General Class Study Group Chapter 1
Commission's Rules Practice

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G1A01 [97.301d]
1. What are the frequency privileges for a General Class control operator in the 160-meter band (ITU Region 2)?
A. 1800 - 1900-kHz
B. 1900 - 2000-kHz
C. 1800 - 2000-kHz
D. 1825 - 2000-kHz

G1A04 [97.301d]
2. What are the frequency privileges for a General Class control operator in the 30-meter band?
A. 10100 - 10150-kHz
B. 10100 - 10175-kHz
C. 10125 - 10150-kHz
D. 10125 - 10175-kHz

G1A05 [97.301d]
3. What are the frequency privileges for a General Class control operator in the 20-meter band?
A. 14025 - 14100-kHz and 14175 - 14350-kHz
B. 14025 - 14150-kHz and 14225 - 14350-kHz
C. 14025 - 14125-kHz and 14200 - 14350-kHz
D. 14025 - 14175-kHz and 14250 - 14350-kHz

G1A06 [97.301d]
4. What are the frequency privileges for a General Class control operator in the 15-meter band?
A. 21025 - 21200-kHz and 21275 - 21450-kHz
B. 21025 - 21150-kHz and 21300 - 21450-kHz
C. 21025 - 21150-kHz and 21275 - 21450-kHz
D. 21025 - 21200-kHz and 21300 - 21450-kHz

G1A07 [97.301d]
5. What are the frequency privileges for a General Class control operator in the 12-meter band?
A. 24890 - 24975-kHz
B. 24890 - 24990-kHz
C. 24900 - 24990-kHz
D. 24900 - 24975-kHz

G1A08 [97.301d]
6. What are the frequency privileges for a General Class control operator in the 10-meter band?
A. 28000 - 29700-kHz

B. 28025 - 29700-kHz
C. 28100 - 29600-kHz
D. 28125 - 29600-kHz

G1A09 [97.301d]
7. What are the frequency privileges for a General Class control operator in the 17-meter band?
A. 18068 - 18300-kHz
B. 18025 - 18200-kHz
C. 18100 - 18200-kHz
D. 18068 - 18168-kHz

G1A11 [97.305c]
8. What are the frequency segments within the 10-meter band for phone emissions?
A. 28000 - 28300 kHz
B. 29000 - 29700 kHz
C. 28300 - 29700 kHz
D. 28000 - 29000 kHz

G1E07 [97.303]
9. What does it mean where the FCC rules say that the amateur service is a secondary user and another service is a primary user?
A. Nothing special; all users of the frequency band have equal rights to operate
B. Amateur stations are only allowed to use the frequency band during emergencies
C. Amateur stations are allowed to use the frequency band only if they do not cause harmful interference to primary users
D. Amateur stations must increase transmitter power to overcome any interference caused by primary users

G1E08 [97.303]
10. What action must you take while using the 30-meter band when a station assigned to the band's primary service causes interference?
A. Notify the FCC's regional Engineer in Charge of the interference
B. Increase your transmitter's power to overcome the interference
C. Attempt to contact the station and request that it stop the interference
D. Change frequencies; you may be causing harmful interference to the other station, in violation of FCC rules

G2E05
11. In which International Telecommunication Union Region is the continental United States?
A. Region 1
B. Region 2
C. Region 3
D. Region 4

G2E06
12. In which International Telecommunication Union Region are Europe and Africa?

A. Region 1
B. Region 2
C. Region 3
D. Region 4

G2E07
13. In which International Telecommunication Union Region is Australia?
A. Region 1
B. Region 2
C. Region 3
D. Region 4
G2E08

14. Which of the following organizations is responsible for international regulation of the radio spectrum?
A. The International Regulatory Commission
B. The International Radio Union
C. The International Telecommunications Union
D. The International Frequency-Spectrum Commission

G2E09
15. What do the initials "ITU" stand for?
A. Interstate Telecommunications Union
B. International Telephony Union
C. International Transmission Union
D. International Telecommunications Union

G1C03 [97.313c1]
16. What is the maximum transmitting power an amateur station may use on 10.140 MHz?
A. 200 watts PEP output
B. 1000 watts PEP output
C. 1500 watts PEP output
D. 2000 watts PEP output

