Question No 23 (2F-7.4)
In Diagram 2F-7, which symbol represents an NPN bipolar transistor?
A. 1.
B. 2.
C. 3.
D. 4.

****
SUBELEMENT 2G--Practical Circuits (2 Questions)
****

Question No 24 (2G-1-1.5)
In block Diagram 2G-1, which symbol represents an antenna?
A. 1.
B. 2.
C. 3.
D. 4.

Question No 25 (2G-4.2)
What is the unlabeled block (?) in this diagram? (Please refer to Diagram 2G-4.2)
A. An RS-232 interface.
B. SWR bridge.
C. Modem.
D. Terminal-network controller.

****
SUBELEMENT 2H--Signals and Emissions (2 Questions)
****

Question No 26 (2H-2.2)
How can key clicks be eliminated?
A. By reducing your keying speed to less than 20 WPM.
B. By increasing power to the maximum allowable level.
C. By using a power supply with better regulation.
D. By using a key-click filter.

Question No 27 (2H-6.1)
What may happen to body tissues that are exposed to large amounts of UHF or microwave RF energy?
A. The tissue may be damaged because of the heat produced.
B. The tissue may suddenly be frozen.
C. The tissue may be immediately destroyed because of the Maxwell effect.
D. The tissue may become less resistant to cosmic radiation.

****
SUBELEMENT 2I--Antennas and Feed Lines (3 Questions)
****

Question No 28 (2I-2.5)
When a vertical antenna is lengthened, what happens to its resonant frequency?
A. It decreases.
B. It increases.
C. It stays the same.
D. It doubles.

Question No 29 (2I-4-2.3)
On the Yagi antenna shown in Figure 2I-4, what is the name of section A?
A. Director.
B. Reflector.
C. Boom.
D. Driven element.

Question No 30 (2I-7.4)
What are some disadvantages of using a parallel conductor feed line?
A. It is affected by nearby metallic objects, and it has a characteristic impedance that is too high for direct connection to most amateur transmitters.
B. It is more difficult to make at home than coaxial cable and it cannot be operated at a high SWR.
C. It is affected by nearby metallic objects, and it cannot handle the power output of a typical amateur transmitter.
D. It has a characteristic impedance that is too high for direct connection to most amateur transmitters, and it will operate at a high SWR.

Element 2 -- NOVICE Class Examination Exam Number 8948084
Return to the VE Team along with your test question sheets. Exam made 08-30-92
Indicate the correct answer by marking the proper letter (only) on each line.

Date Exam Taken _____

Name (Please Print) _____

Signature _____

1	2A-2.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
2	2A-9.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
3	2A-10.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
4	2A-15.5	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
5	2A-17.10	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
6	2A-19.5	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
7	2A-21.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
8	2A-28.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
9	2A-35.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
10	2A-40.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
11	2B-2-6.4	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
12	2B-5-2.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
13	2C-4.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
14	2D-3.4	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
15	2D-4.5	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
16	2D-7-3.4	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
17	2D-8-2.4	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
18	2E-1-2.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
19	2E-3-1.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
20	2E-8.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
21	2E-12-4.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
22	2F-2.5	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
23	2F-7.4	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
24	2G-1-1.5	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
25	2G-4.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
26	2H-2.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
27	2H-6.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
28	2I-2.5	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

29	2I-4-2.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
30	2I-7.4	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

Element 2 -- NOVICE Class Examination Exam Number 8948084
VE Team must retain this sheet for correcting the applicant's test. 08-30-92
Make sure that applicant marked no more than one letter on each line.

1	2A-2.1	is C
2	2A-9.3	is B
3	2A-10.2	is C
4	2A-15.5	is D
5	2A-17.10	is D
6	2A-19.5	is B
7	2A-21.1	is C
8	2A-28.1	is D
9	2A-35.1	is A
10	2A-40.3	is D
11	2B-2-6.4	is A
12	2B-5-2.1	is A
13	2C-4.2	is D
14	2D-3.4	is C
15	2D-4.5	is B
16	2D-7-3.4	is C
17	2D-8-2.4	is C
18	2E-1-2.1	is B
19	2E-3-1.3	is C
20	2E-8.1	is D
21	2E-12-4.1	is B
22	2F-2.5	is A
23	2F-7.4	is B
24	2G-1-1.5	is D
25	2G-4.2	is C
26	2H-2.2	is D
27	2H-6.1	is A
28	2I-2.5	is A

29 2I-4-2.3 is B

30 2I-7.4 is A

Element 2 -- NOVICE Class Examination Exam Number 3010427
Return to the VE Team along with your answer sheet. Exam made 08-30-92

****
SUBELEMENT 2A--Rules and Regulations (10 Questions)
****

Question No 1 (2A-2.2)
What name is given to the radio communication service that is designed for self-training, intercommunication and technical investigation?
A. The amateur service.
B. The Citizen's Radio Service.
C. The Experimenter's Radio Service.
D. The Maritime Radio Service.

