Λ.	~=	_	

cro	ss		¹ Q ² B ³ G ⁴ D T M ⁵ F
4.	Using signals accesses an IRLP node.?	6W	S E 76 A C
8.	When normal communications systems are not available, an amateur station may use means of radio communications for safety of human life and protection of property	8 I	11M C 121 0 E N 13D M
9.	The count of the number of words in a formal traffic message	V	14DONOT K I 15T E S T
L2.	When making a test transmission, identification is required at least every minutes and at the (2,3)	17 R	V N H 16Q R M R Z E G
L4.	To minimize disruptions to an emergency traffic, transmit until asked to do so by the net control station once you have checked in (2,3)	²² F	T 19L 20A C E C 21T R A N S M I T T I N G
L5.	An amateur operator making on-air transmissions to equipment or antennas must properly identify the transmitting station	23 M	
L6.	The "Q" signal used to indicate that you are receiving interference from other stations	A	K T A M
L7.	A radio service using amateur stations for emergency or civil defense communications is the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service	28 E	N D Z P MERGENC ²⁹ L S ³⁰ S S ³¹ G L
21.	When the repeater requires audio tone burst for access	Т	R 32S E R V I C E
23.	The most important job when handling emergency traffic messages is passing exactly as received		33P R O T O 34C O L B I X
24.	The initials for a satellite in a Low Earth Orbit		
27.	The muting of receiver audio solely by the presence or absence of an RF signal (7,7)	19.	A indicating the licensee's call sign and address must be on the transmitter when radio controlling models using amateur frequencies
28.	RACES and ARES may provide communications during	20.	The of the modulating signal determines deviation of an FM signal
32.	Amateur Radio Emergency (ARES) is amateurs who have registered for communications duty in the public service	21.	A satellite program can be used to determine the time which an amateur satellite can be accessed
33.	A method of delivering voice communications over the Internet using digital techniques is Voice Over Internet (VoIP) as used in amateur radio?		A commonly used method of sending signals to and from a digital satellite $(2,6)$
own		25.	The common repeater frequency offset in the 70 cm band (1,3)
	The "Q" signal used to indicate that you are changing frequency	26.	The term used for transmitting and receiving on the same frequency
2.	A transmission from a space station that contains information about a satellite	29.	A technique to connect amateur radio systems via the Internet using Voice Over Internet Protocol
3.	Microphone too high, may cause over-deviation and your FM signal to interfere with stations on nearby frequencies	30.	The use of $__$ phone is permitted in at least some portion of all the amateur bands above 50 MHz
5.	Rules that apply when using amateur radio at the request of public service officials	31.	A locator is a letter-number designator assigned to a geographic location
6.	When the FCC has granted a government-requested, it is legal for an amateur to provide communications for their employer during a government sponsored disaster drill	34.	When choosing a frequency for calling, 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
7.	The most common repeater frequency offset in the 2 meter band $(3,3)$		
LO.	Begin your transmission with 'Priority' or to get the attention of the net control when reporting an emergency		
l1.	The proper course of action if your station's transmission unintentionally interferes with another station is to properly identify your transmission and to a different frequency		
L3.	antennas are useful for a hidden transmitter hunt		

18. A sub-audible tone transmitted to open the squelch of a receiver