
Technician Question Pool

July 2022 to June 2026

The MORE Project

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



Station Equipment

No-Nonsense pages 90 - 92

Basic Repair and Testing: soldering; using basic test instruments; connecting a voltmeter, ammeter, or ohmmeter

The most common test instrument in an amateur radio shack is the multimeter. Multimeters are called this because they combine the multiple functions of a voltmeter, ohmmeter and ammeter into a single device.



T7D07

Which of the following measurements are made using a multimeter?

- A. Signal strength and noise
- B. Impedance and reactance
- C. Voltage and resistance
- D. All these choices are correct



T7D07

Which of the following measurements are made using a multimeter?

- A. Signal strength and noise
- B. Impedance and reactance
- C. Voltage and resistance**
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T7D01

Which instrument would you use to measure electric potential?

- A. An ammeter
- B. A voltmeter
- C. A wavemeter
- D. An ohmmeter



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T7D01

Which instrument would you use to measure electric potential?

- A. An ammeter
- B. A voltmeter**
- C. A wavemeter
- D. An ohmmeter



T7D02

How is a voltmeter connected to a component to measure applied voltage?

- A. In series
- B. In parallel
- C. In quadrature
- D. In phase



T7D02

How is a voltmeter connected to a component to measure applied voltage?

- A. In series
- B. In parallel**
- C. In quadrature
- D. In phase



T7D06

Which of the following can damage a multimeter?

- A. Attempting to measure resistance using the voltage setting
- B. Failing to connect one of the probes to ground
- C. Attempting to measure voltage when using the resistance setting
- D. Not allowing it to warm up properly



T7D06

Which of the following can damage a multimeter?

- A. Attempting to measure resistance using the voltage setting
- B. Failing to connect one of the probes to ground
- C. Attempting to measure voltage when using the resistance setting**
- D. Not allowing it to warm up properly



T0A12

Which of the following precautions should be taken when measuring high voltages with a voltmeter?

- A. Ensure that the voltmeter has very low impedance
- B. Ensure that the voltmeter and leads are rated for use at the voltages to be measured
- C. Ensure that the circuit is grounded through the voltmeter
- D. Ensure that the voltmeter is set to the correct frequency



T0A12

Which of the following precautions should be taken when measuring high voltages with a voltmeter?

- A. Ensure that the voltmeter has very low impedance
- B. Ensure that the voltmeter and leads are rated for use at the voltages to be measured**
- C. Ensure that the circuit is grounded through the voltmeter
- D. Ensure that the voltmeter is set to the correct frequency



T7D05

How is an ohmmeter connected to a component to measure its resistance?

- A. In parallel
- B. In series
- C. In cascade
- D. All of these choices are correct



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T7D05

How is an ohmmeter connected to a component to measure its resistance?

- A. In parallel
- B. In series
- C. In cascade
- D. All of these choices are correct



T7D11

Which of the following precautions should be taken when measuring in-circuit resistance with an ohmmeter?

- A. Ensure that the applied voltages are correct
- B. Ensure that the circuit is not powered
- C. Ensure that the circuit is grounded
- D. Ensure that the circuit is operating at the correct frequency



T7D11

Which of the following precautions should be taken when measuring in-circuit resistance with an ohmmeter?

- A. Ensure that the applied voltages are correct
- B. Ensure that the circuit is not powered**
- C. Ensure that the circuit is grounded
- D. Ensure that the circuit is operating at the correct frequency



T7D10

What reading indicates that an ohmmeter is connected across a large, discharged capacitor?

- A. Increasing resistance with time
- B. Decreasing resistance with time
- C. Steady full-scale reading
- D. Alternating between open and short circuit



T7D10

What reading indicates that an ohmmeter is connected across a large, discharged capacitor?

- A. Increasing resistance with time
- B. Decreasing resistance with time
- C. Steady full-scale reading
- D. Alternating between open and short circuit



T7D04

Which instrument is used to measure electric current?

- A. An ohmmeter
- B. An electrometer
- C. A voltmeter
- D. An ammeter



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T7D04

Which instrument is used to measure electric current?

- A. An ohmmeter
- B. An electrometer
- C. A voltmeter
- D. An ammeter**



T7D03

When configured to measure current, how is a multimeter connected to a component?

- A. In series
- B. In parallel
- C. In quadrature
- D. In phase



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T7D03

When configured to measure current, how is a multimeter connected to a component?

- A. In series
- B. In parallel
- C. In quadrature
- D. In phase



T7D08

Which of the following types of solder should not be used for radio and electronic applications?

- A. Acid-core solder
- B. Lead-tin solder
- C. Rosin-core solder
- D. Tin-copper solder



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T7D08

Which of the following types of solder should not be used for radio and electronic applications?

- A. Acid-core solder
- B. Lead-tin solder
- C. Rosin-core solder
- D. Tin-copper solder



T7D09

What is the characteristic appearance of a cold tin-lead solder joint?

- A. Dark black spots
- B. A bright or shiny surface
- C. A rough or lumpy surface
- D. Excessive solder



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FCC Tech 7/22 to 6/26
Basic Repair and Testing

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T7D09

What is the characteristic appearance of a cold tin-lead solder joint?

- A. Dark black spots
- B. A bright or shiny surface
- C. A rough or lumpy surface**
- D. Excessive solder



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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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