



**ARRL** The national association for  
AMATEUR RADIO®

# The ARRL Extra Class License Course

All You Need to Pass Your Extra Class Exam

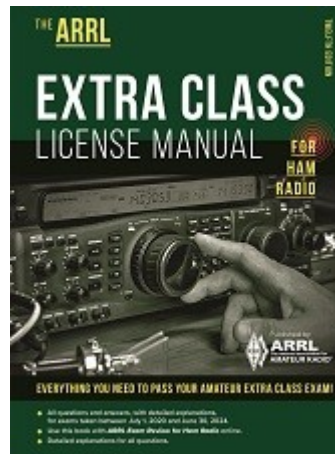
LEVEL 3: Extra

For use with *The ARRL Extra Class License Manual*, 12th Edition





## Extra License Manual and other resources



<http://www.arrl.org/shop/Licensing-Education-and-Training/>



## What is the definition of telemetry?

- A. One-way transmission of measurements at a distance from the measuring instrument
- B. Two-way transmissions in excess of 1000 feet
- C. Two-way transmissions of data
- D. One-way transmission that initiates, modifies, or terminates the functions of a device at a distance

FCC Rule: [97.3] E1D01 ECLM Page (3 - 12)



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(A) FCC Rule: [97.3] E1D01 ECLM Page (3 - 12)



Which of the following may transmit special codes intended to obscure the meaning of messages?

- A. Telecommand signals from a space telecommand station
- B. Data containing personal information
- C. Auxiliary relay links carrying repeater audio
- D. Binary control characters

FCC Rule: [97.211(b)] E1D02 ECLM Page (3 - 13)



Which of the following may transmit special codes intended to obscure the meaning of messages?

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- B. Data containing personal information
- C. Auxiliary relay links carrying repeater audio
- D. Binary control characters

(A) FCC Rule: [97.211(b)] E1D02 ECLM Page (3 - 13)



## What is a space telecommand station?

- A. An amateur station located on the surface of the Earth for communication with other Earth stations by means of Earth satellites
- B. An amateur station that transmits communications to initiate, modify or terminate functions of a space station
- C. An amateur station located in a satellite or a balloon more than 50 kilometers above the surface of the Earth
- D. An amateur station that receives telemetry from a satellite or balloon more than 50 kilometers above the surface of the Earth

FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(45)] E1D03 ECLM Page (3 - 13)



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- B. An amateur station that transmits communications to initiate, modify or terminate functions of a space station
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- D. An amateur station that receives telemetry from a satellite or balloon more than 50 kilometers above the surface of the Earth

(B) FCC Rule: [97.3(a)(45)] E1D03 ECLM Page (3 - 13)





Which of the following is required in the identification transmissions from a balloon-borne telemetry station?

- A. Call sign
- B. The output power of the balloon transmitter
- C. The station's six-character Maidenhead grid locator
- D. All these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.119(a)] E1D04 ECLM Page (3 - 12)



Which of the following is required in the identification transmissions from a balloon-borne telemetry station?

- A. Call sign
- B. The output power of the balloon transmitter
- C. The station's six-character Maidenhead grid locator
- D. All these choices are correct

(A) FCC Rule: [97.119(a)] E1D04 ECLM Page (3 - 12)



What must be posted at the station location of a station being operated by telecommand on or within 50 km of the earth's surface?

- A. A photocopy of the station license
- B. A label with the name, address, and telephone number of the station licensee
- C. A label with the name, address, and telephone number of the control operator
- D. All these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.213(d)] E1D05 ECLM Page (3 - 10)



What must be posted at the station location of a station being operated by telecommand on or within 50 km of the earth's surface?

- A. A photocopy of the station license
- B. A label with the name, address, and telephone number of the station licensee
- C. A label with the name, address, and telephone number of the control operator
- D. All these choices are correct

(D) FCC Rule: [97.213(d)] E1D05 ECLM Page (3 - 10)



What is the maximum permitted transmitter output power when operating a model craft by telecommand?

- A. 1 watt
- B. 2 watts
- C. 5 watts
- D. 100 watts

FCC Rule: [97.215(c)] E1D06 ECLM Page (3 - 10)



What is the maximum permitted transmitter output power when operating a model craft by telecommand?

