
Technician Question Pool

July 2018 to June 2022

The MORE Project

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



Radio Practices & Station Setup

No-Nonsense pages 80 - 83

Operating controls: tuning, use of filters, squelch function, AGC, repeater offset, memory channels

To properly operate a transceiver, you need to know how to use the controls.



T4B01

What is the effect of excessive microphone gain on SSB transmissions?

- A. Frequency instability
- B. Distorted transmitted audio
- C. Increased SWR
- D. All these choices are correct



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T4B01

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T4B12

What is the result of tuning an FM receiver above or below a signal's frequency?

- A. Change in audio pitch
- B. Sideband inversion
- C. Generation of a heterodyne tone
- D. Distortion of the signal's audio



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- C. Generation of a heterodyne tone
- D. Distortion of the signal's audio**



T4B02

Which of the following can be used to enter a transceiver's operating frequency?

- A. The keypad or VFO knob
- B. The CTCSS or DTMF encoder
- C. The Automatic Frequency Control
- D. All of these choices are correct



T4B02

Which of the following can be used to enter a transceiver's operating frequency?

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T4B04

What is a way to enable quick access to a favorite frequency or channel on your transceiver?

- A. Enable the frequency offset
- B. Store it in a memory channel
- C. Enable the VOX
- D. Use the scan mode to select the desired frequency



T4B04

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T4B05

What does the scanning function of an FM transceiver do?

- A. Checks incoming signal deviation
- B. Prevents interference to nearby repeaters
- C. Tunes through a range of frequencies to check for activity
- D. Checks for messages left on a digital bulletin board



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T2B13

What is the purpose of a squelch function?

- A. Reduce a CW transmitter's key clicks
- B. Mute the receiver audio when a signal is not present
- C. Eliminate parasitic oscillations in an RF amplifier
- D. Reduce interference from impulse noise



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T4B03

How is squelch adjusted so that a weak FM signal can be heard?

- A. Set the squelch threshold so that receiver output audio is on all the time
- B. Turn up the audio level until it overcomes the squelch threshold
- C. Turn on the anti-squelch function
- D. Enable squelch enhancement



T4B03

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T2A07

What is meant by "repeater offset?"

- A. The difference between a repeater's transmit and receive frequencies
- B. The repeater has a time delay to prevent interference
- C. The repeater station identification is done on a separate frequency
- D. The number of simultaneous transmit frequencies used by a repeater



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T4A10

What function is performed with a transceiver and a digital mode hot spot?

- A. Communication using digital voice or data systems via the internet
- B. FT8 digital communications via AFSK
- C. RTTY encoding and decoding without a computer
- D. High-speed digital communications for meteor scatter



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T8D02

What is a “talkgroup” on a digital repeater?

- A. A group of operators sharing common interests
- B. A way for groups of users to share a channel at different times without hearing other users on the channel
- C. A protocol that increases the signal-to-noise ratio when multiple repeaters are linked together
- D. A net that meets at a specified time



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T4B07

What does a DMR “code plug” contain?

- A. Your call sign in CW for automatic identification
- B. Access information for repeaters and talkgroups
- C. The codec for digitizing audio
- D. The DMR software version



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T4B09

How is a specific group of stations selected on a digital voice transceiver?

- A. By retrieving the frequencies from transceiver memory
- B. By enabling the group's CTCSS tone
- C. By entering the group's identification code
- D. By activating automatic identification



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T2B12

What is the purpose of the color code used on DMR repeater systems?

- A. Establishes groups of users
- B. Defines the frequency pair to use
- C. Identifies the codec used
- D. Defines the minimum signal level required for access



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- C. Identifies the codec used
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T4B11

Which of the following must be programmed into a D-STAR digital transceiver before transmitting?

- A. Your call sign
- B. Your output power
- C. The codec type being used
- D. All of these choices are correct



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T4B08

What is the advantage of having multiple receive bandwidth choices on a multimode transceiver?

- A. Permits monitoring several modes at once by selecting a separate filter for each mode
- B. Permits noise or interference reduction by selecting a bandwidth matching the mode
- C. Increases the number of frequencies that can be stored in memory
- D. Increases the amount of offset between receive and transmit frequencies



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T4B10

Which of the following receive filter bandwidths provides the best signal-to-noise ratio for SSB reception?

- A. 500 Hz
- B. 1000 Hz
- C. 2400 Hz
- D. 5000 Hz



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- D. 5000 Hz



T4B06

Which of the following controls could be used if the voice pitch of a single-sideband signal returning to your CQ call seems too high or low?

- A. The AGC or limiter
- B. The bandwidth selection
- C. The tone squelch
- D. The RIT or Clarifier



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T4B06

Which of the following controls could be used if the voice pitch of a single-sideband signal returning to your CQ call seems too high or low?

- A. The AGC or limiter
- B. The bandwidth selection
- C. The tone squelch
- D. The RIT or Clarifier**



T7A07

What is the function of a transceiver's PTT input?

- A. Input for a key used to send CW
- B. Switches transceiver from receive to transmit when grounded
- C. Provides a transmit tuning tone when grounded
- D. Input for a preamplifier tuning tone



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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
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