

## Chapter 1 : Get your general license

*The General Class license is the second of three US Amateur Radio licenses. To upgrade to General Class, you must already hold a Technician Class license (or have recently passed the Technician license exam).*

Check with the clubs in your area to see if General license exam classes are being offered. You can also use the link below to see if any General license classes have been listed near you. Test yourself on the questions in a topic until you score 85 or higher on every test. When you are scoring 85 or higher on all the topics in a subelement, test yourself on the entire subelement until you score 85 or higher. Read about the progress tracking facility at the link below. If you decide to use the facility, go ahead and register. Be sure to record your candidate ID, password, and the password recovery hint you entered. Click the instructions button for information on how to use the facility. The audio files contain the questions and correct answer choices. Unzip the file and play the audio files with an MP3 player. Be specific with your request. Include question numbers, figure numbers, and the self-study program component you are using. Start with topic G0A. Generate a listing of the questions with only the correct answer choices displayed. Read over the listing several times. Study the flashcards using the link below. View the flashcards with only correct answers displayed until you are ready to start checking your answers. Then view the flashcards with all answer choices displayed and hover over your choice to see if it is the correct answer. If you are using a touch screen device, select the touch screen device option and tap your choice to see if it is the correct answer. When you feel you are ready to test yourself on a topic proceed to step 3.

**Chapter 2 : HamTestOnline - Ham Radio Exam Courses and Practice Tests**

*Studying for your General Class Ham Radio License. The General Class License is the middle level of amateur radio licenses and has vastly-increased privileges on the HF bands€”and you can use these to talk with the world!*

The last section of the book is the actual pool of multiple choice questions from which the test is taken from. I studied this book for 2 months and past the test the first time taking it. Episode 66 - General License Training Class. I read the 8th edition, copyright Information is good until June 30, It covers all of the material on the exam and includes a copy of the question pool in the back. The text includes references to the relevant questions, and the questions in the question pool have references back into the text that covers that material. Between all this and an iPhone app that generates practice exams, I feel pretty good about the exam material. In a few cases, the examples in the text are actually wrong, which can be pretty confusing. The coverage of some topics feels cursory -- just enough to answer one or two questions on the exam, without really conveying much understanding. It would be useful to cover specific suggestions for getting started, such as a list of all the components you need. Be prepared, however, to re-read passages and in some cases entire chapters several times until you understand what is being presented. The theory is not necessarily taught in this book though and you may have to look elsewhere as I did for some of the more advanced topics covered and that goes double for the Extra, which is another topic. It will, as the title and overview says, give you everything you need to pass the General Class license exam. It is an Excellent reference for formulas, basic and semi-advanced theory and a number of basic circuit and antenna designs. Since the General class license is a little more difficult than the Technician, I would recommend getting this book from your local library and reading it. Like the Technician class book, it has all the VEC pool questions and text to explain each one. Jul 31, Blair rated it it was amazing Everything you need to move up from a Technician license to the General license. With the General license you now have access to nearly all the bands in the Ham radio spectrum. The book goes into more depth than the Technician manual on signal propagation, electronics, antennas, and more.

**Chapter 3 : ARRL General Class License Manual (8th Edition)**

*General Manual Support. You'll find supplementary information to help you with your preparation for the General Class exam as a companion reference for the study content presented in ARRL's General Class License Manual.*