Question No 2 (2A-9.3)
What is the license class immediately above Novice class?
A. The Digital class license.
B. The Technician class license.
C. The General class license.
D. The Experimenter's class license.

Question No 3 (2A-10.10)
If you are operating your amateur station on 28150 kHz, in what meter wavelength band are you operating?
A. 80 meters.
B. 40 meters.
C. 15 meters.
D. 10 meters.

Question No 4 (2A-16.1)
Your Novice license was issued on November 1, 1988. When will it expire?
A. On the date specified on the license.
B. November 30, 1998.
C. November 1, 1993.
D. November 1, 1990.

Question No 5 (2A-17.12)
On what frequencies in the 10 meter wavelength band may a Novice control operator use single-sideband phone?
A. 3700 to 3750 kHz.
B. 7100 to 7150 kHz.
C. 21100 to 21200 kHz.
D. 28300 to 28500 kHz.

Question No 6 (2A-19.5)
What amount of transmitting power may an amateur station with a Novice control operator use in the amateur 220-MHz band?
A. Not less than 5 watts PEP output.
B. The minimum legal power necessary to maintain reliable communications.
C. Not more than 50 watts PEP output.
D. Not more than 200 watts PEP output.

Question No 7 (2A-21.2)
You allow another amateur operator to use your amateur station. What are your responsibilities, as the station licensee?
A. You and the other amateur operator are equally responsible for the proper operation of your station.
B. Only the control operator is responsible for the proper operation of the station.
C. As the station licensee, you must be at the control point of your station whenever it is operated.
D. You must notify the FCC when another amateur will be the control operator of your station.

Question No 8 (2A-30.3)
On your way home from work you decide to order pizza for dinner. When would you be permitted to use the autopatch on your radio club repeater to order the pizza?
A. At any time, since you will not profit from the communications.
B. Only during normal business hours, between 9 AM and 5 PM.
C. At any time, since there are no rules against conducting business communications in the amateur service.
D. Never. This would facilitate the commercial affairs of a business.

Question No 9 (2A-34.1)
What is third-party communications?
A. A message passed from the control operator of one station to another control operator on behalf of another person.
B. Public service communications handled on behalf of a minor political party.
C. Only messages that are formally handled through Amateur Radio channels.
D. A message from one amateur station to another in which a third amateur station must relay all or part of the message because of propagation problems.

Question No 10 (2A-40.1)
As an amateur operator, you received an Official Notice of Violation from the FCC. How promptly must you respond?
A. Within 90 days.
B. Within 30 days.
C. As specified in the Notice.
D. The next day.

****
SUBELEMENT 2B--Operating Procedures (2 Questions)
****

Question No 11 (2B-2-3.4)
What is the meaning of the Morse code character DN?
A. Double dash --.
B. Fraction bar /.
C. Done now (end of contact).
D. Called station only transmit.

Question No 12 (2B-6-1.1)
What is a good way to establish a contact on a repeater?
A. Give the call sign of the station you want to contact three times.
B. Call the other operator by name, then give your call sign three times.
C. Call the desired station and then identify your own station.
D. Say, Breaker, breaker, and then give your call sign.

****
SUBELEMENT 2C--Radio Wave Propagation (1 Questions)
****

Question No 13 (2C-2.1)
What type of propagation involves radio signals that travel along the surface of the Earth?
A. Sky-wave propagation.
B. Knife-edge diffraction.
C. E-layer propagation.
D. Ground-wave propagation.

****
SUBELEMENT 2D--Amateur Radio Practice (4 Questions)
****

Question No 14 (2D-3.3)
What type of material should a driven ground rod be made of?
A. Ceramic or other good insulator.
B. Copper or copper-clad steel.
C. Iron or steel.
D. Fiberglass.

