

T1B10

What numbers are used in US amateur call signs?

- A. Any two-digit number, 10 through 99
- B. Any two-digit number, 22 through 45
- C. A single digit, 1 through 9
- D. A single digit, 0 through 9**

T1C01 [97.5(a)]

What is required before you can control an amateur station in the US?

- A. You must hold an FCC restricted operator's permit for a licensed radio station
- B. You must submit an FCC Form 605 with a license examination fee
- C. You must be named in the FCC amateur license database, or be an alien with reciprocal operating authorization**
- D. The FCC must issue you a Certificate of Successful Completion of Amateur Training

T1C02 [97.5(a)]

Where does a US amateur license allow you to transmit?

- A. From anywhere in the world
- B. From wherever the Amateur Radio Service is regulated by the FCC or where reciprocal agreements are in place**
- C. From a country that shares a third party agreement with the US
- D. Only from the mailing address printed on your license

T1C03 [97.111]

Under what conditions are amateur stations allowed to communicate with stations operating in other radio services?

- A. When other radio services make contact with amateur stations
- B. When authorized by the FCC**
- C. When communicating with stations in the Family Radio Service
- D. When commercial broadcast stations are off the air

T1C04 [97.301(a)]

Which frequency is within the 6-meter band?

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

T1C05 [97.301(a)]

Which amateur band are you using when transmitting on 146.52 MHz?

- A. 2 meter band**
- B. 20 meter band
- C. 14 meter band
- D. 6 meter band