

FCC Novice Exam Question Pool. Subelement 2C.
Radio Wave Propagation. 2 Questions.

One (1) question must be from the following:

2C 1.1 A

What type of propagation uses radio signals refracted back to the Earth by the Ionosphere?

- A. Skip.
- B. Earth Moon Earth.
- C. Ground Wave.
- D. Tropospheric.

2C 1.2 B

What is the meaning of the term SKIP PROPAGATION?

- A. Signals reflected from the Moon.
- B. Signals refracted by the Ionosphere.
- C. Signals refracted by Water-Dense cloud formations.
- D. Signals retransmitted by a repeater.

2C 1.3 A

What is the area of weak signals between the ranges of Ground Waves and the First-Hop called?

- A. The skip zone.
- B. The hysteresis zone.
- C. The monitor zone.
- D. The transequatorial zone.

2C 1.4 C

What is the meaning of the term SKIP ZONE?

- A. An area covered by skip propagation.
- B. The area where a satellite comes close to the Earth, and skips off the Ionosphere.
- C. An area that is too far for ground wave propagation, but too close for skip propagation.
- D. The area in the atmosphere that causes skip propagation.

2C 1.5 D

What does the term SKIP mean?

- A. Signals are reflected from the Moon.
- B. Signals are refracted by Water-Dense cloud formations.
- C. Signals are retransmitted by repeaters.
- D. Signals are refracted by the Ionosphere.

2C 1.6 D

What type of radio wave propagation makes it possible for Amateur Stations to communicate long distances?

- A. Direct-Inductive propagation.
- B. Knife-Edge diffraction.
- C. Ground-Wave propagation.
- D. Skip Propagation.

2C 2.1 D

What type of propagation involves radio signals that travel along the surface of the Earth?

- A. Sky-Wave propagation.
- B. Knife-Edge diffraction.
- C. E-Layer propagation.
- D. Ground-Wave propagation.

2C 2.2 B

What is the meaning of the term GROUND WAVE PROPAGATION?

- A. Signals that travel along seismic fault lines.
- B. Signals that travel along the surface of the Earth.
- C. Signals that are radiated from a ground plane antenna.
- D. Signals that are radiated from a ground station satellite.

2C 2.3 B

Daytime communication on 3.725 MHz. is probably via what kind of propagation when the STATIONS are located a few miles apart but separated by a low hill blocking their Line-Of-Sight path?

- A. Tropospheric Ducting.
- B. Ground Wave.
- C. Meteor Scatter.
- D. Sporadic E.

2C 2.4 A

When compared to skip propagation, what is the usual effective range of ground wave propagation?

- A. Much smaller.
- B. Much greater.
- C. The same.
- D. Dependent on the weather.

One (1) question must be from the following:

2C 3.1 B

Why can a VHF or UHF radio wave that is transmitted toward a mountain often be received at some distant point in a different direction?

- A. You can never tell what direction a radio wave is traveling in.
- B. These radio waves are easily reflected by objects in their path.
- C. These radio waves are easily bent by the Ionosphere.
- D. These radio waves are sometimes scattered in the Ectosphere.

2C 3.2 B

Why can the direction that a VHF or UHF radio signal is traveling be changed if there is a tall building in the way?

- A. You can never tell what direction a radio wave is traveling in.
- B. These radio waves are easily reflected by objects in their path.
- C. These radio waves are easily bent by the Ionosphere.
- D. These radio waves are sometimes scattered in the Ectosphere.

2C 4.1 C

What type of antenna polarization is normally used for communications on the 40 Meter Band?

- A. Electrical Polarization.
- B. Left Hand Circular Polarization.
- C. Horizontal Polarization.
- D. Vertical Polarization.

2C 4.2 C

What type of antenna polarization is normally used for communications on the 80 Meter Band?

- A. Right Hand Circular Polarization.
- B. Magnetic Polarization.
- C. Horizontal Polarization.
- D. Vertical Polarization.

2C 4.3 B

What type of antenna polarization is normally used for communications on the 15 Meter Band?

- A. Electrical Polarization.
- B. Horizontal Polarization.
- C. Right Hand Circular Polarization.
- D. Left Hand Circular Polarization.

2C 4.4 A

What type of antenna polarization is normally used for repeater communications on the 220 MHz. Band?

- A. Vertical Polarization.
- B. Horizontal Polarization.
- C. Magnetic Polarization.
- D. Left Hand Circular Polarization.

2C 4.5 B

What type of antenna polarization is normally used for repeater communications on the 1270 MHz. Band?

- A. Enhanced Polarization.
- B. Vertical Polarization.
- C. Right Hand Circular Polarization.
- D. Left Hand Circular Polarization.

End of Subelement 2C.