# SUBELEMENT T2
# Operating Procedures
# 3 Exam Questions - 3 Groups

**T2A –**

**Station operation: choosing an operating frequency; calling another station; test transmissions; procedural signs; use of minimum power; choosing an operating frequency; band plans; calling frequencies; repeater offsets**

A repeater system uses two frequencies. One frequency for receiving the distant hand held or mobile, called the input frequency; and one frequency for retransmitting what it hears on the receive frequency, which is the output frequency.

Since repeaters are duplex, meaning that it receives and transmits at the same time, the two frequencies must be separated by a certain frequency spread so that the repeater transmitter does not interfere with its own receiver.

This frequency spread is called the repeater frequency offset.

The most common repeater frequency offset in the 2 meter band is plus or minus 600 kHz.

For example, a repeater receives on 146.190 MHz and simultaneously retransmits what it receives on 146.790 MHz. 146.790 minus 146.190 equals 600 (KHz).

The receive frequency is lower than the transmit frequency, so the repeater operates at a minus offset. Therefore this repeater operates with an offset of minus 600 KHz.

**Plus or minus 5 MHz** is a common repeater frequency offset in the 70 cm band.

The plus or minus spread is determined by what frequency the repeater receive signals on.

If the receive signal is lower than the repeater transmit frequency then it is a minus offset.

If the receive signal is higher than the repeater transmitter, then it is a plus offset.

T2A01

What is the most common repeater frequency offset in the 2 meter band?

A. Plus 500 kHz

B. Plus or minus 600 kHz

C. Minus 500 kHz

D. Only plus 600 kHz

**T2A01**

**What is the most common repeater frequency offset in the 2 meter band?**

**B. Plus or minus 600 kHz**

T2A03

What is a common repeater frequency offset in the 70 cm band?

A. Plus or minus 5 MHz

B. Plus or minus 600 kHz

C. Minus 600 kHz

D. Plus 600 kHz

**T2A03**

**What is a common repeater frequency offset in the 70 cm band?**

**A. Plus or minus 5 MHz**

There are several ways in which an amateur station may engage in a contact. The fun thing about ham radio is that you often do not know who you are going to talk to next.

You are always meeting new people on the “ham bands”.

One way to attract stations is to call “CQ”. CQ is ham lingo for calling any station; “I am available and looking for someone to talk to”.

Some hams call it “Seek You”, meaning they are seeking anyone wishing to talk to them.

**The proper way to do this is to say CQ three times and your callsign three times.**

**This is called a 3 x 3 CQ. Example: CQ CQ CQ, this is K8EEN K8EEN K8EEN and standing by for a call“.**

**Calling CQ is rarely used on repeaters or a simplex channel using the FM mode. It is usually reserved for our shortwave bands or on SSB on 2 meters and 6 meters.**

**By the way, SSB (Single Side Band) is another voice mode that Technician Class hams are allowed to use. SSB is more efficient than FM.**

# Here is a guideline to use when choosing an operating frequency for calling CQ:

- Listen first to be sure that no one else is using the frequency
- Ask if the frequency is in use
- Make sure you are in your assigned band
- All of these choices are correct

When using the FM mode On 2 meters and the 70 cm band, it is common practice to make a brief statement and then say your call sign.

Try: “This is K8EEN listening” , “K8EEN monitoring”, or “K8EEN listening on frequency”.

**You call sign** is a brief statement that is often transmitted in place of “CQ” to indicate that you are listening on a repeater.

Hams listening will know you are looking for someone to talk to and perhaps give you a call.

An appropriate way to call another station on a repeater if you know the other stations call is to say the stations callsign then identify with your call sign.

Example: “K8EEN this is W8PEN”. Likewise, if you are responding to a CQ or station monitoring call, you should **transmit the other stations call sign followed by your call sign.**

