

## Technician - Chapter 2

T5B01 (C)

**How many milliamperes is 1.5 amperes?**

- A. 15 milliamperes
- B. 150 milliamperes
- C. 1500 milliamperes (1.5A = 1,500 mA)**
- D. 15,000 milliamperes

T5B02 (A)

**What is another way to specify a radio signal frequency of 1,500,000 hertz?**

- A. 1500 kHz (1,500,000 Hz = 1,500 kHz = 1.5 MHz)**
- B. 1500 MHz
- C. 15 GHz
- D. 150 kHz

T5B03 (C)

**How many volts are equal to one kilovolt?**

- A. One one-thousandth of a volt
- B. One hundred volts
- C. One thousand volts (1 kV = 1000 V)**
- D. One million volts

T5B04 (A)

**How many volts are equal to one microvolt?**

- A. One one-millionth of a volt (1  $\mu$ V = one one-millionth of a volt)**
- B. One million volts
- C. One thousand kilovolts
- D. One one-thousandth of a volt

T5B05 (B)

**Which of the following is equal to 500 milliwatts?**

- A. 0.02 watts
- B. 0.5 watts (500 mW = 0.5 W)**
- C. 5 watts
- D. 50 watts

T5B06 (C)

**If an ammeter calibrated in amperes is used to measure a 3000- milliampere current, what reading would it show?**

- A. 0.003 amperes
- B. 0.3 amperes
- C. 3 amperes (3,000 mA = 3 A)**
- D. 3,000,000 amperes

T3B08 (B)

**What are the frequency limits of the VHF spectrum?**

- A. 30 to 300 kHz
- B. 30 to 300 MHz**
- C. 300 to 3000 kHz
- D. 300 to 3000 MHz

T5B07 (C)

**If a frequency display calibrated in megahertz shows a reading of 3.525 MHz, what would it show if it were calibrated in kilohertz?**

- A. 0.003525 kHz
- B. 35.25 kHz
- C. 3525 kHz (3.525 MHz = 3,525 kHz)**
- D. 3,525,000 kHz

T5B08 (B)

**How many microfarads are equal to 1,000,000 picofarads?**

- A. 0.001 microfarads
- B. 1 microfarad (1,000,000 pF = 1  $\mu$ F)**
- C. 1000 microfarads
- D. 1,000,000,000 microfarads

T5B12 (A)

**Which of the following frequencies is equal to 28,400 kHz?**

- A. 28.400 MHz (28,400 kHz = 28.4 MHz)**
- B. 2.800 MHz
- C. 284.00 MHz
- D. 28.400 kHz

T5B13 (C)

**If a frequency display shows a reading of 2425 MHz, what frequency is that in GHz?**

- A. 0.002425 GHz
- B. 24.25 GHz
- C. 2.425 GHz (2425 MHz = 2.425 GHz)**
- D. 2425 GHz

T5A12 (D)

**What describes the number of times per second that an alternating current makes a complete cycle?**

- A. Pulse rate
- B. Speed
- C. Wavelength
- D. Frequency**

T5C05 (A)

**What is the unit of frequency?**

- A. Hertz**
- B. Henry
- C. Farad
- D. Tesla

T5C14 (D)

**What is the proper abbreviation for megahertz?**

- A. mHz
- B. mhZ
- C. Mhz
- D. MHz**

T3B09 (D)

**What are the frequency limits of the UHF spectrum?**

- A. 30 to 300 kHz
- B. 30 to 300 MHz
- C. 300 to 3000 kHz
- D. 300 to 3000 MHz**

T3B10 (C)

**What frequency range is referred to as HF?**

- A. 300 to 3000 MHz
- B. 30 to 300 MHz
- C. 3 to 30 MHz**
- D. 300 to 3000 kHz

T5C06 (A)

**What does the abbreviation "RF" refer to?**

- A. Radio frequency signals of all types**
- B. The resonant frequency of a tuned circuit.
- C. The real frequency transmitted as opposed to the apparent frequency
- D. Reflective force in antenna transmission lines

T3B01 (C)

**What is the name for the distance a radio wave travels during one complete cycle?**

- A. Wave speed
- B. Waveform
- C. Wavelength**
- D. Wave spread

T3B04 (A)

**How fast does a radio wave travel through free space?**

- A. At the speed of light**
- B. At the speed of sound
- C. Its speed is inversely proportional to its wavelength
- D. Its speed increases as the frequency increases

T3B05 (B)

**How does the wavelength of a radio wave relate to its frequency?**

- A. The wavelength gets longer as the frequency increases
- B. The wavelength gets shorter as the frequency increases**
- C. There is no relationship between wavelength and frequency
- D. The wavelength depends on the bandwidth of the signal

T3B06 (D)

**What is the formula for converting frequency to approximate wavelength in meters?**

- A. Wavelength in meters equals frequency in hertz multiplied by 300
- B. Wavelength in meters equals frequency in hertz divided by 300
- C. Wavelength in meters equals frequency in megahertz divided by 300
- D. Wavelength in meters equals 300 divided by frequency in megahertz**

T3B07 (A)

**What property of radio waves is often used to identify the different frequency bands?**

- A. The approximate wavelength**
- B. The magnetic intensity of waves
- C. The time it takes for waves to travel one mile
- D. The voltage standing wave ratio of waves

T3B11 (B)

**What is the approximate velocity of a radio wave as it travels through free space?**

- A. 150,000 kilometers per second
- B. 300,000,000 meters per second**
- C. 300,000,000 miles per hour
- D. 150,000 miles per hour

T7A02 (B)

**What is a transceiver?**

- A type of antenna switch
- B. A unit combining the function of a transmitter and receiver**
- C. A component in a repeater that filters out unwanted interference
- D. A type of antenna matching network