

T7B02 (B)

How much power should you use to transmit when using an amateur satellite?

- A. The maximum power of your transmitter
- B. The minimum amount of power needed to complete the contact**
- C. No more than half the rating of your linear amplifier
- D. Never more than 1 watt

T7B03 (D)

What is something you can do when using an amateur radio satellite?

- A. Listen to the Space Shuttle
- B. Get global positioning information
- C. Make autopatch calls
- D. Talk to amateur radio operators in other countries**

T7B04 (B)

Who may make contact with an astronaut on the International Space Station using amateur radio frequencies?

- A. Only members of amateur radio clubs at NASA facilities
- B. Any amateur with a Technician or higher class license**
- C. Only the astronaut's family members who are hams
- D. You cannot talk to the ISS on amateur radio frequencies

T7B05 (D)

What is a satellite beacon?

- A. The primary transmit antenna on the satellite
- B. An indicator light that shows where to point your antenna
- C. A reflective surface on the satellite
- D. A signal that contains information about a satellite**

T7B06 (D)

What should you use to determine when you can access an amateur satellite?

- A. A GPS receiver
- B. A field strength meter
- C. A telescope
- D. A satellite tracking program**

T7B07 (C)

What is Doppler shift?

- A. A change in the satellite orbit
- B. A mode where the satellite receives signals on one band and transmits on another
- C. A change in signal frequency caused by motion through space**
- D. A special digital communications mode for some satellites