**T2A04**

**What is an appropriate way to call another station on a repeater if you know the other station's call sign?**

**A. Say break, break then say the station's call sign**

**B. Say the station's call sign then identify with your call sign**

**C. Say CQ three times then the other station's call sign**

**D. Wait for the station to call CQ then answer it**

**T2A04**

**What is an appropriate way to call another station on a repeater if you know the other station's call sign?**

**B. Say the station's call sign then identify with your call sign**

**T2A05**

**How should you respond to a station calling CQ?**

**A. Transmit CQ followed by the other station’s call sign**

**B. Transmit your call sign followed by the other station’s call sign**

**C. Transmit the other station’s call sign followed by your call sign**

**D. Transmit a signal report followed by your call sign**

T2A05

**How should you respond to a station calling CQ?**

**C. Transmit the other station’s call sign followed by your call sign**

**T2A08**

**What is the meaning of the procedural signal “CQ”?**

**A. Call on the quarter hour**

**B. A new antenna is being tested (no station should answer)**

**C. Only the called station should transmit**

**D. Calling any station**

**T2A08**

**What is the meaning of the procedural signal “CQ”?**

**D. Calling any station**

**T2A12**

**Which of the following is a guideline to use when choosing an operating frequency for calling CQ?**

**A. Listen first to be sure that no one else is using the frequency**

**B. Ask if the frequency is in use**

**C. Make sure you are in your assigned band**

**D. All of these choices are correct**

**T2A12**

**Which of the following is a guideline to use when choosing an operating frequency for calling CQ?**

**D. All of these choices are correct**

**T2A09**

**What brief statement is often transmitted in place of “CQ” to indicate that you are listening on a repeater?**

**A. The words “Hello test” followed by your call sign**

**B. Your call sign**

**C. The repeater call sign followed by your call sign**

**D. The letters “QSY” followed by your call sign**

**T2A09**

**What brief statement is often transmitted in place of “CQ” to indicate that you are listening on a repeater?**

**B. Your call sign**

A band plan, beyond the privileges established by the FCC, is a voluntary guideline for using different modes or activities within an amateur band.

According to the band plan for 70 cm, 446.000 MHz is the national calling frequency for FM simplex operation.

There are times when one needs to test his transmitter or antenna and not really need to talk to another station.

When making on-air transmissions to test equipment or antennas an amateur operator must properly identify the transmitting station.

When making a test transmission a station identification is required at least every ten minutes during the test and at the end of the last transmission.

**The same procedure as if you were in a contact with another ham.**

FCC rules regarding power levels used in the amateur bands state that while not exceeding the maximum power permitted on a given band, use the minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communication

**T2A02**

**What is the national calling frequency for FM simplex operations in the 70 cm band?**

**A. 146.520 MHz**

**B. 145.000 MHz**

**C. 432.100 MHz**

**D. 446.000 MHz**

**T2A02**

**What is the national calling frequency for FM simplex operations in the 70 cm band?**

**D. 446.000 MHz**

**T2A06**

**What must an amateur operator do when making on-air transmissions to test equipment or antennas?**

**A. Properly identify the transmitting station**

**B. Make test transmissions only after 10:00 p.m. local time**

**C. Notify the FCC of the test transmission**

**D. State the purpose of the test during the test procedure**

**T2A06**

**What must an amateur operator do when making on-air transmissions to test equipment or antennas?**

**A. Properly identify the transmitting station**

**T2A07**

**Which of the following is true when making a test transmission?**

**A. Station identification is not required if the transmission is less than 15 seconds**

**B. Station identification is not required if the transmission is less than 1 watt**

**C. Station identification is only required once an hour when the transmissions are for test purposes only**

**D. Station identification is required at least every ten minutes during the test and at the end of the test**

## T2A07

**Which of the following is true when making a test transmission?**

**D. Station identification is required at least every ten minutes during the test and at the end of the test**

**T2A10**

**What is a band plan, beyond the privileges established by the FCC?**

**A. A voluntary guideline for using different modes or activities within an amateur band**

**B. A mandated list of operating schedules**

**C. A list of scheduled net frequencies**

**D. A plan devised by a club to indicate frequency band usage**

**T2A10**

**What is a band plan, beyond the privileges established by the FCC?**

**A. A voluntary guideline for using different modes or activities within an amateur band**

# T2A11

**Which of the following is an FCC rule regarding power levels used in the amateur bands, under normal, non-distress circumstances?**

A. There is no limit to power as long as there is no interference with other services

B. No more than 200 watts PEP may be used

C. Up to 1500 watts PEP may be used on any amateur frequency without restriction

D. While not exceeding the maximum power permitted on a given band, use the minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communication

**T2A11**

**Which of the following is an FCC rule regarding power levels used in the amateur bands, under normal, non-distress circumstances?**

**D. While not exceeding the maximum power permitted on a given band, use the minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communication**

**T2B –**

**VHF/UHF operating practices: SSB phone; FM repeater; simplex; splits and shifts; CTCSS; DTMF; tone squelch; carrier squelch; phonetics; operational problem resolution; Q signals**

As a new Technician Class ham, you likely will be using the most popular voice mode and ham band.