- A. 1 watt
- B. 2 watts
- C. 5 watts
- D. 100 watts

(A) FCC Rule: [97.215(c)] E1D06 ECLM Page (3 - 10)



## Which HF amateur bands have frequencies authorized for space stations?

- A. Only the 40, 20, 17, 15, 12, and 10 meter bands
- B. Only the 40, 20, 17, 15, and 10 meter bands
- C. Only the 40, 30, 20, 15, 12, and 10 meter bands
- D. All HF bands

FCC Rule: [97.207] E1D07 ECLM Page (3 - 13)



## Which HF amateur bands have frequencies authorized for space stations?

- A. Only the 40, 20, 17, 15, 12, and 10 meter bands
- B. Only the 40, 20, 17, 15, and 10 meter bands
- C. Only the 40, 30, 20, 15, 12, and 10 meter bands
- D. All HF bands

(A) FCC Rule: [97.207] E1D07 ECLM Page (3 - 13)





## Which VHF amateur bands have frequencies authorized for space stations?

- A. 6 meters and 2 meters
- B. 6 meters, 2 meters, and 1.25 meters
- C. 2 meters and 1.25 meters
- D. 2 meters

FCC Rule: [97.207] E1D08 ECLM Page (3 - 13)



## Which VHF amateur bands have frequencies authorized for space stations?

- A. 6 meters and 2 meters
  - B. 6 meters, 2 meters, and 1.25 meters
  - C. 2 meters and 1.25 meters
  - D. 2 meters
- (D) FCC Rule: [97.207] E1D08 ECLM Page (3 - 13)



Which UHF amateur bands have frequencies authorized for space stations?

- A. 70 cm only
- B. 70 cm and 13 cm
- C. 70 cm and 33 cm
- D. 33 cm and 13 cm

FCC Rule: [97.207] E1D09 ECLM Page (3 - 13)



Which UHF amateur bands have frequencies authorized for space stations?

- A. 70 cm only
- B. 70 cm and 13 cm
- C. 70 cm and 33 cm
- D. 33 cm and 13 cm

(B) FCC Rule: [97.207] E1D09 ECLM Page (3 - 13)



Which amateur stations are eligible to be telecommand stations of space stations (subject to the privileges of the class of operator license held by the control operator of the station)?

- A. Any amateur station designated by NASA
- B. Any amateur station so designated by the space station licensee
- C. Any amateur station so designated by the ITU
- D. All of these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.211] E1D10 ECLM Page (3 - 13)



Which amateur stations are eligible to be telecommand stations of space stations (subject to the privileges of the class of operator license held by the control operator of the station)?

- A. Any amateur station designated by NASA
- B. Any amateur station so designated by the space station licensee
- C. Any amateur station so designated by the ITU
- D. All of these choices are correct

(B) FCC Rule: [97.211] E1D10 ECLM Page (3 - 13)



## Which amateur stations are eligible to operate as Earth stations?

- A. Any amateur station whose licensee has filed a pre-space notification with the FCC's International Bureau
- B. Only those of General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operators
- C. Only those of Amateur Extra Class operators
- D. Any amateur station, subject to the privileges of the class of operator license held by the control operator

FCC Rule: [97.209] E1D11 ECLM Page (3 - 13)



## Which amateur stations are eligible to operate as Earth stations?

- A. Any amateur station whose licensee has filed a pre-space notification with the FCC's International Bureau
- B. Only those of General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operators
- C. Only those of Amateur Extra Class operators
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(D) FCC Rule: [97.209] E1D11 ECLM Page (3 - 13)





## Which of the following amateur stations may transmit one-way communications?

- A. A space station, beacon station, or telecommand station
- B. A local repeater or linked repeater station
- C. A message forwarding station or automatically controlled digital station
- D. All these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.207(e),97.203(g)] E1D12 ECLM Page (3 - 10)



## Which of the following amateur stations may transmit one-way communications?

- A. A space station, beacon station, or telecommand station
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- C. A message forwarding station or automatically controlled digital station
- D. All these choices are correct

(A) FCC Rule: [97.207(e),97.203(g)] E1D12 ECLM Page (3 - 10)



For which types of out-of-pocket expenses do the Part 97 rules state that VEs and VECs may be reimbursed?

