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# Technician Question Pool

## July 2022 to June 2026

### The MORE Project

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

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# Radio Wave Characteristics

## No-Nonsense pages 45 - 47

### Antenna Polarization & Propagation Phenomena

How you mount an antenna affects its polarization.

When the radiating element is vertical (horizontal) the transmitted waves will have a vertical (horizontal) polarization.

While VHF communications are typically line-of-sight, some propagation modes make it possible to communicate over long distances, by bouncing off of the ionosphere, when conditions permit.



# T3B02

What property of a radio wave defines its polarization?

- A. The orientation of the electric field
- B. The orientation of the magnetic field
- C. The ratio of the energy in the magnetic field to the energy in the electric field
- D. The ratio of the velocity to the wavelength



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# T3A04

What can happen if the antennas at opposite ends of a VHF or UHF line of sight radio link are not using the same polarization?

- A. The modulation sidebands might become inverted
- B. Received signal strength is reduced
- C. Signals have an echo effect
- D. Nothing significant will happen





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# T3A03

What antenna polarization is normally used for long-distance CW and SSB contacts on the VHF and UHF bands?

- A. Right-hand circular
- B. Left-hand circular
- C. Horizontal
- D. Vertical



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Which of the following types of propagation is most commonly associated with occasional strong signals on the 10, 6, and 2 meter bands from beyond the radio horizon?

- A. Backscatter
- B. Sporadic E
- C. D region absorption
- D. Gray-line propagation



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# T3C03

What is a characteristic of VHF signals received via auroral backscatter?

- A. They are often received from 10,000 miles or more
- B. They are distorted and signal strength varies considerably
- C. They occur only during winter nighttime hours
- D. They are generally strongest when your antenna is aimed west



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# T3C07

What band is best suited for communicating via meteor scatter?

- A. 33 centimeters
- B. 6 meters
- C. 2 meters
- D. 70 centimeters



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# T3C06

What type of propagation is responsible for allowing over-the-horizon VHF and UHF communications to ranges of approximately 300 miles on a regular basis?

- A. Tropospheric ducting
- B. D region refraction
- C. F2 region refraction
- D. Faraday rotation



# T3C06

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- C. F2 region refraction
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# T3C08

What causes tropospheric ducting?

- A. Discharges of lightning during electrical storms
- B. Sunspots and solar flares
- C. Updrafts from hurricanes and tornadoes
- D. Temperature inversions in the atmosphere



# T3C08

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# T3A07

What weather condition might decrease range at microwave frequencies?

- A. High winds
- B. Low barometric pressure
- C. Precipitation
- D. Colder temperatures



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# T3A12

What is the effect of fog and rain on signals in the 10 meter and 6 meter bands?

- A. Absorption
- B. There is little effect
- C. Deflection
- D. Range increase



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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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