FM voice mode has been mentioned many times because it is the most popular mode of communications today.

**You will also have plenty of people to talk to because the 2 meter ham band is the most popular ham band in the United States.**

As a new ham, you will probably start on 2 meter FM. It is recommended that you start out with what is called a dual band radio.

**While a bit more expensive than a single band radio, the 70 cm band is becoming very popular due to the fact that 2 meters is pretty well packed.**

**There are several things that one needs to know to be successful in operating the FM mode on either 2 meters or 70 cm.**

**Simplex communication** is the term used to describe an amateur station that is transmitting and receiving on the same frequency. Not through a repeater.

**Carrier squelch** describes the muting of receiver audio controlled solely by the presence or absence of an RF signal.

**CTCSS** is a term used to describe the use of a sub audible tone transmitted with normal voice audio to open the squelch of a receiver.

Most repeater systems use a CTCSS decoder to tell it when a signal is on its receive frequency to avoid repeated key ups from distant stations using another repeater on the same frequency.

Most repeater systems also transmit a CTCSS tone so that the CTCSS decoder in a ham transceiver can be set to listen to the local system while keeping the distant repeater systems from making too much noise.

# Common problems that that causes you to be able to hear but not access a repeater even when transmitting with the proper offset:

- The repeater receiver requires audio tone burst for access.
- The repeater receiver requires a CTCSS tone for access.
- The repeater receiver requires a DCS tone sequence for access.
- All of these choices are correct

Tone burst and DCS tone have the same purpose as CTCSS, but are not as popular.

**T2B01**

**What is the term used to describe an amateur station that is transmitting and receiving on the same frequency?**

**A. Full duplex communication**
**B. Diplex communication**
**C. Simplex communication**
**D. Multiplex communication**

**T2B01**

**What is the term used to describe an amateur station that is transmitting and receiving on the same frequency?**

**C. Simplex communication**

**T2B02**

**What is the term used to describe the use of a sub-audible tone transmitted with normal voice audio to open the squelch of a receiver?**

**A. Carrier squelch**
**B. Tone burst**
**C. DTMF**
**D. CTCSS**

**T2B02**

**What is the term used to describe the use of a sub-audible tone transmitted with normal voice audio to open the squelch of a receiver?**

**D. CTCSS**

**T2B03**

**Which of the following describes the muting of receiver audio controlled solely by the presence or absence of an RF signal?**

**A. Tone squelch**

**B. Carrier squelch**

**C. CTCSS**

**D. Modulated carrier**

**T2B03**

**Which of the following describes the muting of receiver audio controlled solely by the presence or absence of an RF signal?**

**B. Carrier squelch**

**T2B04**

**Which of the following common problems might cause you to be able to hear but not access a repeater even when transmitting with the proper offset?**

**A. The repeater receiver may require an audio tone burst for access**

**B. The repeater receiver may require a CTCSS tone for access**

**C. The repeater receiver may require a DCS tone sequence for access**

**D. All of these choices are correct**

**T2B04**

**Which of the following common problems might cause you to be able to hear but not access a repeater even when transmitting with the proper offset?**

**D. All of these choices are correct**

**What makes an FM voice signal loud? Weak? Of good quality? Most adjustments that effect these three items evolve around the microphone gain control.**

Most FM radios allow one to adjust the microphone gain control. If your FM signal interferes with stations on nearby frequencies, the microphone gain may be too high, causing over-deviation

**The amplitude of the modulating signal determines the amount of deviation of an FM signal.**

When the deviation of an FM signal is increased its signal occupies more bandwidth.

The amplitude of the modulating signal is adjusted to 5 KHz via the microphone gain control. Turning the gain up too high can cause the transmitted signal to sound really bad.

If you receive a report that your station's transmissions are causing interference on nearby frequencies check your for off-frequency operation or spurious emissions. Obviously, you need to be on the correct frequency to be successful.

**The spurious emissions are a result of setting your microphone gain too high.**

When two stations on the same frequency interfere with each other, common courtesy should prevail, but no one has absolute right to an amateur frequency.