Question No 15 (2D-4.3)
What precautions should you take before removing the shielding on a UHF power amplifier?
A. Make sure all RF screens are in place at the antenna.
B. Make sure the feed line is properly grounded.
C. Make sure the amplifier cannot be accidentally energized.
D. Make sure that the RF leakage filters are connected.

Question No 16 (2D-7-2.3)
What does an SWR-meter reading of 4:1 indicate?
A. An unacceptably low reading.
B. An acceptable impedance match.
C. An antenna gain of 4.
D. An impedance mismatch, which is not acceptable; it indicates problems with the antenna system.

Question No 17 (2D-8-2.4)
What is the purpose of shielding in a transmitter.
A. It gives the low pass filter structural stability.
B. It enhances the microphonic tendencies of radiotelephone transmitters.
C. It prevents unwanted RF radiation.
D. It helps maintain a sufficiently high operating temperature in circuit components.

****
SUBELEMENT 2E--Electrical Principles (4 Questions)
****

Question No 18 (2E-1-2.1)
Your receiver dial is calibrated in kilohertz and shows a signal at 7125 kHz. At what frequency would a dial calibrated in megahertz show the signal?
A. 0.007125 MHz.
B. 7.125 MHz.
C. 71.25 MHz.
D. 7,125,000 MHz.

Question No 19 (2E-6-1.1)
There is a limit to the electric current that can pass through any material. What is this current limiting called?
A. Fusing.
B. Reactance.
C. Saturation.
D. Resistance.

Question No 20 (2E-10.1)
What is the term for an electrical circuit in which there can be no current?
A. A closed circuit.
B. A short circuit.
C. An open circuit.
D. A hyper circuit.

Question No 21 (2E-12-1.1)
What is the term used to describe a current that flows only in one direction?
A. Alternating current.
B. Direct current.
C. Periodic current.
D. Pulsating current.

****
SUBELEMENT 2F--Circuit Components (2 Questions)
****

Question No 22 (2F-2.3)
What is the symbol used on schematic diagrams to represent a double-pole, double-throw switch?
(Please refer to Diagram 2F-2.3)
A. Symbol A.
B. Symbol B.

C. Symbol C.
D. Symbol D.

Question No 23 (2F-5.2)
What is the symbol normally used to represent a chassis-ground connection on schematic diagrams?
(Please refer to Diagram 2F-5.2)
A. Symbol A.
B. Symbol B.
C. Symbol C.
D. Symbol D.

****
SUBELEMENT 2G--Practical Circuits (2 Questions)
****

Question No 24 (2G-1-2.3)
What is the unlabeled block (?) in this diagram?
(Please refer to Diagram 2G-1-2.3)
A. An antenna switch.
B. An impedance-matching network.
C. A key click filter.
D. A terminal-node controller.

Question No 25 (2G-4.1)
In an amateur station designed for radioteletype operation, what station accessory will you need to go with your transmitter?
A. A modem and a teleprinter or computer system.
B. A computer, a printer and a RTTY refresh unit.
C. A terminal-node controller.
D. A modem, a monitor and a DTMF keypad.

****
SUBELEMENT 2H--Signals and Emissions (2 Questions)
****

Question No 26 (2H-1-2.2)
What keying method is used to transmit RTTY messages?
A. Frequency shift keying of a radio-frequency signal.
B. On/off keying of a radio-frequency signal.
C. Digital pulse-code keying of an unmodulated carrier.
D. On/off keying of an audio-frequency signal.

Question No 27 (2H-5.1)
What is the 4th harmonic of a 7160-kHZ signal?
A. 28,640 kHz.
B. 35,800 kHz.
C. 28,160 kHz.
D. 1790 kHz.

****
SUBELEMENT 2I--Antennas and Feed Lines (3 Questions)
****

Question No 28 (2I-1.2)
What is the approximate length (in feet) of a half-wave dipole antenna for 7125 kHz?
A. 84 ft.
B. 42 ft.
C. 33 ft.
D. 66 ft.

Question No 29 (2I-4-2.1)
On the Yagi antenna shown in Figure 2I-4, what is the name of section B?
A. Director.
B. Reflector.
C. Boom.
D. Driven element.

Question No 30 (2I-7.2)
How can TV-type twin lead be used as a feed line?
A. By carefully running the feed line parallel to a metal post to ensure self resonance.
B. TV-type twin lead cannot be used in an amateur station.
C. By installing an impedance-matching network between the transmitter and feed line.
D. By using a high-power amplifier and installing a power attenuator between the transmitter and feed line.

