

T3C10 (C) [97.101 (a)]

When circumstances are not specifically covered by FCC rules, what general operating standard must be applied to amateur station operation?

- A. Designated operator control
- B. Politically correct control
- C. Good engineering and amateur practices**
- D. Reasonable operator control

T3D02 Who is responsible for taking care of the interference if signals from your transmitter are causing front end overload in your neighbor's television receiver?

- A. You alone are responsible, since your transmitter is causing the problem
- B. Both you and the owner of the television receiver share the responsibility
- C. The FCC must decide if you or the owner of the television receiver is responsible
- D. The owner of the television receiver is responsible**

T3D04 (B)

What is the proper course of action if you unintentionally interfere with another station?

- A. Rotate your antenna slightly
- B. Properly identify your station and move to a different frequency**
- C. Increase power
- D. Change antenna polarization

T3D01 (D)

What should you do if you receive a report that your transmissions are causing splatter or interference on nearby frequencies?

- A. Increase transmit power
- B. Change mode of transmission
- C. Report the interference to the equipment manufacturer
- D. Check transmitter for off frequency operation or spurious emissions**

T3D03 (C)

What is the major cause of telephone interference?

- A. The telephone wiring is inadequate
- B. Tropospheric ducting at UHF frequencies
- C. The telephone was not equipped with adequate interference protection when manufactured.**
- D. Improper location of the telephone in the home

T3D05(C) [97.101(d)]

When may you deliberately interfere with another station's communications?

- A. Only if the station is operating illegally
- B. Only if the station begins transmitting on a frequency you are using
- C. Never**
- D. You may cause deliberate interference because it can't be helped during crowded band conditions