UBLIC SERVICE AND LEGA

Ham-Radio-Extra-License

Ham Radio Extra Class License Certification Exam

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

If an amateur station is installed aboard a ship or aircraft, what condition must be met before the station is operated?

A. Its operation must be approved by the master of the ship or the pilot in command of the aircraft
B. The amateur station operator must agree not to transmit when the main radio of the ship or aircraft is in use
C. The amateur station must have a power supply that is completely independent of the main ship or aircraft power supply
D. The amateur operator must have an FCC Marine or Aircraft endorsement on his or her amateur license

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amateur stations aboard ships or aircraft do not need special endorsement so long as permission is obtained from the captain or pilot of the craft, and all applicable rules are followed.

Question: 2

What frequencies are authorized to an amateur station operating under RACES rules?

A. All amateur service frequencies authorized to the control operator
B. Specific segments in the amateur service MF, HF, VHF and UHF bands
C. Specific local government channels
D. Military Auxiliary Radio System (MARS) channels

Answer: A

Explanation:
An amateur station operating under RACES rules may use all amateur service frequencies authorized to the control operator.

Question: 3

What is the pennitted mean power of any spurious emission relative to the mean power of the fundamental emission from a station transmitter or external RF amplifier installed after January 1, 2003 and transmitting on a frequency below 30 MHz?

A. At least 43 dB below

B. Atleast53 dB below
C. At least 63 dB below
D. At least 73 dB below

Answer: A

Explanation:
The mean power of any spurious emission from a station transmitter or external RF amplifier installed after January 1, 2003 and transmitting on a frequency below 30 MHZ must be at least 43 dB below the mean power of the fundamental emission from the station.

Question: 4

Which amateur stations are eligible to be telecommand stations of space stations (subject to the privileges of the class of operator license held by the control operator of the station)?

A. Any amateur station designated by NASA
B. Any amateur station so designated by the space station licensee
C. Any amateur station so designated by the ITU
D. All these choices are correct

Answer: B

Explanation:
Any amateur station so designated by the space station licensee is eligible to be a telecommand station (subject to the privileges of the class of operator license held by the control operator of the station).

Question: 5

What must the administering VES do after the administration of a successful examination for an amateur operator license?

A. They must collect and send the documents to the NCVEC for grading
B. They must collect and submit the documents to the coordinating VEC for grading
C. They must submit the application document to the coordinating VEC according to the coordinating VEC instructions
D. They must collect and send the documents to the FCC according to instructions

Answer: C

Explanation:
The administering VES must submit the application document to the coordinating VEC according to the coordinating VEC's instructions after the administration of a successful examination for an amateur operator license.

Question: 6

Who may be the control operator of an auxiliary station?

A. Any licensed amateur operator
B. Only Technician, General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operators
C. Only General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operators
D. Only Amateur Extra Class operators

Answer: B

Explanation:
Only Technician, General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operators may be control operators of auxiliary stations.

Question: 7

What type of satellite appears to stay in one position in the sky?

A. HEO
B. Geostationary
C. Geomagnetic
D. LEO

Answer: B

Explanation:
A geostationary satellite appears to stay in one position in the sky.

Question: 8

What aspect of an analog slow-scan television signal encodes the brightness of the picture?

A. Tone frequency
B. Tone amplitude
C. Sync amplitude
D. Sync frequency

Answer: A

Explanation:
The tone frequency encodes the brightness of the picture in an amateur slow-scan television signal.

Question: 9

Why might a DX station state that they are listening on another frequency?

A. Because the DX station may be transmitting on a frequency that is prohibited to some responding stations
B. To separate the calling stations from the DX station
C. To improve operating efficiency by reducing interference
D. All these choices are correct

Answer: D

Explanation:
A DX station may state that they are listening on another frequency for a number of reasons, including because they may be transmitting on a frequency that is prohibited to some responding stations, to separate the calling stations from the DX station, and to improve operating efficiency by reducing interference.

Question: 10

How can an APRS station be used to help support a public service communications activity?

A. An APRS station with an emergency medical technician can automatically transmit medical data to the nearest hospital
B. APRS stations with General Personnel Scanners can automatically relay the participant numbers and time as they pass the check points
C. An APRS station with a Global Positioning System unit can automatically transmit information to show a mobile station's position during the event
D. All these choices are correct

Answer: C

Explanation:
An APRS station can help support a public service communications activity by automatically transmitting information to show a mobile station's position during the event.