**T2B05**

**What determines the amount of deviation of an FM (as opposed to PM) signal?**

**A. Both the frequency and amplitude of the modulating signal**

**B. The frequency of the modulating signal**

**C. The amplitude of the modulating signal**

**D. The relative phase of the modulating signal and the carrier**

**T2B05**

**What determines the amount of deviation of an FM (as opposed to PM) signal?**

**C. The amplitude of the modulating signal**

**T2B06**

**What happens when the deviation of an FM transmitter is increased?**

**A. Its signal occupies more bandwidth**

**B. Its output power increases**

**C. Its output power and bandwidth increases**

**D. Asymmetric modulation occurs**

**T2B06**

**What happens when the deviation of an FM transmitter is increased?**

**A. Its signal occupies more bandwidth**

**T2B07**

**What could cause your FM signal to interfere with stations on nearby frequencies?**

**A. Microphone gain too high, causing over-deviation**

**B. SWR too high**

**C. Incorrect CTCSS Tone**

**D. All of these choices are correct**

**T2B07**

**What could cause your FM signal to interfere with stations on nearby frequencies?**

**A. Microphone gain too high, causing over-deviation**

**T2B08**

**Which of the following applies when two stations transmitting on the same frequency interfere with each other?**

**A. Common courtesy should prevail, but no one has absolute right to an amateur frequency**

**B. Whoever has the strongest signal has priority on the frequency**

**C. Whoever has been on the frequency the longest has priority on the frequency**

**D. The station which has the weakest signal has priority on the frequency**

**T2B08**

**Which of the following applies when two stations transmitting on the same frequency interfere with each other?**

**A. Common courtesy should prevail, but no one has absolute right to an amateur frequency**

Hams use Q Signals to abbreviate things they want to say. One Q signal that you will need to know for the exam is QRM.

**QRM** is the Q signal used to indicate that you are receiving interference from other stations. This would be the case if you were having trouble hearing a station because another station is very close to your frequency.

You might say “Copy is not very good. There is a lot of QRM on Frequency”. Or you may be causing QRM to another station.

**The proper course of action to take if your station's transmission unintentionally interferes with another station is to properly identify your transmission and move to a different frequency.**

Another Q Signal you will need to know is QSY. **QSY** is the Q signal used to indicate that you are changing frequency.

**The list of Q signals is too large to be presented in this course. Do an internet search, or check out other books on ham radio for a list of Q signals.**

**QRM and QSY are the only ones on the exam. You will learn the other popular ones as you get more experience.**

**The use of a phonetic alphabet is the method encouraged by the FCC when identifying your station using phone (voice) modes. Example: "This is Whiskey 8 Papa Echo November, W8PEN".**

# Here is the phonetic alphabet use in ham radio:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A – Alfa | B – Bravo | C – Charlie |
| D – Delta | E - Echo | F- Foxtrot |
| G – Golf | H - Hotel | I - India |
| J - Juliet | K – Kilo | L - Lima |
| M - Mike | N - November | O - Oscar |
| P – Papa | Q – Quebec | R - Romeo |
| S - Sierra | T - Tango | U - Uniform |
| V - Victor | W - Whiskey | X - X-Ray |
| Y - Yankee | Z - Zulu | |

**T2B09**

**Which of the following methods is encouraged by the FCC when identifying your station when using phone?**

**A. Use of a phonetic alphabet**

**B. Send your call sign in CW as well as voice**

**C. Repeat your call sign three times**

**D. Increase your signal to full power when identifying**

**T2B09**

**Which of the following methods is encouraged by the FCC when identifying your station when using phone?**

**A. Use of a phonetic alphabet**

**T2B10**

**Which Q signal indicates that you are receiving interference from other stations?**

A. QRM
B. QRN
C. QTH
D. QSB

**T2B10**

**Which Q signal indicates that you are receiving interference from other stations?**

**A. QRM**

**T2B11**

**Which Q signal indicates that you are changing frequency?**

A. QRU

B. QSY

C. QSL

D. QRZ

T2B11

**Which Q signal indicates that you are changing frequency?**

B. QSY

Repeaters are nice ways to keep in touch with the locals. In small towns, the repeater may be used as a “Ham Community” where everyone gets to know each other.

However, repeaters can be busy. When the stations can communicate directly without using a repeater, they should consider communicating via simplex rather than a repeater.

