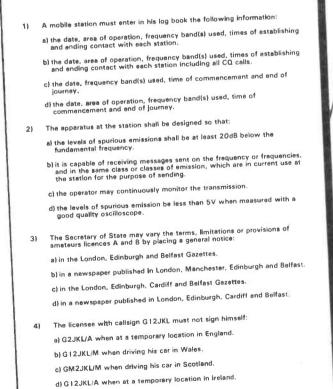


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The full exam requires the candidate to answer 95 questions in three hours. The 25 questions given here should be completed in about 50 minutes.



The maximum carrier power supplied to the antenna of an amateur 1.81-2.00MHz transmitter is limited to: 51 a) 32W (15dBW) 61400W (26dBW) c) 40W (16dBW) d) 8W (9dBW) The symbol J3E is applied to classes of transmission to mean; 61 a) amplitude modulated, telephony, single sideband, reduced carrier. b) frequency modulated telephony. c) amplitude modulated, telephony, single sideband, suppressed carrier. d) frequency modulated facsimile transmission. Drift in frequency must be avoided to ensure: 71 a) the transmission frequency does not interfere with users on adjecent frequencies and go outside the amateur band. b) the transmission can be received by the listening station. c) the transmission frequency does not go outside the amateur band. d) the transmission frequency remains absolutely constant. "Splatter" on an amplitude modulated transmission (telephony) could be caused by: 81 a) excessive bandwidth. b) a very high power of transmission. c) not using directional aerials. d) talking too close to the microphone. Poor design of an HF transmitter could cause VHF or UHF oscillations due to: 9) a) the natural tendency of transistors or valves to oscillate at these b) stray inductance and capacitance causing resonance at these frequencies. c) the use of both transistors and valves in one unit. d) the choice of an active davice with a too high cut-off frequency.

Answers on page 55