

Lesson 3A ver 2

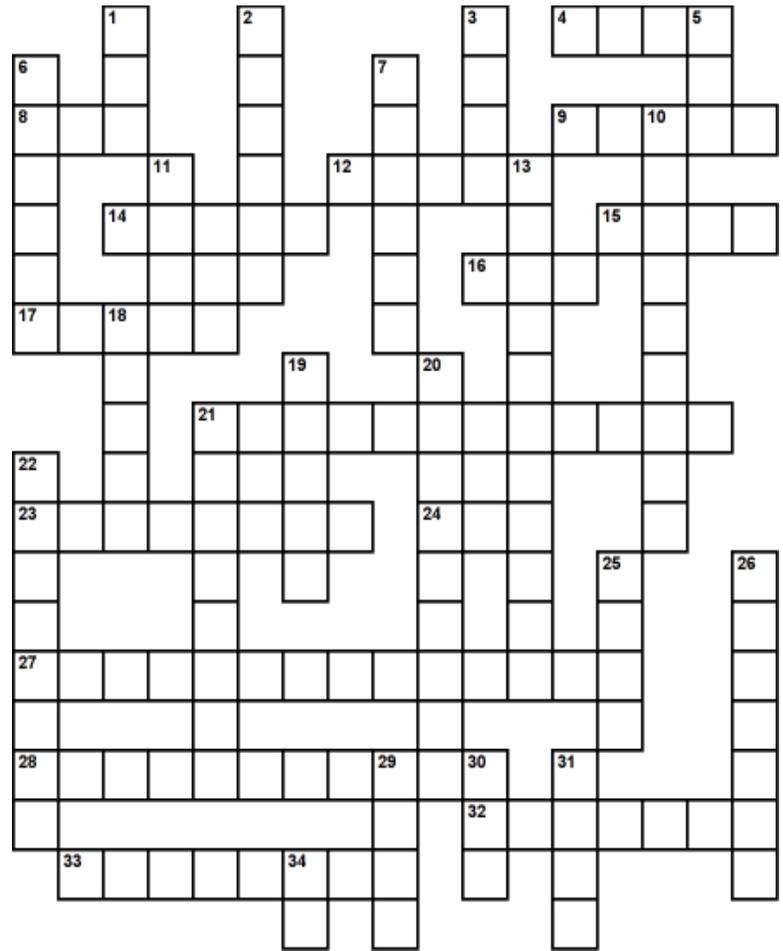
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Across

4. Using _____ signals accesses an IRLP node.?
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
9. The count of the number of words in a formal traffic message
12. When making a test transmission, identification is required at least every _____ minutes and at the _____ (2,3)
14. 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)
15. An amateur operator making on-air transmissions to _____ equipment or antennas must properly identify the transmitting station
16. The "Q" signal used to indicate that you are receiving interference from other stations
17. A radio service using amateur stations for emergency or civil defense communications is the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
21. When the repeater requires audio tone burst for access
23. The most important job when handling emergency traffic messages is passing _____ exactly as received
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)
28. RACES and ARES may provide communications during _____
32. Amateur Radio Emergency _____ (ARES) is amateurs who have registered for communications duty in the public service
33. A method of delivering voice communications over the Internet using digital techniques is Voice Over Internet _____ (VoIP) as used in amateur radio?

Down

1. The "Q" signal used to indicate that you are changing frequency
2. A transmission from a space station that contains information about a satellite
3. Microphone _____ too high, may cause over-deviation and your FM signal to interfere with stations on nearby frequencies
5. Rules that apply when using amateur radio at the request of public service officials
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
7. The most common repeater frequency offset in the 2 meter band (3,3)
10. Begin your transmission with 'Priority' or _____ to get the attention of the net control when reporting an emergency
11. 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
13. _____ antennas are useful for a hidden transmitter hunt
18. A sub-audible tone transmitted to open the squelch of a receiver



19. A _____ indicating the licensee's call sign and address must be on the transmitter when radio controlling models using amateur frequencies
20. The _____ of the modulating signal determines deviation of an FM signal
21. A satellite _____ program can be used to determine the time which an amateur satellite can be accessed
22. A commonly used method of sending signals to and from a digital satellite (2,6)
25. The common repeater frequency offset in the 70 cm band (1,3)
26. The term used for transmitting and receiving on the same frequency
29. A technique to connect amateur radio systems via the Internet using Voice Over Internet Protocol
30. The use of _____ phone is permitted in at least some portion of all the amateur bands above 50 MHz
31. A _____ locator is a letter-number designator assigned to a geographic location
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