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Date Exam Taken _____

Name (Please Print) _____

Signature _____

1	2A-2.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
2	2A-9.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
3	2A-10.10	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
4	2A-16.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
5	2A-17.12	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
6	2A-19.5	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
7	2A-21.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
8	2A-30.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
9	2A-34.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
10	2A-40.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
11	2B-2-3.4	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
12	2B-6-1.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
13	2C-2.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
14	2D-3.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
15	2D-4.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
16	2D-7-2.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
17	2D-8-2.4	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
18	2E-1-2.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
19	2E-6-1.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
20	2E-10.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
21	2E-12-1.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
22	2F-2.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
23	2F-5.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
24	2G-1-2.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
25	2G-4.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
26	2H-1-2.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
27	2H-5.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
28	2I-1.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

29	2I-4-2.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
30	2I-7.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

Element 2 -- NOVICE Class Examination Exam Number 3010427
VE Team must retain this sheet for correcting the applicant's test. 08-30-92
Make sure that applicant marked no more than one letter on each line.

1	2A-2.2	is A
2	2A-9.3	is B
3	2A-10.10	is D
4	2A-16.1	is A
5	2A-17.12	is D
6	2A-19.5	is B
7	2A-21.2	is A
8	2A-30.3	is D
9	2A-34.1	is A
10	2A-40.1	is C
11	2B-2-3.4	is B
12	2B-6-1.1	is C
13	2C-2.1	is D
14	2D-3.3	is B
15	2D-4.3	is C
16	2D-7-2.3	is D
17	2D-8-2.4	is C
18	2E-1-2.1	is B
19	2E-6-1.1	is D
20	2E-10.1	is C
21	2E-12-1.1	is B
22	2F-2.3	is B
23	2F-5.2	is B
24	2G-1-2.3	is B
25	2G-4.1	is A
26	2H-1-2.2	is A
27	2H-5.1	is A
28	2I-1.2	is D

29 2I-4-2.1 is D

30 2I-7.2 is C

Element 2 -- NOVICE Class Examination Exam Number 8167427
Return to the VE Team along with your answer sheet. Exam made 08-30-92

****
SUBELEMENT 2A--Rules and Regulations (10 Questions)
****

Question No 1 (2A-3.2)
Which one of the following topics is NOT addressed in the rules and regulations of the amateur service?
A. Station operation standards.
B. Technical standards.
C. Providing emergency communications.
D. Station construction standards.

Question No 2 (2A-6.1)
What authority is derived from a written authorization for an amateur station?
A. The authority to use specific operating frequencies.
B. The authority to operate an amateur station.
C. The authority to enforce FCC Rules when violations are noted on the part of other operators.
D. The authority to transmit on either amateur or Class D citizen's band frequencies.

Question No 3 (2A-10.2)
What frequencies are available in the amateur 40 meter wavelength band for a control operator holding a Novice class operator license in ITU region 2?
A. 3500 to 4000 kHz.
B. 3700 to 3750 kHz.
C. 7100 to 7150 kHz.
D. 7000 to 7300 kHz.

Question No 4 (2A-12.2)
What is an FCC Element 1(A) examination intended to prove?
A. The applicant's ability to send and receive texts in the international Morse code at not less than 5 words per minute.
B. The applicant's ability to send and receive texts in the international Morse code at not less than 13 words per minute.
C. The applicant's knowledge of Novice class theory and regulations.
D. The applicant's ability to recognize Novice frequency assignments and operating modes.

Question No 5 (2A-17.13)
On what frequencies in the 1.25 meter wavelength band in ITU Region 2 may a Novice control operator use FM phone emission?
A. 28.3 to 28.5 MHz.
B. 144.0 to 148.0 MHz.
C. 222.1 to 223.91 MHz.
D. 1240 to 1270 MHz.

Question No 6 (2A-20.3)
On what frequencies in the 10-meter wavelength band are Novice control operators permitted to transmit RTTY?
A. 28.1 to 28.5 MHz.
B. 28.0 to 29.7 MHz.
C. 28.1 to 28.2 MHz.
D. 28.1 to 28.3 MHz.

Question No 7 (2A-21.2)
You allow another amateur operator to use your amateur station. What are your responsibilities, as the station licensee?
A. You and the other amateur operator are equally responsible for the proper operation of your station.
B. Only the control operator is responsible for the proper operation of the station.
C. As the station licensee, you must be at the control point of your station whenever it is operated.
D. You must notify the FCC when another amateur will be the control operator of your station.