**When using SSB phone in the amateur bands above 50 MHz, it (SSB) is permitted in at least some portion of all the amateur bands above 50 MHz.**

**T2B12**

**Under what circumstances should you consider communicating via simplex rather than a repeater?**

**A. When the stations can communicate directly without using a repeater**

**B. Only when you have an endorsement for simplex operation on your license**

**C. Only when third party traffic is not being passed**

**D. Only if you have simplex modulation capability**

**T2B12**

**Under what circumstances should you consider communicating via simplex rather than a repeater?**

**A. When the stations can communicate directly without using a repeater**

**T2B13**

**Which of the following is true of the use of SSB phone in amateur bands above 50 MHz?**

**A. It is permitted only by holders of a General Class or higher license**

**B. It is permitted only on repeaters**

**C. It is permitted in at least some portion of all the amateur bands above 50 MHz**

**D. It is permitted only on when power is limited to no more than 100 watts**

**T2B13**

**Which of the following is true of the use of SSB phone in amateur bands above 50 MHz?**

**C. It is permitted in at least some portion of all the amateur bands above 50 MHz**

# T2C –

**Public service: emergency and non-emergency operations; applicability of FCC rules; RACES and ARES; net and traffic procedures; emergency restrictions**

**Amateur Radio is a service. The FCC expects that in times of need, amateur radio will be there to assist.**

This generally means emergency situations, natural disasters, or simply providing communications for a public event.

**Not all hams are interested in this phase of our hobby, but it can be a very rewarding endeavor.**

**The FCC rules always apply to proper operation of your station when using amateur radio at the request of public service officials.**

**The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) is a radio service using amateur stations for emergency management and civil defense communications.**

**The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) are licensed amateurs who have voluntarily registered their qualifications and equipment for communications duty in the public service. Both organizations may provide communications during emergencies.**

# For the test, the following describes the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES):

- A radio service using amateur frequencies for emergency management or civil defense communications
- A radio service using amateur stations for emergency management or civil defense communications
- An emergency service using amateur operators certified by a civil defense organization as being enrolled in that organization
- All of these choices are correct

**T2C01**

**When do the FCC rules NOT apply to the operation of an amateur station?**

**A. When operating a RACES station**

**B. When operating under special FEMA rules**

**C. When operating under special ARES rules**

**D. Never, FCC rules always apply**

**T2C01**

**When do the FCC rules NOT apply to the operation of an amateur station?**

**D. Never, FCC rules always apply**

**T2C04**

**What do RACES and ARES have in common?**

**A. They represent the two largest ham clubs in the United States**

**B. Both organizations broadcast road and weather information**

**C. Neither may handle emergency traffic supporting public service agencies**

**D. Both organizations may provide communications during emergencies**

T2C04

**What do RACES and ARES have in common?**

**D. Both organizations may provide communications during emergencies**

**T2C05**

**Which of the following describes the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)?**

**A. A radio service using amateur frequencies for emergency management or civil defense communications**

**B. A radio service using amateur stations for emergency management or civil defense communications**

**C. An emergency service using amateur operators certified by a civil defense organization as being enrolled in that organization**

**D. All of these choices are correct**

**T2C05**

**Which of the following describes the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)?**

**D. All of these choices are correct**

T2C12

**What is the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)?**

A. Licensed amateurs who have voluntarily registered their qualifications and equipment for communications duty in the public service

B. Licensed amateurs who are members of the military and who voluntarily agreed to provide message handling services in the case of an emergency

C. A training program that provides licensing courses for those interested in obtaining an amateur license to use during emergencies

D. A training program that certifies amateur operators for membership in the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

T2C12

**What is the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)?**

**A. Licensed amateurs who have voluntarily registered their qualifications and equipment for communications duty in the public service**

**During an emergency, hams may not have commercial power available to them and may be on battery power for extended periods of time.**

One way to recharge the battery is to connect the battery in parallel with a vehicle's battery and run the engine.

Amateur station control operators are permitted to operate outside the frequency privileges of their license class only if necessary in situations involving the immediate safety of human life or protection of property.

During an emergency, a communications net will be formed.  There will be one station in control of the net.

**This is the Net Control Station and all other stations follow the directions of the Net Control Station. Stations check into the emergency net as they become available and ready to participate.**

**Stations should remain on frequency without transmitting until asked to do so by the net control station.**

Common practice during net operations to get the immediate attention of the net control station when reporting an emergency is to begin your transmission with “Priority” or “Emergency” followed by your call sign.

