

## 29. HF Stations

29-0

In designing an HF station, you would use this to reduce the effects of harmonic radiation:

- a dummy load
- b antenna switch
- c SWR bridge
- d low pass filter

29-1

In your HF station, this is the most useful for determining the effectiveness of the antenna system:

- a SWR bridge
- b antenna switch
- c linear amplifier
- d dummy load

29-2

Of the components in an HF station, you would use this to match impedances between the transceiver and antenna:

- a antenna switch
- b dummy load
- c antenna tuner
- d SWR bridge

29-3

In your HF station, this component is temporarily connected in the tuning process:

- a SWR bridge
- b dummy load
- c low pass filter
- d antenna tuner

29-4

In an HF station, the "linear amplifier" is:

- a an amplifier to remove distortion in signals from the transceiver
- b an amplifier with all components arranged in-line
- c a push-pull amplifier to cancel second harmonic distortion
- d an optional amplifier to be switched in when higher power is required

29-5

In an HF station, the "low pass filter" must be rated to:

- a carry the full power output from the station
- b filter out higher-frequency modulation components for maximum intelligibility
- c filter out high-amplitude sideband components
- d emphasise low-speed Morse code output

29-6

In an HF station, the "dummy load" is:

- a a load used to absorb surplus power which is rejected by the antenna system
- b used to absorb high-voltage impulses caused by lightning strikes to the antenna
- c used to allow adjustment of the transmitter without causing interference to others
- d an additional load used to compensate for a badly-tuned antenna system

29-7

In an HF station, the connection between the SWR bridge and the switch used for selecting between multiple antennas, is normally a:

- a twisted pair cable
- b coaxial cable
- c quarter-wave matching section
- d short length of balanced ladder-line

29-8

In an HF station, an "antenna tuner" is not normally necessary when:

- a a half wave antenna is used, fed at one end
- b the antenna is very long compared to a wavelength
- c the antenna is very short compared to a wavelength
- d the antenna input impedance is 50 ohms

29-9

In an HF station, the connection between the "antenna tuner" and the "antenna feed-point" could be made with:

- a 50 ohm coaxial cable
- b three-wire mains power cable
- c heavy hook-up wire
- d an iron-cored transformer