



# The SESK Tabletop Game

HAM RADIO TECHNICIAN

## How to play (30 seconds)

1. The reader reads a card and its three answers out loud.
2. Everyone says "One, two, three, Goldilocks!" and holds up 1, 2, or 3 fingers.
3. The reader flips the card and reads the answer and the Why.
4. Everyone who was right takes a point.
5. The reader reads the joke with a straight face. Anyone laughs or groans? The reader takes a point. Nobody got it right? The reader takes a point.
6. Pass the deck left. Most points when the points run out wins.

## What you need

These cards and the point tokens on the last two pages. No tokens? Use coins, buttons, pebbles, or marshmallows. 3 to 10 players, ages 8 and up.

## Expert rule: Bet It

Before the reader flips the card, you may put one of your points on your answer. Right: take your normal point plus one extra. Wrong: your bet goes back to the pile. That's it.

## Printing

Print single-sided, on cardstock if you have it. Cut on the dashed lines. Each card is a 3.5 x 5 inch index card. The answer half is upside down on purpose, so the table can't peek. Cards 1 to 50 of 100. More cards and the free daily online game at [sesk.info](http://sesk.info). Built 2026-10-08.

## HAM RADIO



**Which agency makes and enforces the rules for amateur radio in the United States?**

- A** The FCC
- B** The ARRL
- C** Homeland Security

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#407

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham go to the FCC office? He wanted to clear the air.

**A The FCC**  
**WHY** The Federal Communications Commission writes and enforces the ham radio rules, found in Part 97. The ARRL is a big ham club, not a government regulator.

## HAM RADIO



**Which of these is prohibited for amateur radio operators?**

- A** International contacts on VHF and higher bands
- B** Willful or malicious interference
- C** Third-party traffic using digital modes

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#408

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
What do you call a ham who keys up over everyone? A real transmission problem.

**B Willful or malicious interference**  
**WHY** Hams may never deliberately interfere with other stations. Talking to other countries on VHF and passing third-party messages by digital modes are both allowed under the right conditions.

## HAM RADIO



**Where can a Technician use voice (phone) on the 10-meter band?**

- A** 28.050 to 28.150 MHz
- B** 28.500 to 28.600 MHz
- C** 28.300 to 28.500 MHz

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#409

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham bring a ruler to the radio? To measure his 10 meters.

**C 28.300 to 28.500 MHz**  
**WHY** Technicians get a small voice segment on 10 meters, from 28.300 to 28.500 MHz. The lower part of their 10 meter privileges is for CW and data.

## HAM RADIO



**Which frequency is inside the 6-meter amateur band?**

- A** 52.525 MHz
- B** 49.00 MHz
- C** 28.50 MHz

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#410

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Six meters is called the magic band, but I still can't make my homework disappear.

**A 52.525 MHz**  
**WHY** The 6-meter band runs from 50 to 54 MHz, so 52.525 MHz fits. 28.50 MHz is 10 meters, and 49.00 MHz is just below the band.

## HAM RADIO



Which amateur band includes the frequency 146.52 MHz?

- A** 6 meters
- B** 2 meters
- C** 70 centimeters

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#411

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE  
My friend said 2 meters is a short band. I told him it is still taller than me.

**WHY** The 2-meter band covers 144 to 148 MHz, so 146.52 MHz lands there. 6 meters is around 50 MHz and 70 centimeters is around 440 MHz.

**B** 2 meters

## HAM RADIO



On which HF band does a Technician have voice (phone) privileges?

- A** None at all
- B** 80, 40, 15 and 10 meters
- C** 10 meters only

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#412

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE  
Why did the Technician only talk on 10 meters? Everywhere else he had to keep it short and dotty.

**WHY** Technicians can send CW on parts of 80, 40 and 15 meters, but voice on HF is allowed only on 10 meters. Upgrading to General opens much more HF phone.

**C** 10 meters only

## HAM RADIO



What is the maximum PEP output for a Technician in their HF band segments?