- A. Preparing, processing, administering and coordinating an examination for an amateur radio operator license
- B. Teaching an amateur operator license examination preparation course
- C. No expenses are authorized for reimbursement
- D. Providing amateur operator license examination preparation training materials

FCC Rule: [97.527] E1E01 ECLM Page (3 - 17)



For which types of out-of-pocket expenses do the Part 97 rules state that VEs and VECs may be reimbursed?

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- C. No expenses are authorized for reimbursement
- D. Providing amateur operator license examination preparation training materials

(A) FCC Rule: [97.527] E1E01 ECLM Page (3 - 17)



Who does Part 97 task with maintaining the pools of questions for all U.S. amateur license examinations?

- A. The VEs
- B. The FCC
- C. The VECs
- D. The ARRL

FCC Rule: [97.523] E1E02 ECLM Page (3 - 16)



Who does Part 97 task with maintaining the pools of questions for all U.S. amateur license examinations?

- A. The VEs
- B. The FCC
- C. The VECs
- D. The ARRL

(C) FCC Rule: [97.523] E1E02 ECLM Page (3 - 16)



## What is a Volunteer Examiner Coordinator?

- A. A person who has volunteered to administer amateur operator license examinations
- B. A person who has volunteered to prepare amateur operator license examinations
- C. An organization that has entered into an agreement with the FCC to coordinate, prepare, and administer amateur operator license examinations
- D. The person who has entered into an agreement with the FCC to be the VE session manager

FCC Rule: [97.521] E1E03 ECLM Page (3 - 14)



## What is a Volunteer Examiner Coordinator?

- A. A person who has volunteered to administer amateur operator license examinations
- B. A person who has volunteered to prepare amateur operator license examinations
- C. An organization that has entered into an agreement with the FCC to coordinate, prepare, and administer amateur operator license examinations
- D. The person who has entered into an agreement with the FCC to be the VE session manager

(C) FCC Rule: [97.521] E1E03 ECLM Page (3 - 14)





## Which of the following best describes the Volunteer Examiner accreditation process?

- A. Each General, Advanced and Amateur Extra Class operator is automatically accredited as a VE when the license is granted
- B. The amateur operator applying must pass a VE examination administered by the FCC Enforcement Bureau
- C. The prospective VE obtains accreditation from the FCC
- D. The procedure by which a VEC confirms that the VE applicant meets FCC requirements to serve as an examiner

FCC Rule: [97.509, 97.525] E1E04 ECLM Page (3 - 16)



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(D) FCC Rule: [97.509, 97.525] E1E04 ECLM Page (3 - 16)



What is the minimum passing score on all amateur operator license examinations?

- A. Minimum passing score of 70%
- B. Minimum passing score of 74%
- C. Minimum passing score of 80%
- D. Minimum passing score of 77%

FCC Rule: [97.503] E1E05 ECLM Page (3 - 18)



## What is the minimum passing score on all amateur operator license examinations?

- A. Minimum passing score of 70%
- B. Minimum passing score of 74%
- C. Minimum passing score of 80%
- D. Minimum passing score of 77%

(B) FCC Rule: [97.503] E1E05 ECLM Page (3 - 18)



Who is responsible for the proper conduct and necessary supervision during an amateur operator license examination session?

- A. The VEC coordinating the session
- B. The FCC
- C. Each administering VE
- D. The VE session manager

FCC Rule: [97.509] E1E06 ECLM Page (3 - 17)



Who is responsible for the proper conduct and necessary supervision during an amateur operator license examination session?

- A. The VEC coordinating the session
- B. The FCC
- C. Each administering VE
- D. The VE session manager

(C) FCC Rule: [97.509] E1E06 ECLM Page (3 - 17)



What should a VE do if a candidate fails to comply with the examiner's instructions during an amateur operator license examination?