Question No 8 (2A-27.7)
What is the longest period of time during a QSO that an amateur station does not need to transmit its station identification?
A. 5 minutes.
B. 10 minutes.
C. 15 minutes.
D. 20 minutes.

Question No 9 (2A-33.1)
When is an amateur operator permitted to broadcast information intended for the general public?
A. Amateur operators are not permitted to broadcast information intended for the general public.
B. Only when the operator is being paid to transmit the information.
C. Only when such transmissions last less than 1 hour in any 24 hour period.
D. Only when such transmissions last longer than 15 minutes.

Question No 10 (2A-38.3)
What is the term used to describe a transmission from an amateur that does not transmit the required station identification?
A. Unidentified communications or signals.
B. Reluctance modulation.
C. NON emission.
D. Tactical communication.

****
SUBELEMENT 2B--Operating Procedures (2 Questions)
****

Question No 11 (2B-1-1.3)
How can on-the-air transmitter tune-up be kept as short as possible?
A. By using a random wire antenna.
B. By tuning up on 40 meters first, then switching to the desired band.
C. By tuning the transmitter into a dummy load.
D. By using twin lead instead of coaxial-cable feed lines.

Question No 12 (2B-5-2.1)
What is a digipeater?
A. A packet-radio station used to retransmit data that is specifically addressed to be retransmitted by that station.
B. An Amateur Radio repeater designed to retransmit all audio signals in a digital form.
C. An Amateur Radio repeater designed using only digital electronics components.
D. A packet-radio station that retransmits any signals it receives.

****
SUBELEMENT 2C--Radio Wave Propagation (1 Questions)
****

Question No 13 (2C-1.2)
What path do radio waves usually follow from a transmitting antenna to a receiving antenna at VHF and higher frequencies?
A. A bent path through the ionosphere.
B. A straight line.
C. A great circle path over either the north or south pole.
D. A circular path going either east or west from the transmitter.

****
SUBELEMENT 2D--Amateur Radio Practice (4 Questions)
****

Question No 14 (2D-3.2)
To protect against electric shock hazards, what should you connect the chassis of each piece of your equipment to?
A. Insulated shock mounts.
B. The antenna.
C. A good ground connection.
D. A circuit breaker.

Question No 15 (2D-6.5)
Why should you wear a hard hat when you are on the ground assisting someone who is working on a antenna tower?
A. To avoid injury from tools dropped from the tower.
B. To provide an RF shield during antenna testing.
C. To avoid injury if the tower should accidentally collapse.
D. To avoid injury from walking into tower guy wires.

Question No 16 (2D-7-3.4)
The SWR meter reading at the low-frequency end of the amateur band is 5:1, and the SWR meter reading at the high-frequency end of the same band is 2.5:1. What does this indicate about your antenna?
A. The antenna is broadbanded.
B. The antenna is too long for operation on this band.
C. The antenna is too short for operation on this band.
D. The antenna has been optimized for operation on this band.

Question No 17 (2D-8-3.2)
Your neighbor informs you that you are causing television interference, but you are sure your amateur equipment is operating properly and you cause no interference to your own TV. What should you do?
A. Immediately turn off your transmitter and contact the nearest FCC office for assistance.
B. Work with your neighbor to determine that you are actually the cause of the interference.
C. Install a high-pass filter at the transmitter output and add a low-pass filter at the antenna-input terminals of the TV.
D. Continue operating normally, since you have no legal obligation to reduce or eliminate the interference.

****
SUBELEMENT 2E--Electrical Principles (4 Questions)
****

Question No 18 (2E-1-2.1)
Your receiver dial is calibrated in kilohertz and shows a signal at 7125 kHz. At what frequency would a dial calibrated in megahertz show the signal?
A. 0.007125 MHz.
B. 7.125 MHz.
C. 71.25 MHz.
D. 7,125,000 MHz.

Question No 19 (2E-2-1.1)
What is the term used to describe the flow of electrons in an electric circuit?
A. Voltage.
B. Resistance.
C. Capacitance.
D. Current.

Question No 20 (2E-9-1.2)
You have two lamps with different wattage light bulbs in them. How can you determine which bulb uses electrical energy faster?
A. The bulb that operates from the higher voltage will consume energy faster.
B. The physically larger bulb will consume energy faster.
C. The bulb with the higher wattage rating will consume energy faster.
D. The bulb with the lower wattage rating will consume energy faster.