Question: 11

Which of these digital modes has the narrowest bandwidth?

A. MFSK16
B. 170 shift 45-baud RTTY
C. PSK31
D. 300-baud packet

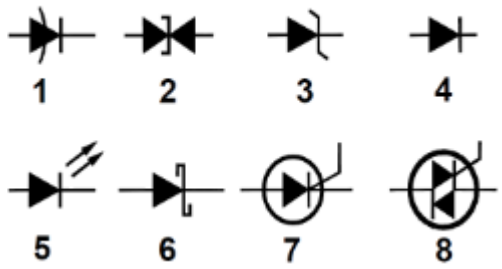
Answer: C

Explanation:
PSK31 has lower bandwidth than MFSK16, 170 Hz shift, 45 baud RTTY and 300-baud packets.

Question: 12

In Figure E6-2, what is the schematic symbol for a light-emitting diode?

Figure E6-2



A. 1
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7

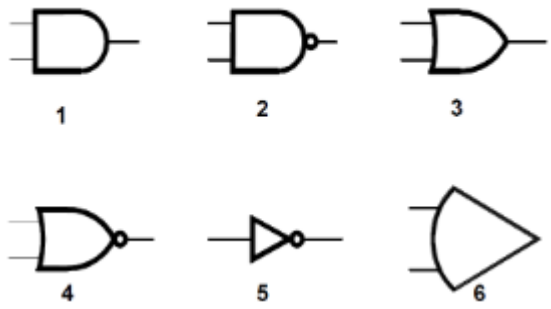
Answer: B

Explanation:
In Figure E6-2, the schematic symbol for a light-emitting diode is 5.

Question: 13

In Figure E6-3, what is the schematic symbol for a NOR gate?

Figure E6-3



A. 1

B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

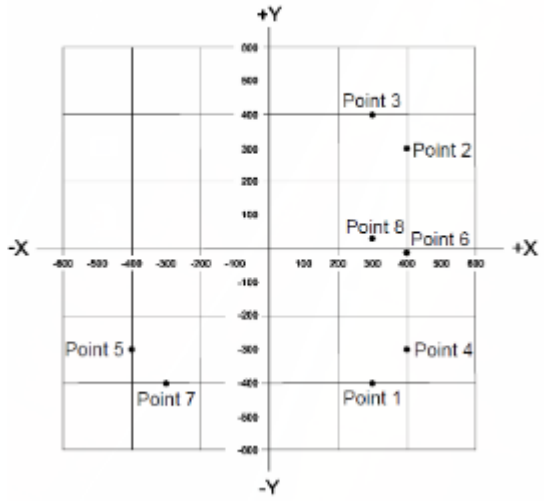
Answer: D

Explanation:
In Figure E6-3, the schematic symbol for a NOR gate is 4.

Question: 14

Which point on Figure E5-1 best represents the impedance of a series circuit consisting of a 400-ohm resistor and a 38-picofarad capacitor at 14 MHz?

Figure E5-1



A. Point 2
B. Point 4
C. Point 5
D. Point 6

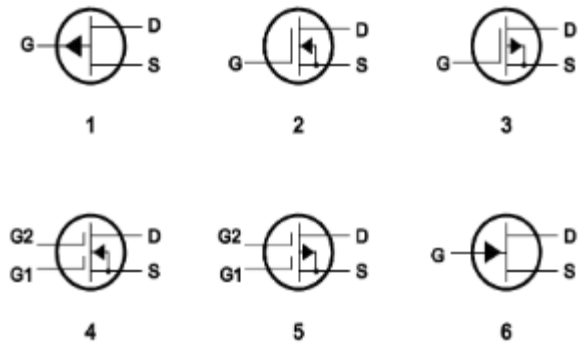
Answer: B

Explanation:
Point 4 on Figure E5-1 best represents the impedance of a series circuit consisting of a 400 ohm resistor and a 38 picofarad capacitor at 14 MHz.

Question: 15

In Figure E6-I, what is the schematic symbol for an N-channel dual-gate MOSFET?

Figure E6-1



A. 2
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Figure E6-I, the schematic symbol for an N-channel dual-gate MOSFET is 4.

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