- A. Warn the candidate that continued failure to comply will result in termination of the examination
- B. Immediately terminate the candidate's examination
- C. Allow the candidate to complete the examination, but invalidate the results
- D. Immediately terminate everyone's examination and close the session

FCC Rule: [97.509] E1E07 ECLM Page (3 - 17)



What should a VE do if a candidate fails to comply with the examiner's instructions during an amateur operator license examination?

- A. Warn the candidate that continued failure to comply will result in termination of the examination
- B. Immediately terminate the candidate's examination
- C. Allow the candidate to complete the examination, but invalidate the results
- D. Immediately terminate everyone's examination and close the session

(B) FCC Rule: [97.509] E1E07 ECLM Page (3 - 17)





To which of the following examinees may a VE not administer an examination?

- A. Employees of the VE
- B. Friends of the VE
- C. Relatives of the VE as listed in the FCC rules
- D. All these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.509] E1E08 ECLM Page (3 - 16)



To which of the following examinees may a VE not administer an examination?

- A. Employees of the VE
- B. Friends of the VE
- C. Relatives of the VE as listed in the FCC rules
- D. All these choices are correct

(C) FCC Rule: [97.509] E1E08 ECLM Page (3 - 16)



## What may be the penalty for a VE who fraudulently administers or certifies an examination?

- A. Revocation of the VE's amateur station license grant and the suspension of the VE's amateur operator license grant
- B. A fine of up to \$1000 per occurrence
- C. A sentence of up to one year in prison
- D. All these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.509] E1E09 ECLM Page (3 - 18)



What may be the penalty for a VE who fraudulently administers or certifies an examination?

- A. Revocation of the VE's amateur station license grant and the suspension of the VE's amateur operator license grant
- B. A fine of up to \$1000 per occurrence
- C. A sentence of up to one year in prison
- D. All these choices are correct

(A) FCC Rule: [97.509] E1E09 ECLM Page (3 - 18)



## What must the administering VEs do after the administration of a successful examination for an amateur operator license?

- A. They must collect and send the documents to the NCVEC for grading
- B. They must collect and submit the documents to the coordinating VEC for grading
- C. They must submit the application document to the coordinating VEC according to the coordinating VEC instructions
- D. They must collect and send the documents to the FCC according to instructions

FCC Rule: [97.509] E1E10 ECLM Page (3 - 18)



## What must the administering VEs do after the administration of a successful examination for an amateur operator license?

- A. They must collect and send the documents to the NCVEC for grading
- B. They must collect and submit the documents to the coordinating VEC for grading
- C. They must submit the application document to the coordinating VEC according to the coordinating VEC instructions
- D. They must collect and send the documents to the FCC according to instructions

(C) FCC Rule: [97.509] E1E10 ECLM Page (3 - 18)



What must the VE team do if an examinee scores a passing grade on all examination elements needed for an upgrade or new license?

- A. Photocopy all examination documents and forward them to the FCC for processing
- B. Three VEs must certify that the examinee is qualified for the license grant and that they have complied with the administering VE requirements
- C. Issue the examinee the new or upgrade license
- D. All these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.509(m)] E1E11 ECLM Page (3 - 18)



What must the VE team do if an examinee scores a passing grade on all examination elements needed for an upgrade or new license?

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- B. Three VEs must certify that the examinee is qualified for the license grant and that they have complied with the administering VE requirements
- C. Issue the examinee the new or upgrade license
- D. All these choices are correct

(B) FCC Rule: [97.509(m)] E1E11 ECLM Page (3 - 18)





What must the VE team do with the application form if the examinee does not pass the exam?

- A. Return the application document to the examinee
- B. Maintain the application form with the VEC's records
- C. Send the application form to the FCC and inform the FCC of the grade
- D. Destroy the application form

FCC Rule: [97.509(j)] E1E12 ECLM Page (3 - 18)



What must the VE team do with the application form if the examinee does not pass the exam?

