
Technician Question Pool

July 2022 to June 2026

The MORE Project

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



Operating Procedures

No-Nonsense pages 99 - 101

Public Service & Emergency Communications

Amateur radio operators are uniquely prepared to provide emergency and public service communications, which is one of the reasons these frequencies are allocated for our use. As a result, many hams consider it an obligation to be prepared to help out when called upon. This includes having the proper equipment and training.



T2C06

What is the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)?

- A. A group of licensed amateurs who have voluntarily registered their qualifications and equipment for communications duty in the public service
- B. A group of licensed amateurs who are members of the military and who voluntarily agreed to provide message handling services in the case of an emergency
- C. A training program that provides licensing courses for those interested in obtaining an amateur license to use during emergencies
- D. A training program that certifies amateur operators for membership in the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service



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- D. A training program that certifies amateur operators for membership in the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service



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T1A10

Which of the following describes the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)?

- A. A radio service using amateur frequencies for emergency management or civil defense communications
- B. A radio service using amateur stations for emergency management or civil defense communications
- C. An emergency service using amateur operators certified by a civil defense organization as being enrolled in that organization
- D. All of these choices are correct



T1A10

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T2C04

What is RACES?

- A. An emergency organization combining amateur radio and citizens band operators and frequencies
- B. An international radio experimentation society
- C. A radio contest held in a short period, sometimes called a “sprint”
- D. An FCC part 97 amateur radio service for civil defense communications during national emergencies



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FCC Tech 7/22 to 6/26
Public Service and Emcomm

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T2C02

Which of the following are typical duties of a Net Control Station?

- A. Choose the regular net meeting time and frequency
- B. Ensure that all stations checking into the net are properly licensed for operation on the net frequency
- C. Call the net to order and direct communications between stations checking in
- D. All these choices are correct



T2C02

Which of the following are typical duties of a Net Control Station?

- A. Choose the regular net meeting time and frequency
- B. Ensure that all stations checking into the net are properly licensed for operation on the net frequency
- C. Call the net to order and direct communications between stations checking in**
- D. All these choices are correct



T2C07

Which of the following is standard practice when you participate in a net?

- A. When first responding to the net control station, transmit your call sign, name, and address as in the FCC database
- B. Record the time of each of your transmissions
- C. Unless you are reporting an emergency, transmit only when directed by the net control station
- D. All of these choices are correct



T2C07

Which of the following is standard practice when you participate in a net?

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- B. Record the time of each of your transmissions
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T2C05

What does the term “traffic” refer to in net operation?

- A. Messages exchanged by net stations
- B. The number of stations checking in and out of a net
- C. Operation by mobile or portable stations
- D. Requests to activate the net by a served agency



T2C05

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- B. The number of stations checking in and out of a net
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T2C08

Which of the following is a characteristic of good traffic handling?

- A. Passing messages exactly as received
- B. Making decisions as to whether messages are worthy of relay or delivery
- C. Ensuring that any newsworthy messages are relayed to the news media
- D. All of these choices are correct



T2C08

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T2C03

What technique is used to ensure that voice messages containing unusual words are received correctly?

- A. Send the words by voice and Morse code
- B. Speak very loudly into the microphone
- C. Spell the words using a standard phonetic alphabet
- D. All of these choices are correct



T2C03

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- B. Speak very loudly into the microphone
- C. Spell the words using a standard phonetic alphabet**
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T2C10

What information is contained in the preamble of a formal traffic message?

- A. The email address of the originating station
- B. The address of the intended recipient
- C. The telephone number of the addressee
- D. Information needed to track the message



T2C10

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- B. The address of the intended recipient
- C. The telephone number of the addressee
- D. Information needed to track the message**



T2C11

What is meant by “check” in a radiogram header?

- A. The number of words or word equivalents in the text portion of the message
- B. The call sign of the originating message
- C. A list of stations that have relayed the message
- D. A box on the message form that indicates that the message was received and/or relayed



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T2C11

What is meant by “check” in a radiogram header?

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T2C01

When do FCC rules NOT apply to the operation of an amateur station?

- A. When operating a RACES station
- B. When operating under special FEMA rules
- C. When operating under special ARES rules
- D. FCC rules always apply



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T2C09

Are amateur station control operators ever permitted to operate outside the frequency privileges of their license class?

- A. No
- B. Yes, but only when part of a FEMA emergency plan
- C. Yes, but only when part of a RACES emergency plan
- D. Yes, but only if necessary in situations involving the immediate safety of human life or protection of property



T2C09

Are amateur station control operators ever permitted to operate outside the frequency privileges of their license class?

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- C. Yes, but only when part of a RACES emergency plan
- D. Yes, but only if necessary in situations involving the immediate safety of human life or protection of property**





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
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