Licenses currently remain valid for 10 years from the date of issuance or renewal. Renewal can be done on-line. The entry-level license, known as Technician Class, is awarded after an applicant successfully completes a question multiple choice written examination. The next level, known as General Class, requires passage of the Technician test, as well as a question multiple-choice General exam. However some band segments often used for long distance contacts are not included. This license requires the same tests as General plus a question multiple-choice theory exam. Those with Amateur Extra licenses are granted all privileges on all US amateur bands. When the FCC made the most recent changes it allowed certain existing operator classes to remain under a grandfather clause. These licenses would no longer be issued to new applicants, but existing licenses may be modified or renewed indefinitely. The Novice Class operator license was for persons who had passed a 5 word per minute wpm Morse code examination and a basic theory exam. This class was deprecated by the restructuring in Novice operators gained Morse code only privileges in the entire Morse code and data only segments of the General class portions of 80, 40, 15 and data and Morse code in the general section of 10 meters in just prior to the end of the Morse code requirement. The Technician Plus Class was effectively introduced - though without a name - in , when the requirement for Morse Code was dropped from the Technician Class. To comply with International Telecommunication Union regulations requiring Morse proficiency for working HF, Technicians were restricted to operating above 50MHz, but could gain access to the so-called Novice Class privileges effectively getting what the Technician Class had before the change by passing any of the contemporary Morse tests. In , this was specifically separated out as a separate class, called Technician Plus. Prior to , many Novice exams were administered by volunteers, but all other exams were taken at FCC offices. Some of the exam times were not always convenient for candidates, so a few exceptions were allowed in cases where candidates were physically unable to get to the field offices such as the Conditional license, discussed elsewhere in this article. In the s and s, Novice, Technician and Conditional exams were given by licensees acting as volunteer examiners. No Advanced and very few Amateur Extra exams were administered during this period, leaving the General exam as the only exam class regularly administered by the FCC. Department of Commerce the U. Amateur Radio licensing in the United States began in mid-December At first, the Amateur Second Grade license required the applicant to certify that he or she was unable to appear at a field office but was nevertheless qualified to operate a station. Later, the applicant took brief written and code exams before a nearby existing licensee. This class of license was renamed Temporary Amateur in The Department of Commerce created a new top-level license in , the Amateur Extra First Grade, that conveyed extra operating privileges. It required a more difficult written examination and a code test at twenty words per minute. In , a special license endorsement for "unlimited radiotelephone privileges" became available in return for passing an examination on radiotelephone subjects. This allowed amateurs to upgrade and use reserved radiotelephone bands without having to pass a difficult code examination. From through , amateur radio operator licenses consisted of large and ornate diploma-form certificates. Amateur station licenses were separately issued on plainer forms. Class A conveyed all amateur operating privileges, including certain reserved radiotelephone bands. Amateur Extra First Grade licensees and Amateur First Class licensees with "unlimited radiotelephone" endorsements were grandfathered into this class. Class B licensees did not have the right to operate on the reserved radiotelephone bands. Amateur First Class licensees were grandfathered into this class. Class C licensees had the same privileges as Class B licensees, but took their examinations from other licensees rather than from Commission field offices. Because examination requirements were somewhat stiffened, Temporary Amateur licensees were not grandfathered into this class but had to be licensed anew. In addition, that year the FRC began issuing combined operator and station licenses in wallet-sized card form. Each license class required two exams, one on theory and one on Morse code, and each license was valid for five years except Novice. Until the advent of incentive