- A. Return the application document to the examinee
- B. Maintain the application form with the VEC's records
- C. Send the application form to the FCC and inform the FCC of the grade
- D. Destroy the application form

(A) FCC Rule: [97.509(j)] E1E12 ECLM Page (3 - 18)



## On what frequencies are spread spectrum transmissions permitted?

- A. Only on amateur frequencies above 50 MHz
- B. Only on amateur frequencies above 222 MHz
- C. Only on amateur frequencies above 420 MHz
- D. Only on amateur frequencies above 144 MHz

FCC Rule: [97.305] E1F01 ECLM Page (3 - 21)



## On what frequencies are spread spectrum transmissions permitted?

- A. Only on amateur frequencies above 50 MHz
- B. Only on amateur frequencies above 222 MHz
- C. Only on amateur frequencies above 420 MHz
- D. Only on amateur frequencies above 144 MHz

(B) FCC Rule: [97.305] E1F01 ECLM Page (3 - 21)



What privileges are authorized in the U.S. to persons holding an amateur service license granted by the government of Canada?

- A. None, they must obtain a U.S. license
- B. All privileges of the Amateur Extra Class license
- C. The operating terms and conditions of the Canadian amateur service license, not to exceed U.S. Amateur Extra Class privileges
- D. Full privileges, up to and including those of the Amateur Extra Class license, on the 80, 40, 20, 15, and 10 meter bands

FCC Rule: [97.107] E1F02 ECLM Page (3 - 21)



What privileges are authorized in the U.S. to persons holding an amateur service license granted by the government of Canada?

- A. None, they must obtain a U.S. license
- B. All privileges of the Amateur Extra Class license
- C. The operating terms and conditions of the Canadian amateur service license, not to exceed U.S. Amateur Extra Class privileges
- D. Full privileges, up to and including those of the Amateur Extra Class license, on the 80, 40, 20, 15, and 10 meter bands

(C) FCC Rule: [97.107] E1F02 ECLM Page (3 - 21)



Under what circumstances may a dealer sell an external RF power amplifier capable of operation below 144 MHz if it has not been granted FCC certification?

- A. It was purchased in used condition from an amateur operator and is sold to another amateur operator for use at that operator's station
- B. The equipment dealer assembled it from a kit
- C. It was imported from a manufacturer in a country that does not require certification of RF power amplifiers
- D. It was imported from a manufacturer in another country, and it was certificated by that country's government

FCC Rule: [97.315] E1F03 ECLM Page (3 - 19)



Under what circumstances may a dealer sell an external RF power amplifier capable of operation below 144 MHz if it has not been granted FCC certification?

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- B. The equipment dealer assembled it from a kit
- C. It was imported from a manufacturer in a country that does not require certification of RF power amplifiers
- D. It was imported from a manufacturer in another country, and it was certificated by that country's government

(A) FCC Rule: [97.315] E1F03 ECLM Page (3 - 19)





Which of the following geographic descriptions approximately describes "Line A"?

- A. A line roughly parallel to and south of the border between the U.S. and Canada
- B. A line roughly parallel to and west of the U.S. Atlantic coastline
- C. A line roughly parallel to and north of the border between the U.S. and Mexico
- D. A line roughly parallel to and east of the U.S. Pacific coastline

FCC Rule: [97.3] E1F04 ECLM Page (3 - 19)



Which of the following geographic descriptions approximately describes "Line A"?

- A. A line roughly parallel to and south of the border between the U.S. and Canada
- B. A line roughly parallel to and west of the U.S. Atlantic coastline
- C. A line roughly parallel to and north of the border between the U.S. and Mexico
- D. A line roughly parallel to and east of the U.S. Pacific coastline

(A) FCC Rule: [97.3] E1F04 ECLM Page (3 - 19)



Amateur stations may not transmit in which of the following frequency segments if they are located in the contiguous 48 states and north of Line A?

A. 440 MHz - 450 MHz

B. 53 MHz - 54 MHz

C. 222 MHz - 223 MHz

D. 420 MHz - 430 MHz

FCC Rule: [97.303] E1F05 ECLM Page (3 - 19)



Amateur stations may not transmit in which of the following frequency segments if they are located in the contiguous 48 states and north of Line A?