Question No 21 (2E-12-3.1)
What is the term for the number of complete cycles of an alternating waveform that occur in one second?
A. Pulse repetition rate.
B. Hertz.
C. Frequency per wavelength.
D. Frequency.

****
SUBELEMENT 2F--Circuit Components (2 Questions)
****

Question No 22 (2F-1.1)
What is the symbol used on schematic diagrams to represent a resistor? (Please refer to Diagram 2F-1.1)
A. Symbol A.
B. Symbol B.
C. Symbol C.
D. Symbol D.

Question No 23 (2F-7.1)
What is the symbol used to represent an NPN bipolar transistor on schematic diagrams? (Please refer to Diagram 2F-7.1)
A. Symbol A.
B. Symbol B.
C. Symbol C.
D. Symbol D.

****
SUBELEMENT 2G--Practical Circuits (2 Questions)
****

Question No 24 (2G-1-1.4)
What is the unlabeled block (?) in this diagram? (Please refer to Diagram 2G-1-1.4)
A. A transceiver.
B. A TR switch.
C. An antenna tuner.
D. A modem.

Question No 25 (2G-3.1)
In an amateur station designed for radiotelephone operation, what station accessory will you need to go with your transmitter?
A. A splatter filter.
B. A terminal-voice controller.
C. A receiver audio filter.
D. A microphone.

****
SUBELEMENT 2H--Signals and Emissions (2 Questions)
****

Question No 26 (2H-1-1.2)
What emission type describes international Morse code telegraphy messages?
A. RTTY.
B. Image.
C. CW.
D. Phone.

Question No 27 (2H-7.6)
What type of interference can excessive amounts of speech processing in your SSB transmitter cause?
A. You may cause digital interference to computer equipment in your neighborhood.
B. You may cause splatter interference to other stations operating on nearby frequencies.
C. You may cause atmospheric interference in the air around your antenna.
D. You may cause processor interference to the microprocessor in your rig.

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SUBELEMENT 2I--Antennas and Feed Lines (3 Questions)
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Question No 28 (2I-3.2)
What type of radiation pattern is produced by a 5/8-wavelength vertical antenna?
A. A pattern with most of the transmitted signal concentrated in two opposite directions.
B. A pattern with the transmitted signal going equally in all compass directions, with most of the radiation going high above the horizon?
C. A pattern with the transmitted signal going equally in all compass directions, with most of the radiation going close to the horizon.
D. A pattern with more of the transmitted signal concentrated in one direction than in other directions.

Question No 29 (2I-4-1.2)
What type of radiation pattern is produced by a Yagi antenna?
A. A pattern with the transmitted signal spread out equally in all compass directions?
B. A pattern with more of the transmitted signal concentrated in one direction than in other directions.
C. A pattern with most of the transmitted signal concentrated in two opposite directions.
D. A pattern with most of the transmitted signal concentrated at high radiation angles.

Question No 30 (2I-7.3)
What are some advantages of using a parallel conductor feed line?
A. It has a lower characteristic impedance than coaxial cable, and will operate at a higher SWR than coaxial cable.
B. It will operate at a higher SWR than coaxial cable, and it is unaffected by nearby metal objects.
C. It has a lower characteristic impedance than coaxial cable, and has less loss than coaxial cable.
D. It will operate at higher SWR than coaxial cable and it has less loss than coaxial cable.

Element 2 -- NOVICE Class Examination Exam Number 8167427
Return to the VE Team along with your test question sheets. Exam made 08-30-92
Indicate the correct answer by marking the proper letter (only) on each line.

Date Exam Taken _____

Name (Please Print) _____

Signature _____

1	2A-3.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
2	2A-6.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
3	2A-10.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
4	2A-12.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
5	2A-17.13	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
6	2A-20.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
7	2A-21.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
8	2A-27.7	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
9	2A-33.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
10	2A-38.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
11	2B-1-1.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
12	2B-5-2.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
13	2C-1.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
14	2D-3.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
15	2D-6.5	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
16	2D-7-3.4	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
17	2D-8-3.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
18	2E-1-2.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
19	2E-2-1.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
20	2E-9-1.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
21	2E-12-3.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
22	2F-1.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
23	2F-7.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
24	2G-1-1.4	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
25	2G-3.1	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
26	2H-1-1.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
27	2H-7.6	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
28	2I-3.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

29	2I-4-1.2	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
30	2I-7.3	is	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)