 Speed (1170 Baud).
- C. 60 Speed (45 Baud), 105 Speed (80 Baud), and 1500 Speed (1475 Baud).
- D. 60 Speed (45 Baud), 75 Speed (56 Baud), and 100 Speed (75 Baud).

2B 8.3 A

What is the commonly used RTTY sending speed above 50 MHz.?

- A. 1200 Baud.
- B. 60 Baud.
- C. 100 Baud.
- D. 9600 Baud.

2B 8.4 B

What is one common use for a RTTY MAILBOX?

- A. To leave a message with an Amateur Equipment Dealer.
- B. Storing Messages from one Amateur for later retrieval by another Amateur.
- C. To establish a QSO with another Amateur RTTY Station, and then to move off frequency.
- D. To leave messages that will be mailed to another person the next day.

2B 8.5 D

What is the term used to describe an Automatic RTTY System used to store messages from Amateurs for the later retrieval by other Amateurs?

- A. A message delivery system
- B. An automatic teleprinting system.
- C. A digipeter.
- D. A RTTY Mailbox.

2B 9.1 A

What do the letters TNC stand for?

- A. Terminal Node Controller.

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- B. Tuscon Network Controller.
- C. Terminal Network Contact.
- D. Tactical Number Controller.

2B 9.2 C

What does the term CONNECTED mean in a Packet Radio Link?

- A. A telephone link has been established between two Amateur Stations.
- B. An Amateur Radio Message has reached a station for local delivery.
- C. The transmitting station is sending data specifically specifically addressed to the receiving station, and the receiving station is acknowledging that the data has been received correctly.
- D. A transmitting and receiving station are using a certain digipeter, so no other contacts can take place until they are finished.

2B 9.3 D

What does the term MONITORING mean on a frequency used for Packet Radio?

- A. The FCC is copying all messages, to determine their content.
- B. A member of the the Amateur Auxillary to the FCC's Field Bureau is copying all messages to determine their content.
- C. The receiving station's video monitor is displaying all mesages intended for that station.
- D. The receiving station is displaying information that may not be addressed to that station, and is not acknowledging correct receipt of the data.

2B 9.4 A

What is a DIGIPETER?

- A. A Packet Radio Station used to retransmit data specifically addressed to be retransmitted by that station.
- B. An Amateur Radio Repeater designed to retransmit all audio ind digital form
- C. An Amateur Radio Repeater designed using only digital electronic components.
- D. A Packet Radio Station that retransmits any signal it receives.

2B 9.5 B

What is the meaning of the term NETWORK in Packet Radio?

- A. A system of telephone lines interconnecting Packet Radio Stations to transfer data.
- B. A method of interconnecting Packet Radio Stations so that data can be transferred over long distances.
- C. The interlaced wiring on a Terminal Node controller board.
- D. The Terminal Node Controller that Automatically rejects another caller when the station is connected.

2B 9.6 D

What is the term used to describe a Packet Radio Station used to retransmit data specifically addressed to be retransmitted by that station?

- A. A RTTY mailbox.
- B. A Network Node Controller.
- C. An Autopatch.
- D. A Digipeter.

2B 9.7 A

What is the term used to describe a method of interconnecting Packet Radio Stations so that data can be transferred over long distances?

- A. Networking.
- B. Crosslinking.
- C. Autopatching.
- D. Duplexing.

2B 9.8 C

What sending speed is commonly used for Packet Radio transmissions on the 220 MHz. band?

- A. 45 Baud.
- B. 110 Baud.
- C. 1200 Baud.
- D. 12,000 Baud.

2B 10.1 D

What is a good way to establish a contact on a repeater?

- A. Give the call sign of the station

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you want to contact 3 times.

- B. Call the other operator by name, then give your call sign 3 times.
- C. Say BREAKER BREAKER, and then give your call sign.
- D. Call the desired station and then identify your own station.

2B 10.2 A

What is the main purpose of a Repeater?

- A. Repeaters extend the range of portable and mobile stations.
- B. To provide a station that makes local information available 24 hours a day.
- C. To provide a means of linking Amateur Radio Stations with the telephone system.
- D. To retransmit NOAA Weather Information during severe storm warnings.

2B 10.3 B

Why is there an INPUT and an OUTPUT frequency to describe the operating frequency of any repeater?

- A. All repeater offer a choice of two operating frequencies in case one is busy.
- B. The repeater receives on one frequency and transmits on another.
- C. One frequency is used to control repeater functions and the other is used to retransmit received signals.
- D. Repeaters require an access code to be transmitted on one frequency while your voice is transmitted on the other.

2B 10.4 C

When should simplex operation be used instead of a repeater?

- A. Whenever greater communications reliability is needed.
- B. Whenever you need someone to make an emergency telephone call.
- C. Whenever a contact is possible without using a repeater.
- D. Whenever you are traveling and need some local information.

2B 10.5 D

What is an AUTOPATCH?

- A. A repeater feature that automatically selects the strongest received signal to be repeated.

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- B. An automatic system of connecting a mobile station to the next repeater as it moves out of range of the first.
- C. A system that automatically locks the other stations out of the repeater when there is a QSO in progress.
- D. A device that allows repeater users to make telephone calls from their portable or mobile stations.

2B 10.6 B

What is the term used to describe a device that allows repeater users to make telephone calls from their portable or mobile stations?

- A. An Amateur Phone Controller.
- B. An Autopatch.
- C. A Terminal Node Controller.
- D. A Phone Patch.

End of Subelement 2B.