**This is to be used only when you have a true priority or emergency communication to relay.**

**Passing messages exactly as received is a characteristic of good emergency traffic handling.**

In a formal traffic message the information needed to track the message as it passes through the amateur radio traffic handling system is called the preamble.

The term "check" in reference to a formal traffic message is a count of the number of words in the message.

**To insure that voice message traffic containing proper names and unusual words are copied correctly by the receiving station such words and terms should be spelled out using a standard phonetic alphabet.**

There are many things that must be learned before one relays formal net messages.

**The best way to learn these procedures is to join a RACES or ARES organization in your local area. It is a serious, yet fun ham radio activity.**

**T2C02**

**What is one way to recharge a 12-volt lead-acid station battery if the commercial power is out?**

**A. Cool the battery in ice for several hours**

**B. Add acid to the battery**

**C. Connect the battery in parallel with a vehicle’s battery and run the engine**

**D. All of these choices are correct**

**T2C02**

**What is one way to recharge a 12-volt lead-acid station battery if the commercial power is out?**

**C. Connect the battery in parallel with a vehicle’s battery and run the engine**

**T2C03**

**What should be done to insure that voice message traffic containing proper names and unusual words are copied correctly by the receiving station?**

**A. The entire message should be repeated at least four times**

**B. Such messages must be limited to no more than 10 words**

**C. Such words and terms should be spelled out using a standard phonetic alphabet**

**D. All of these choices are correct**

**T2C03**

**What should be done to insure that voice message traffic containing proper names and unusual words are copied correctly by the receiving station?**

**C. Such words and terms should be spelled out using a standard phonetic alphabet**

T2C06

**Which of the following is an accepted practice to get the immediate attention of a net control station when reporting an emergency?**

A. Repeat the words SOS three times followed by the call sign of the reporting station

B. Press the push-to-talk button three times

C. Begin your transmission by saying "Priority" or "Emergency" followed by your call sign

D. Play a pre-recorded emergency alert tone followed by your call sign

**T2C06**

**Which of the following is an accepted practice to get the immediate attention of a net control station when reporting an emergency?**

**C. Begin your transmission by saying "Priority" or "Emergency" followed by your call sign**

T2C07

**Which of the following is an accepted practice for an amateur operator who has checked into an emergency traffic net?**

A. Provided that the frequency is quiet, announce the station call sign and location every 5 minutes

B. Move 5 kHz away from the net's frequency and use high power to ask other hams to keep clear of the net frequency

C. Remain on frequency without transmitting until asked to do so by the net control station

D. All of the choices are correct

T2C07

**Which of the following is an accepted practice for an amateur operator who has checked into an emergency traffic net?**

**C. Remain on frequency without transmitting until asked to do so by the net control station**

**T2C08**

**Which of the following is a characteristic of good emergency traffic handling?**

**A. Passing messages exactly as received**

**B. Making decisions as to whether or not messages should be relayed or delivered**

**C. Communicating messages to the news media for broadcast outside the disaster area**

**D. All of these choices are correct**

**T2C08**

**Which of the following is a characteristic of good emergency traffic handling?**

**A. Passing messages exactly as received**

**T2C09**

**Are amateur station control operators ever permitted to operate outside the frequency privileges of their license class?**

**A. No**

**B. Yes, but only when part of a FEMA emergency plan**

**C. Yes, but only when part of a RACES emergency plan**

**D. Yes, but only if necessary in situations involving the immediate safety of human life or protection of property**

**T2C09**

**Are amateur station control operators ever permitted to operate outside the frequency privileges of their license class?**

**D. Yes, but only if necessary in situations involving the immediate safety of human life or protection of property**

**T2C10**

**What is the preamble in a formal traffic message?**

**A. The first paragraph of the message text**

**B. The message number**

**C. The priority handling indicator for the message**

**D. The information needed to track the message as it passes through the amateur radio traffic handling system**

**T2C10**

**What is the preamble in a formal traffic message?**

**D. The information needed to track the message as it passes through the amateur radio traffic handling system**

**T2C11**

**What is meant by the term “check” in reference to a formal traffic message?**

**A. The check is a count of the number of words or word equivalents in the text portion of the message**

**B. The check is the value of a money order attached to the message**

**C. The check is a list of stations that have relayed the message**

**D. The check is a box on the message form that tells you the message was received**

**T2C11**

**What is meant by the term “check” in reference to a formal traffic message?**

**A. The check is a count of the number of words or word equivalents in the text portion of the message**