G1C04 [97.313c1]
17. What is the maximum transmitting power an amateur station may use on 21.205 MHz?
A. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 200 watts PEP output
B. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 1500 watts PEP output
C. 1000 watts PEP output
D. 2000 watts PEP output

G1C05 [97.313a,b]
18. What is the maximum transmitting power an amateur station may use on 24.950 MHz?
A. 200 watts PEP output
B. 1000 watts PEP output

C. 1500 watts PEP output
D. 2000 watts PEP output

G1C06 [97.313]
19. What is the maximum transmitting power an amateur station may use on 7155 kHz?
A. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 200 watts PEP output
B. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 1500 watts PEP output
C. 1000 watts PEP output
D. 2000 watts PEP output

G1C07 [97.313]
20. What is the maximum transmitting power an amateur station may use on 14.300 MHz?
A. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 1500 watts PEP output
B. 200 watts PEP output
C. 1000 watts PEP output
D. 2000 watts PEP output

G1C08 [97.313]
21. What is the maximum transmitting power a station with a General Class control operator may use on 28.400 MHz?
A. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 200 watts PEP output
B. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 1000 watts PEP output
C. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 1500 watts PEP output
D. 2000 watts PEP output

G1C09 [97.313]
22. What is the maximum transmitting power a station with a General Class control operator may use on 28.150 MHz?
A. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 200 watts PEP output
B. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 1000 watts PEP output
C. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 1500 watts PEP output
D. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 2000 watts PEP output

G1C10 [97.313]
23. What is the maximum transmitting power an amateur station may use on 1825 kHz?
A. 200 watts PEP output
B. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 1000 watts PEP output
C. 2000 watts PEP output

D. The minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications, with a maximum of 1500 watts PEP output

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G1C11
24. Which of the following is NOT a requirement when a station is transmitting on the 60-meter band?
A. All transmissions may only use Upper Sideband (USB)
B. The 3-dB bandwidth of a signal shall not exceed 2.8 kHz, when centered on any of the five FCC-authorized transmitting frequencies
C. Transmissions shall not exceed an effective radiated power (ERP) of 50 W PEP
D. Antenna height shall not exceed 50 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

G1E10 [97.303s]
25. What protection from harmful interference caused by primary service users do amateur radio stations have while operating in the 60-meter band?
A. None
B. Stations in the mobile and fixed service must not interfere with amateur stations
C. Stations in the mobile and fixed service must not interfere if an amateur station is already on the frequency
D. Stations in the mobile and fixed service must not interfere with amateur stations if they are located in ITU Region 2

G1E11 [97.303s]
26. What operating restrictions must amateur radio stations observe while operating in the 60-meter band?
A. They must not cause harmful interference to stations operating in other radio services
B. They must transmit no more than 30 minutes during each hour to minimize harmful interference
C. They must use lower sideband, suppressed-carrier, only
D. They must not exceed 2.0 kHz of bandwidth

G2D12 [97.303s]
27. Which of the following is required by the FCC rules when operating in the 60-meter band?
A. If you are using other than a dipole antenna, you must keep a record of the gain of your antenna
B. You must keep a record of the date, time, frequency, power level and stations worked
C. No records are required
D. You must keep a record of the manufacturer of your equipment and the antenna used

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G1E02 [97.205a]

28. Under what circumstances may a 10-meter repeater retransmit the 2-meter signal from a station having a Technician Class control operator?
A. Under no circumstances
B. Only if the station on 10 meters is operating under a Special Temporary Authorization allowing such retransmission
C. Only during an FCC-declared general state of communications emergency
D. Only if the 10-meter control operator holds at least a General class license

G1E03 [97.3a37]
29. What kind of amateur station simultaneously retransmits the signals of other stations on a different channel?
A. Repeater station
B. Space station
C. Telecommand station
D. Relay station

G1E04 [97.3a22]
30. What name is given to a form of interference that seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service?
A. Intentional interference
B. Harmful interference
C. Adjacent interference
D. Disruptive interference

G1E05 [97.115, 97.117]
31. What types of messages for a third party may be transmitted by an amateur station to a foreign country?
A. Messages for which the amateur operator is paid
B. Messages facilitating the business affairs of any party
C. Messages of a technical nature or remarks of a personal character
D. No messages may be transmitted to foreign countries for third parties