licensing in the late s, the Technician, Conditional and General classes shared the same written examination and the Conditional, General, Advanced and Amateur Extra classes shared the same operating privileges. The Novice class created by the decision was the entry-level license; it remained the primary entry license until the Morse code requirement was eliminated for Technician licenses in . Initially, they were also limited to crystal control of the transmitting frequency, a restriction that was lifted in . To qualify for a Novice license, a candidate would have to pass a 5 word-per-minute WPM Morse code test send and receive and a later question multiple-choice test. The Novice Class license was valid for one year, as it was intended only as an entry level; within the year, the Novice was expected to move up to General or Conditional. Under incentive licensing in the 60s, the term of the Novice class was extended to two years. In the Novice changed into a renewable license with the same five-year validity as other classes. The Technician license, newly created in the structure decision, was awarded to applicants who passed the General Class theory test, known as Element 3, but only required a 5 WPM code proficiency. It was initially intended for radio control of model aircraft , etc. An applicant was permitted to apply for and hold both Technician and Novice licenses simultaneously for the first year. The General class originally conveyed full privileges on all ham bands, having passed the Element 3 theory exam and 13 WPM Morse code test. Class B operators were assigned this license following the structure decision. Prior to , the FCC administered license exams for all classes except Novice and Technician, with some exceptions. The old Class C license had been issued to applicants who would otherwise have been Class B operators but who lived more than miles airline from the nearest examining point. They were permitted to have their code test and written exam administered by a Class A or B or otherwise FCC-qualified operator. When the class became the Conditional Class, the restrictions were generally the same, except that the required distance from the nearest Field Office was reduced to 75 miles there were also exceptions for the military and physically disabled. The Conditional License exam was given by a ham with General or higher license, who would administer the code test, proctor the written exam, and send the completed exam to the FCC for grading. Successful examinees were given Conditional licenses, which brought the same privileges as the General class. Class A operators were assigned this license following the structure decision. The Amateur Extra class was a new highest-level class created in the decision, and was reached by passing both the Element 4B theory exam and a 20 WPM Morse code test. It was hoped that these special portions of the radio spectrum would provide an incentive for hams to increase their knowledge and skills, creating a larger pool of experts to lead the Space Age. Prior to the advent of incentive licensing, only a small percentage of General Class operators progressed to the Amateur Extra Class. After incentive licensing, a large number of amateurs attained Advanced and Amateur Extra Class licenses. Thus, incentive licensing was successful in inducing a large number of amateurs to study and upgrade their knowledge and license privileges. Incentive licensing was not without controversy; a number of General class operators, unhappy at having their privileges reduced, dropped out of the hobby rather than upgrade. The written test, then called element 3, was the same for both classes. In , a number of changes, later called the "Novice Enhancement," were introduced. Element 3A became a requirement for the Technician class and element 3B became a requirement for General. Both classes also required candidates to have passed the Novice element 2 theory exam. For the first time, Novices and Technicians were able to operate using single sideband voice and data modes on HF. It was hoped that this would prompt more hams to move up to General, once they had a chance to sample HF without a Morse key. Beginning on February 14, , demonstration of proficiency in Morse code telegraphy was removed from the Technician license requirements. If a Technician passed any of the contemporary Morse tests, he or she gained access to the so-called Novice HF privileges, essentially "upgrading" to what a Tech had before the new rules went into effect. The change was titled a restructuring, and the new rules became effective on April 15, . A reduction of the number of operator license classes from six to the current three Technician, General, Extra. The Advanced Class, Technician Plus Class, and Novice Class licenses were deemed redundant and would no longer be issued; however, existing licensees would retain their operating privileges and be allowed to renew their licenses. A reduction of the number of telegraphy examination element levels from three to one. With the removal of the high-speed Morse code tests, physician certification waivers were no longer accepted. A reduction of the number of written examination elements from five to three. Authorization of Advanced

Class amateur radio operators to prepare and administer examinations for the General Class license. With the rule simplification, all pre Technician operators were now qualified to become General class operators, having already passed both the theory and code exams now required for the higher class. All that was necessary was to apply for the General license, usually through a "paper upgrade" often done through existing amateur radio clubs to achieve the license acquisition. The restructuring also enabled a pre Technician operator to become an Extra operator simply by passing the element 4 theory examination. Additionally, an expired or unexpired Novice class license could be used as credit toward the 5 WPM Morse code examination when upgrading. End of Morse code requirement[ edit ] In , the International Telecommunication Union ITU ratified changes to the Radio Regulations to allow each country to determine whether it would require a person seeking an amateur radio operator license to demonstrate the ability to send and receive Morse code. After that date, the FCC immediately granted the former Technician Plus privileges to all Technician Class operators, consolidating the class into a single set of rules. Following the change in requirements, the ARRL reported a significant increase in the number of applications for licensing. Amateur station call signs in the US take the format of one or two letters the prefix , then a numeral the call district , and finally between one and three letters the suffix. The format of the call sign is often abbreviated as X-by-X where a number in place of the X indicates the quantity of letters, separated by a single digit of the call district. Currently there are 13 geographically based regions. There were 9 original call districts within the 48 contiguous states, also known as radio inspection districts. In the last few decades the FCC has discarded the requirement that a station be located in the corresponding numerical district. Whereas at one time the call sign W1xxx would have been solid identification that the station was in New England district 1 , that is no longer the case, and W1xxx may be located anywhere in the USA. Even particularly distinctive calls such as KH6xxx which used to be exclusively in Hawaii, may be assigned to license holders on the US mainland. A newly licensed amateur will always receive a call sign from the district in which he or she lives. For instance, a newly licensed Technician from New England would receive a call sign of the form KC1xxx. The amateur may thereafter apply for a specific or specialized call sign under the Vanity Licensing program. Likewise, Advanced Class licensees can hold Group C or D call signs, as well as Group B, and any operator may choose a Group D call sign in reality, all new licensees, except Amateur Extra, are assigned Group D call signs, since the supply of available Group C "1x3" call signs was quickly depleted with the introduction of the elimination of the Element 1A Morse Code requirement for the Technician Class in Amateur Radio Callsigns in the United States.