A. 440 MHz - 450 MHz

B. 53 MHz - 54 MHz

C. 222 MHz - 223 MHz

D. 420 MHz - 430 MHz

(D) FCC Rule: [97.303] E1F05 ECLM Page (3 - 19)



## Under what circumstances might the FCC issue a "Special Temporary Authority" (STA) to an amateur station?

- A. To provide for experimental amateur communications
- B. To allow regular operation on Land Mobile channels
- C. To provide additional spectrum for personal use
- D. To provide temporary operation while awaiting normal licensing

FCC Rule: [1.931] E1F06 ECLM Page (3 - 21)



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- A. To provide for experimental amateur communications
- B. To allow regular operation on Land Mobile channels
- C. To provide additional spectrum for personal use
- D. To provide temporary operation while awaiting normal licensing

(A) FCC Rule: [1.931] E1F06 ECLM Page (3 - 21)



## When may an amateur station send a message to a business?

- A. When the total money involved does not exceed \$25
- B. When the control operator is employed by the FCC or another government agency
- C. When transmitting international third-party communications
- D. When neither the amateur nor his or her employer has a pecuniary interest in the communications

FCC Rule: [97.113] E1F07 ECLM Page (3 - 20)



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- A. When the total money involved does not exceed \$25
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- C. When transmitting international third-party communications
- D. When neither the amateur nor his or her employer has a pecuniary interest in the communications

(D) FCC Rule: [97.113] E1F07 ECLM Page (3 - 20)





## Which of the following types of amateur station communications are prohibited?

- A. Communications transmitted for hire or material compensation, except as otherwise provided in the rules
- B. Communications that have political content, except as allowed by the Fairness Doctrine
- C. Communications that have religious content
- D. Communications in a language other than English

FCC Rule: [97.113(c)] E1F08 ECLM Page (3 - 20)



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- A. Communications transmitted for hire or material compensation, except as otherwise provided in the rules
- B. Communications that have political content, except as allowed by the Fairness Doctrine
- C. Communications that have religious content
- D. Communications in a language other than English

(A) FCC Rule: [97.113(c)] E1F08 ECLM Page (3 - 20)



## Which of the following conditions apply when transmitting spread spectrum emissions?

- A. A station transmitting SS emission must not cause harmful interference to other stations employing other authorized emissions
- B. The transmitting station must be in an area regulated by the FCC or in a country that permits SS emissions
- C. The transmission must not be used to obscure the meaning of any communication
- D. All these choices are correct

FCC Rule: [97.311] E1F09 ECLM Page (3 - 21)



## Which of the following conditions apply when transmitting spread spectrum emissions?

- A. A station transmitting SS emission must not cause harmful interference to other stations employing other authorized emissions
- B. The transmitting station must be in an area regulated by the FCC or in a country that permits SS emissions
- C. The transmission must not be used to obscure the meaning of any communication
- D. All these choices are correct

(D) FCC Rule: [97.311] E1F09 ECLM Page (3 - 21)



## Who may be the control operator of an auxiliary station?

- A. Any licensed amateur operator
- B. Only Technician, General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operators
- C. Only General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operators
- D. Only Amateur Extra Class operators

FCC Rule: [97.201] E1F10 ECLM Page (3 - 18)



## Who may be the control operator of an auxiliary station?

- A. Any licensed amateur operator
- B. Only Technician, General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operators
- C. Only General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operators
- D. Only Amateur Extra Class operators

(B) FCC Rule: [97.201] E1F10 ECLM Page (3 - 18)



Which of the following best describes one of the standards that must be met by an external RF power amplifier if it is to qualify for a grant of FCC certification?

- A. It must produce full legal output when driven by not more than 5 watts of mean RF input power
- B. It must be capable of external RF switching between its input and output networks
- C. It must exhibit a gain of 0 dB or less over its full output range
- D. It must satisfy the FCC's spurious emission standards when operated at the lesser of 1500 watts, or its full output power

FCC Rule: [97.317] E1F11 ECLM Page (3 - 19)



Which of the following best describes one of the standards that must be met by an external RF power amplifier if it is to qualify for a grant of FCC certification?

- A. It must produce full legal output when driven by not more than 5 watts of mean RF input power
- B. It must be capable of external RF switching between its input and output networks
- C. It must exhibit a gain of 0 dB or less over its full output range
- D. It must satisfy the FCC's spurious emission standards when operated at the lesser of 1500 watts, or its full output power

(D) FCC Rule: [97.317] E1F11 ECLM Page (3 - 19)