G1E06 [97.3a23]
32. Should a repeater cause harmful interference to another repeater when a frequency coordinator has recommended the operation of one station only, who is responsible for resolving the interference?
A. The licensee of the uncoordinated repeater
B. Both repeater licensees
C. The licensee of the recommended repeater
D. The frequency coordinator

G1E12 [97.109e]
33. What must be done at an amateur radio station while it is transmitting third party messages?
A. Keep a station log of when the message was handled
B. Use local or remote station control
C. Identify both stations that handle the message
D. Use local, remote or automatic station control

G2E01 [97.117]
34. What type of messages may be transmitted to an amateur station in a foreign country?
A. Messages of any type
B. Messages that are not religious, political, or patriotic in nature
C. Messages of a technical nature or personal remarks of relative unimportance
D. Messages of any type, but only if the foreign country has a third-party communications agreement with the US

G1B02 [97.101a]
35. If the FCC Rules DO NOT specifically cover a situation, how must you operate your amateur station?
A. In accordance with standard licensee operator principles
B. In accordance with good engineering and good amateur practice
C. In accordance with station operating practices adopted by the VECs
D. In accordance with procedures set forth by the International Amateur Radio Union

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G1B01 [97.15a]
36. Provided it is not at or near a public-use airport, what is the maximum height above ground an antenna structure may rise without requiring its owner to notify the FAA and register with the FCC?
A. 50 feet
B. 100 feet
C. 200 feet
D. 300 feet

G1B06 [97.113a4]
37. When may an amateur station in two-way communication transmit a message in a secret code in order to obscure the meaning of the communication?
A. When transmitting above 450 MHz
B. During contests
C. Never
D. During a declared communications emergency

G1B07 [97.113a4]
38. What are the restrictions on the use of abbreviations or procedural signals in the amateur service?
A. Only "Q" codes are permitted
B. They may be used if they do not obscure the meaning of a message
C. They are not permitted because they obscure the meaning of a message to FCC monitoring stations
D. Only "10-codes" are permitted

G1B08 [97.113a4, 97.113e]
39. Which of the following amateur station transmissions is NOT prohibited by the FCC Rules?

A. The playing of music
B. The use of obscene or indecent words
C. False or deceptive messages or signals
D. Retransmission of space shuttle communications

G1B09 [97.113a4, 97.113e]
40. What should you do to prevent your station from retransmitting music or signals from a non-amateur station?
A. Turn up the volume of your transceiver
B. Speak closer to the microphone to increase your signal strength
C. Turn down the volume of background audio
D. Adjust your transceiver noise blanker

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G1B03 [97.203g]
41. Which of the following types of stations may transmit only one-way communications?
A. Repeater station
B. Beacon station
C. HF station
D. VHF station

G1B04 [97.113b]
42. Which of the following does NOT need to be true when an amateur station is being used to gather news information for broadcast purposes?
A. The information is more quickly transmitted by Amateur Radio
B. The information must involve the immediate safety of life of individuals or the immediate protection of property
C. The information must be directly related to the event
D. The information cannot be transmitted by other means

G1B10 [97.203]
43. Which of the following is NOT an FCC requirement regarding beacon stations?
A. All transmissions must use audio frequency shift keying (AFSK)
B. Only one signal per band is permitted from a given location
C. The transmitter power of the beacon station must not exceed 100 watts
D. The control operator of the beacon station must hold a Technician, Technician Plus, General, Advanced or Extra Class operator license

G1F01 [97.315a]
44. External RF power amplifiers designed to operate below what frequency may require FCC certification?
A. 28 MHz
B. 35 MHz
C. 50 MHz
D. 144 MHz

G1D03 [97.501e]
45. What minimum examination elements must an applicant pass for a Technician Class operator license?
A. Element 2 only
B. Elements 1 and 2
C. Elements 2 and 3
D. Elements 1, 2 and 3

G1D05 [97.509a,b]
46. What are the requirements for administering a Technician Class operator examination?
A. Three VEC-accredited General Class or higher VEs must be present
B. Two VEC-accredited General Class or higher VEs must be present
C. Two General Class or higher VEs must be present, but only one need be VEC accredited
D. Any two General Class or higher VEs must be present

