

Chapter 3-1 - Answers

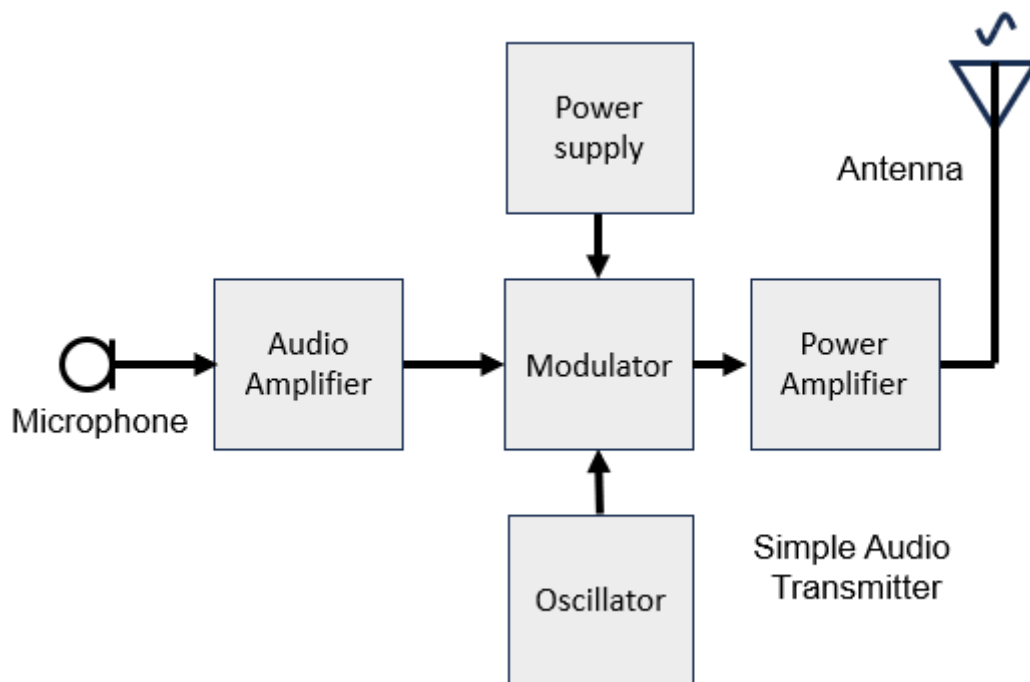
Q1 What is a transmitter?

A radio transmitter transforms electric power into a radio frequency alternating current which is sent to the antenna and the antenna radiates the energy as radio waves.

Q2 What is the key to a variable frequency transmitter?

The oscillator

Q3 Name all the parts in a transmitter.



Q4 What are the two basic types of transmission and what are the differences?

- **Telegraphy** - This is the transmission of information by Morse code. (Dots and Dashes)
- **Telephony** – This is the transmission of information by voice.

Q5 Name and describe what AM and FM.

Amplitude modulation (AM)	AM is a modulation technique where the amplitude of the carrier is varied in proportion to that of the message signal.
Frequency modulation (FM)	FM is a modulation technique where the frequency of the carrier wave is varied by the message signal.

Q6 What is the maximum power level for a Foundation licence?

10 W PEP

Q7 What does P_x mean?

Average power

Q8 What happens if the carrier is over modulated.

Overmodulation causes distortion and interference with other operators near the frequency.