### Chapter 4 : General License ( ) Â« NC4FB Amateur Radio

*General License ( ) The General license exam is a 35 question test drawn from a pool of questions. The question pool is divided into 10 subelements (G0-G9).*

It is an excellent place to start learning how to upgrade to General Class. It contains everything needed, including the entire FCC Question Pool questions and answers, along with explanations for each answer. A careful read is typically all that is necessary to pass the exam. Morse code requirement ended Friday, February 23, The only requirement now for the General Class license is the successful completion of the Technician and General written exams. The questions in the General Class question pool were changed on July 1, With the many changes continually made by the FCC to amateur radio rules there is a question pool update evry 3 or 4 years. Unfortunately around the time for each update some resources claim to be correct when often they are not. There are several things you should know early on: The only criteria is the successful completion of the Technician and the General exams. The somewhat bad news - The present General exam was replaced by a new one on July 1, But at least some of the questions are similar so your work will be easier this time around. A little better news - Both the questions with answers are available. See the right-hand sidebar or go to The Exam Questions below. Although some UMARC members have concentrated only on the questions and been successful, one of the other alternatives described in the How to page may be a better method of obtaining your General Class license. This of course depends on you. There are 35 questions on the exam and you must correctly answer at least 26 to be successful. The Exam Questions One of the most helpful resources available in preparing for the General exam is the pool of exam questions and their answers. Fortunately this is available from many sources, e. The questions and answers are also available in many of the study books. See the Books Resource section below Return to top.

## Chapter 5 : Studying for the General License

*10 study hours for the Technician class (entry-level) license exam. 20 study hours for the General class license exam. 30 study hours for the Extra class license exam.*

Online courses for the U. Integrates study materials with question drill, using the actual exam questions and answers. Tracks your progress and focuses on your weak areas, drilling questions you get wrong more often than ones you get right. Just ask our students! How effective is it? We have more 5-star user reviews than all other study methods combined! Try for yourself â€” the first 50 questions are free. Success guaranteed â€” if you fail the amateur radio license exam, we refund your subscription. How long does it take? What does it cost? We cost about the same as the ham radio license manuals, and we provide a lot more value. See price list for other courses. Why an online course? Better than practice exams â€” we teach the materials, so you learn, not memorize. Better than amateur radio license manuals. Or Sue, or Fred, or you. All you need is a browser. Nothing to download or install so no risk of viruses. You are free to login from anywhere. Our database of over million question responses tells us where to focus your study time!

## Chapter 6 : Upgrading to a General License

*The No-Nonsense series of amateur radio license study guides has become famous for helping people pass the tests. Written in a simple, easy-to-understand style, this study guide will help you upgrade to General Class in no time.*

## Chapter 7 : ARRL Exam Review for Ham Radio

*The Advanced Class operator license, whose privileges closely match those of the General class license but included kHz of additional spectrum in the HF bands, was deprecated by the restructuring in*

## Chapter 8 : AA9PW FCC Exam Practice » Amateur Radio Exam Practice

*Prepare for your ham radio General class license with amateur radio flashcards, amateur radio practice tests, and explanations for ham radio questions.*

## Chapter 9 : The ARRL General Class License Manual by American Radio Relay League

*A Class A or Class B license, or a Class C license with endorsements for double or triple trailers, buses, tank trucks, or hazardous materials is a commercial license. Operation of a school bus, motorcycle, motor-drive cycle, or moped requires a special endorsement on a license.*