Technician Question Pool July 2022 to June 2026

The MORE Project

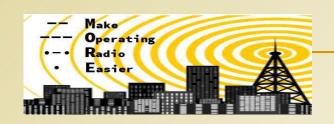
http://n2re.org/m-o-r-e-project



Rules & Regulations No-Nonsense pages 110 - 111

Frequency allocations and power output limits

Because operation outside of the amateur radio bands is a serious offense, it is important to know what modes you can use on different frequencies.



Which frequency is in the 6 meter amateur band?

- A. 49.00 MHz
- B. 52.525 MHz
- C. 28.50 MHz
- D. 222.15 MHz



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Which amateur band includes 146.52 MHz?

- A. 6 meters
- B. 20 meters
- C. 70 centimeters
- D. 2 meters



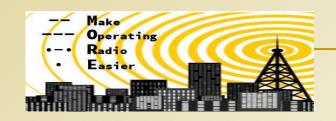
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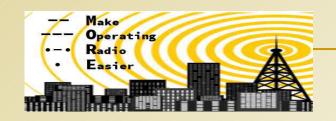
On which HF bands does a Technician class operator have phone privileges?

- A. None
- B. 10 meter band only
- C. 80 meter, 40 meter, 15 meter and 10 meter bands
- D. 30 meter band only



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Which of the following frequency ranges are available for phone operation by Technician licensees?

- A. 28.050 MHz to 28.150 MHz
- B. 28.100 MHz to 28.300 MHz
- C. 28.300 MHz to 28.500 MHz
- D. 28.500 MHz to 28.600 MHz



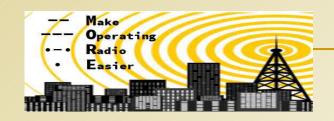
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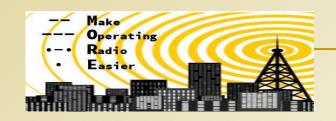
Where may SSB phone be used in amateur bands above 50 MHz?

- A. Only in sub-bands allocated to General class or higher licensees
- B. Only on repeaters
- C. In at least some segment of all these bands
- D. On any band if the power is limited to 25 watts



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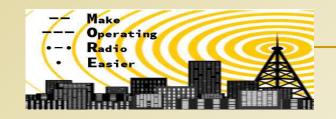
Which of the following VHF/UHF band segments are limited to CW only?

- A. 50.0 MHz to 50.1 MHz and 144.0 MHz to 144.1 MHz
- B. 219 MHz to 220 MHz and 420.0 MHz to 420.1 MHz
- C. 902.0 MHz to 902.1 MHZ
- D. All of these choices are correct



Which of the following VHF/UHF band segments are limited to CW only?

- A. 50.0 MHz to 50.1 MHz and 144.0 MHz to 144.1 MHz
- B. 219 MHz to 220 MHz and 420.0 MHz to 420.1 MHz
- C. 902.0 MHz to 902.1 MHZ
- D. All of these choices are correct



How may amateurs use the 219 to 220 MHz segment of 1.25 meter band?

- A. Spread spectrum only
- B. Fast-scan television only
- C. Emergency traffic only
- D. Fixed digital message forwarding systems only



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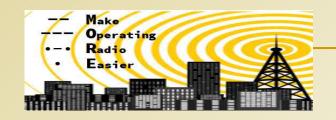
Why should you not set your transmit frequency to be exactly at the edge of an amateur band or sub-band?

- A. To allow for calibration error in the transmitter frequency display
- B. So that modulation sidebands do not extend beyond the band edge
- C. To allow for transmitter frequency drift
- D. All of these choices are correct



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How are US amateurs restricted in segments of bands where the Amateur Radio Service is secondary?

- A. U.S. amateurs may find non-amateur stations in those segments, and must avoid interfering with them
- B. U.S. amateurs must give foreign amateur stations priority in those segments
- C. International communications are not permitted in those segments
- D. Digital transmissions are not permitted in those segments



RR2 Q9 of 11

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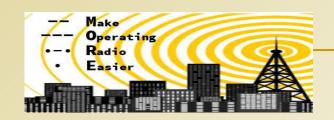
Except for some specific restrictions, what is the maximum peak envelope power output for Technician class operators using frequencies above 30 MHz?

- A. 50 watts
- B. 100 watts
- C. 500 watts
- D. 1500 watts



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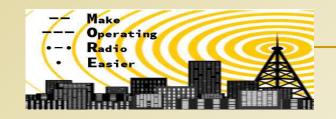
What is the maximum peak envelope power output for Technician class operators in their HF band segments?

- A. 200 watts
- B. 100 watts
- C. 50 watts
- D. 10 watts



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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 Dr. Rebecca Mercuri, Grant Administrator, rtmercuri@ieee.org