G1D06 [97.509b3i]
47. When may you participate as an administering VE for a Technician Class operator license examination?
A. Once you have notified the FCC that you want to give an examination
B. Once you have a Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE) for General class
C. Once you have prepared telegraphy and written examinations for the Technician license, or obtained them from a qualified supplier
D. Once you have been granted your FCC General class or higher license and received your VEC accreditation

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G1D07 [97.119f2]
48. If you are a Technician Class operator with a CSCE for General Class operator privileges, how do you identify your station when transmitting on 14.035 MHz?
A. You must give your call sign and the location of the VE examination where you obtained the CSCE
B. You must give your call sign, followed by the slant mark "/", followed by the identifier "AG"
C. You may not operate on 14.035 MHz until your new license arrives
D. No special form of identification is needed

G1D08 [97.119f2]
49. If you are a Technician Class operator with a CSCE for General Class operator privileges, how do you identify your station when transmitting phone emissions on 14.325 MHz?
A. No special form of identification is needed
B. You may not operate on 14.325 MHz until your new license arrives
C. You must give your call sign, followed by any suitable word that denotes the slant mark and the identifier "AG"
D. You must give your call sign and the location of the VE examination where

you obtained the CSCE

G1D09 [97.119f2]
50. If you are a Technician Class operator with a CSCE for General Class operator privileges, when must you add the special identifier "AG" after your call sign?
A. Whenever you operate using your new frequency privileges
B. Whenever you operate
C. Whenever you operate using Technician frequency privileges
D. A special identifier is not required as long as your General class license application has been filed with the FCC

G1D10 [97.119f2]
51. If you are a Technician Class operator with a CSCE for General Class operator privileges, on which of the following band segments must you include the special identifier "AG" after your call sign?
A. Whenever you operate from 18068 - 18168-kHz
B. Whenever you operate from 14025 - 14150-kHz and 14225 - 14350-kHz
C. Whenever you operate from 10100 - 10150-kHz
D. All of these choices are correct

G1D07 [97.119f2]
52. If you are a Technician Class operator with a CSCE for General Class operator privileges, how do you identify your station when transmitting on 14.035 MHz?
A. You must give your call sign and the location of the VE examination where you obtained the CSCE
B. You must give your call sign, followed by the slant mark "/", followed by the identifier "AG"
C. You may not operate on 14.035 MHz until your new license arrives
D. No special form of identification is needed

G1D08 [97.119f2]
53. If you are a Technician Class operator with a CSCE for General Class operator privileges, how do you identify your station when transmitting phone emissions on 14.325 MHz?
A. No special form of identification is needed
B. You may not operate on 14.325 MHz until your new license arrives
C. You must give your call sign, followed by any suitable word that denotes the slant mark and the identifier "AG"
D. You must give your call sign and the location of the VE examination where you obtained the CSCE

G1D09 [97.119f2]
54. If you are a Technician Class operator with a CSCE for General Class operator privileges, when must you add the special identifier "AG" after your call sign?
A. Whenever you operate using your new frequency privileges
B. Whenever you operate
C. Whenever you operate using Technician frequency privileges
D. A special identifier is not required as long as your General class

license application has been filed with the FCC

G1D10 [97.119f2]
55. If you are a Technician Class operator with a CSCE for General Class operator privileges, on which of the following band segments must you include the special identifier "AG" after your call sign?
A. Whenever you operate from 18068 - 18168-kHz
B. Whenever you operate from 14025 - 14150-kHz and 14225 - 14350-kHz
C. Whenever you operate from 10100 - 10150-kHz
D. All of these choices are correct

G1E01 [97.119e]
56. As a General Class control operator at the station of a Technician Class operator, how must you identify the station while transmitting on 7250 kHz?
A. With your call sign, followed by the word "controlling" and the Technician call sign
B. With the Technician Class operator's station call sign, followed by the slant bar "/" (or any suitable word) and your own call sign
C. With your call sign, followed by the slant bar "/" (or any suitable word) and the Technician call sign
D. A Technician station should not be operated on 7250-kHz, even with a General control operator

G1E09 [97.119b2]
57. While you are using a language other than English in making a contact, what language must you use when identifying your station?
A. The language being used for the contact
B. The language being used for the contact, provided the US has a thirdparty communications agreement with that country
C. English
D. Any language of a country that is a member of the International Telecommunication Union

END