

FCC Novice Exam Question Pool. Subelement 2E.
Electrical Principals. 4 Questions.

One (1) question must be from the following:

2E 1.1 A

Electrons will flow in a copper wire when its two ends are connected to what kind of source?

- A. Electromotive or Voltage.
- B. Donor.
- C. Reactive.
- D. Resistive.

2E 1.2 D

The pressure in a water pipe is comparable to what force in an electrical circuit?

- A. Current.
- B. Resistive.
- C. Gravitational.
- D. Voltage.

2E 1.3 C

What are the two polarities of a voltage?

- A. Right-Hand and Left-Hand.
- B. Forward and Reverse.
- C. Positive and Negative.
- D. Clockwise and Counterclockwise.

2E 2.2 B

What type of current changes direction over and over again in a cyclical manner?

- A. Direct Current.
- B. Alternating Current.
- C. Negative Current.
- D. Positive Current.

2E 2.3 C

What is a type of electrical current called that does not periodically reverse direction?

- A. Alternating Current.
- B. Periodic Current.
- C. Direct Current.
- D. Positive Current.

2E 3.1 A

List at least four good electrical insulating materials.

- A. Glass, Air, Plastic, Porcelain.
- B. Glass, Wood, Copper, Porcelain.
- C. Paper, Glass, Air, Aluminum.
- D. Plastic, Rubber, Wood, Carbon.

2E 3.2 C

List at least three good electrical conductors.

- A. Copper, Gold, Mica.
- B. Gold, Silver, Wood.
- C. Gold, Silver, Aluminum.
- D. Copper, Aluminum, Paper.

2E 3.3 C

What is the term for the lowest voltage that will cause current in an insulator?

- A. Avalanche Voltage.
- B. Plate Voltage.
- C. Breakdown Voltage.
- D. Zener Voltage.

One (1) question must be from the following:

2E 4.1 D

What is the term for a failure in an electrical circuit that causes excessively high current?

- A. Open Circuit.
- B. Dead Circuit.
- C. Closed Circuit.

D. Short Circuit.

2E 4.2 C

What is the term for an electrical circuit in which there can be no current flow?

- A. A Closed Circuit.
- B. A Short Circuit.
- C. An Open Circuit.
- D. A Hyper Circuit.

2E 5.1 A

What is consumed when a voltage is applied to a circuit causing an electrical current to flow?

- A. Energy.
- B. Volts.
- C. Amps.
- D. Electrons.

2E 6.1 B

What is the approximate length, in meters, of a radio wave having a frequency of 3.725 MHz.?

- A. 160 meters.
- B. 80 meters.
- C. 40 meters.
- D. 30 meters.

2E 6.2 A

What is the relationship between frequency and wavelength?

- A. As frequency increases, wavelength decreases.
- B. As frequency increases, wavelength increases.
- C. Frequency and wavelength are not related.
- D. As frequency decreases, wavelength decreases.

2E 6.3 C

What is the approximate length, in meters, of a radio wave having a frequency of 21.120 MHz.?

- A. 80 meters.
- B. 40 meters.

- C. 15 meters.
- D. 10 meters.

2E 7.1 A

What is the difference between radio frequencies and audio frequencies?

- A. Audio frequencies are those below 20,000 Hz., and Radio frequencies are those above 20,000 Hz.
- B. Audio frequencies are those below 50,000 Hz., and Radio frequencies are those above 50,000 Hz.
- C. Audio frequencies are those below 10,000 Hz., and Radio frequencies are those above 10,000 Hz.
- D. Audio frequencies are those above 20,000 Hz., and Radio frequencies are those below 20,000 Hz.

2E 7.2 D

What type of frequency is 3,500,000 Hertz?

- A. An Audio Frequency.
- B. A Microwave Frequency.
- C. An Intermediate Frequency.
- D. A Radio Frequency.

2E 7.3 C

Radio frequencies are those above what frequency?

- A. 20 Hz.
- B. 2000 Hz.
- C. 20,000 Hz.
- D. 2,000,000 Hz.

One (1) question must be from the following:

2E 8.1 A

What type of frequency is 350 Hz.?

- A. An Audio frequency.
- B. A Microwave frequency.
- C. An Intermediate frequency.
- D. A Radio frequency.

2E 8.2 D

Audio frequencies are those below what frequency?

- A. 10 Hz.
- B. 20 Hz.
- C. 10,000 Hz.
- D. 20,000 Hz.

2E 8.3 A

What type of frequency is 3,500 Hertz?

- A. Audio frequency.
- B. Radio frequency.
- C. Hyper frequency.
- D. Super High frequency.

2E 9.1 A

What is the unit of Electromotive Force?

- A. Ampere.
- B. Volt.
- C. Ohm.
- D. Watt.

2E 10.1 C

What is the unit of Electrical Current?

- A. Volt.
- B. Watt.
- C. Ampere.
- D. Ohm.

2E 11.1 B

What is the unit of Electrical Power?

- A. Ohm.
- B. Watt.
- C. Volt.
- D. Ampere.

2E 12.1 C

What is a HERTZ?

- A. A unit of measure of Current.
- B. A unit of measure of Capacitance.
- C. A unit of measure of Frequency.
- D. A unit of measure of Power.

2E 12.2 A

What is another popular term for HERTZ?

- A. Cycles per Second.
- B. Frequency per Wavelength.
- C. Wavelength per Cycle.
- D. Meters per Frequency.

One (1) question must be from the following:

2E 13.1 A

A frequency of 40,000 Hertz is equal to how many kilohertz?

- A. 40
- B. 4
- C. 400
- D. 0.04

2E 13.2 C

A current of 20 millionths of an ampere is equal to how many microamperes?

- A. 0.2
- B. 2
- C. 20
- D. 200

2E 13.3 C

A current of 2000 milliamperes is equivalent to how many amperes?

- A. 0.002
- B. 0.2
- C. 2
- D. 2000

2E 13.4 A

What do the prefixes MEGA- and CENTI- mean?

- A. 1,000,000 and 0.01
- B. 1,000,000 and 1,000,000,000
- C. 0.000,001 and 0.001
- D. 0.000,001 and 0.000,000,000,001

2E 13.5 D

What do the prefixes MICRO- and PICO- mean?

- A. 1,000,000 and 1,000
- B. 1,000,000 and 1,000,000,000
- C. 0.000,001 and 0.001
- D. 0.000,001 and 0.000,000,000,001

2E 13.6 A

Your receiver dial is calibrated in Megahertz and shows a signal at 1200 MHz. At what frequency would a dial calibrated in Gigahertz show the signal?

- A. 1.2 GHz.
- B. 12 GHz.
- C. 120 GHz.
- D. 1200 GHz.

2E 13.7 D

Your receiver dial is calibrated in Gigahertz and shows a signal at 1.27 GHz. At what frequency would a dial calibrated in Megahertz show the signal?

- A. 1.27 MHz.
- B. 12.7 MHz.
- C. 127 MHz.
- D. 1270 MHz.

2E 13.8 D

Your receiver dial is calibrated in Megahertz and shows a signal at 223.9 MHz. At what frequency would a dial calibrated in Kilohertz show the signal?

- A. 0.223 KHz.
- B. 2239 KHz.
- C. 22,390 KHz.
- D. 223,900 KHz.

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End of Subelment 2E.