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# Technician Question Pool

## July 2018 to June 2022

### The MORE Project

<http://n2re.org/m-o-r-e-project>

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# Operating Procedures

## No-Nonsense pages 67 - 69

### FM Operation

This section addresses the types of operations that typically occur with VHF/UHF FM transceivers and repeaters in amateur radio.



# T1F09

What type of amateur station simultaneously retransmits the signal of another amateur station on a different channel or channels?

- A. Beacon station
- B. Earth station
- C. Repeater station
- D. Message forwarding station



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# T1D07

What types of amateur stations can automatically retransmit the signals of other amateur stations?

- A. Auxiliary, beacon, or Earth stations
- B. Repeater, auxiliary, or space stations
- C. Beacon, repeater, or space stations
- D. Earth, repeater, or space stations



# T1D07

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# T2B14

Which of the following describes a linked repeater network?

- A. A network of repeaters where signals received by one repeater are repeated by all the repeaters
- B. A repeater with more than one receiver
- C. Multiple repeaters with the same owner
- D. A system of repeaters linked by APRS



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# T2A01

Which of the following is a common repeater frequency offset in the 2 meter band?

- A. Plus or minus 5 MHz
- B. Plus or minus 600 kHz
- C. Plus or minus 500 kHz
- D. Plus or minus 1 MHz



# T2A01

Which of the following is a common repeater frequency offset in the 2 meter band?

- A. Plus or minus 5 MHz
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# T2A03

What is a common repeater frequency offset in the 70 cm band?

- A. Plus or minus 5 MHz
- B. Plus or minus 600 kHz
- C. Plus or minus 500 kHz
- D. Plus or minus 1 MHz



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# T2B02

What term describes the use of a sub-audible tone transmitted along with normal voice audio to open the squelch of a receiver?

- A. Carrier squelch
- B. Tone burst
- C. DTMF
- D. CTCSS



# T2B02

What term describes the use of a sub-audible tone transmitted along with normal voice audio to open the squelch of a receiver?

- A. Carrier squelch
- B. Tone burst
- C. DTMF
- D. CTCSS**



# T2B04

Which of the following could be the reason you are unable to access a repeater whose output you can hear?

- A. Improper transceiver offset
- B. The repeater may require a proper CTCSS tone from your transceiver
- C. The repeater may require a proper DCS tone from your transceiver
- D. All of these choices are correct



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# T2B03

If a station is not strong enough to keep a repeater's receiver squelch open, which of the following might allow you to receive the station's signal?

- A. Open the squelch on your radio
- B. Listen on the repeater input frequency
- C. Listen on the repeater output frequency
- D. Increase your transmit power



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# T2B01

What is the most common use of the “reverse split” function of a VHF / UHF transceiver?

- A. Reduce power output
- B. Increase power output
- C. Listen on a repeater’s input frequency
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# T2B05

What might be the problem if a repeater user says your transmissions are breaking up on voice peaks?

- A. You have the incorrect offset
- B. You need to talk louder
- C. You are talking too loudly
- D. Your transmit power is too high



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# T2A04

What is an appropriate way to call another station on a repeater if you know the other station's call sign?

- A. Say "break, break," then say the station's call sign
- B. Say the station's call sign, then identify with your call sign
- C. Say "CQ" three times, then the other station's call sign
- D. Wait for the station to call CQ, then answer it



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# T2A09

What brief statement indicates that you are listening on a repeater and looking for a contact?

- A. The words “Hello test” followed by your call sign
- B. Your call sign
- C. The repeater call sign followed by your call sign
- D. The letters “QSY” followed by your call sign



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# T2A11

What term describes an amateur station that is transmitting and receiving on the same frequency?

- A. Full duplex
- B. Diplex
- C. Simplex
- D. Multiplex



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# T2B12

Why are simplex channels designated in the VHF/UHF band plans?

- A. So that stations within mutual communications range can communicate without tying up a repeater
- B. For contest operation
- C. For working DX only
- D. So that stations with simple transmitters can access the repeater without automated offset



# T2B12

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- B. For contest operation
- C. For working DX only
- D. So that stations with simple transmitters can access the repeater without automated offset



# T2A02

What is the national calling frequency for FM simplex operations in the 2 meter band?

- A. 146.520 MHz
- B. 145.000 MHz
- C. 432.100 MHz
- D. 446.000 MHz



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A non-profit initiative by the IEEE and ARDC to increase the numbers of youth (12-18) and non-males in Amateur Radio. Participants earn FCC licenses and receive free 2-way radios.

For MORE information: [n2re.org/m-o-r-e-project](http://n2re.org/m-o-r-e-project)  
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