- A** 200 watts
- B** 100 watts
- C** 50 watts

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#413

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE  
Why was the radio so calm? It had its power under control.

**WHY** FCC rules cap Technicians at 200 watts peak envelope power on their HF segments. Hams should always use the minimum power needed anyway.

**A** 200 watts

## HAM RADIO



Except for special cases, what is the max PEP output for Technicians above 30 MHz?

- A** 500 watts
- B** 1500 watts
- C** 100 watts

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#414

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE  
How does a ham lift weights? With 1500 watts of power.

**WHY** Above 30 MHz, Technicians can generally run up to 1500 watts PEP, the legal maximum for all hams. A few bands and situations have lower limits.

**B** 1500 watts

## HAM RADIO



**For which amateur license classes does the FCC currently issue new licenses?**

- A** Novice, Technician, General, Amateur Extra
- B** Technician, Technician Plus, General, Amateur Extra
- C** Technician, General, Amateur Extra

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#415

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham study so hard? He wanted to be in a class of his own.

**C** **Technician, General, Amateur Extra**  
**WHY** New hams can only earn Technician, General or Amateur Extra today. Older classes like Novice and Advanced can be renewed by existing holders, but no new ones are issued.

## HAM RADIO



**Who may pick a call sign they want under the FCC vanity call sign rules?**

- A** Any licensed amateur
- B** Only General or Amateur Extra licensees
- C** Only hams licensed for more than 10 years

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#416

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham get a vanity call sign? He wanted to look good on the air.

**A** **Any licensed amateur**  
**WHY** Any licensed ham can apply for a vanity call sign. Higher classes just get to choose from shorter call sign groups.

## HAM RADIO



**How long before it expires can you ask to renew your amateur radio license?**

- A** 30 days
- B** 90 days
- C** 1 year

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#417

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why do hams renew early? They hate dead air.

**B** **90 days**  
**WHY** The FCC lets you request renewal up to 90 days before your license expires. Renewing early keeps you on the air without a gap.

## HAM RADIO



**What is the normal term of an FCC amateur radio license?**

- A** Five years
- B** Life
- C** Ten years

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#418

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
My ham license lasts ten years. My goldfish should be so lucky.

**C** **Ten years**  
**WHY** An amateur license is normally granted for 10 years. You can renew it again and again without retesting.

## HAM RADIO



**What is the grace period for renewing an amateur license after it expires?**

- A** Two years
- B** Five years
- C** Ten years

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#419

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE** Why did the expired ham stay quiet? He was on his best behavior during grace.

**A Two years** **WHY** You have two years after expiration to renew without retesting. You may not transmit until the license is actually renewed.

## HAM RADIO



**After passing your first ham exam, when may you start transmitting?**

- A** Right after you get your exam completion certificate
- B** When your grant appears in the FCC license database
- C** When your license arrives in the mail

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#420

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE** Why did the new ham keep refreshing the FCC website? He was waiting for a sign.

**B When your grant appears in the FCC license database** **WHY** A new ham must wait until the license shows up in the FCC Universal Licensing System. The exam certificate alone is not enough for a first license.

## HAM RADIO



**Which kind of one-way transmission is prohibited for amateur stations?**

- A** Morse code practice
- B** Telemetry or telecommand
- C** Broadcasting

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#421

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE** Why can't hams run a radio show? They are not allowed to broadcast their talents.

**C Broadcasting** **WHY** Ham radio is not for broadcasting, meaning transmissions intended for the general public. Some one-way transmissions, like Morse code practice and telemetry, are allowed.

## HAM RADIO



**What are the rules about indecent or obscene language on amateur radio?**

- A** It is all prohibited
- B** The FCC keeps a list of banned words
- C** There is no such rule

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#422

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE** My radio has a clean mouth. It only uses CQ words.

**A It is all prohibited** **WHY** Part 97 bans obscene or indecent words or language on the air. There is no official list of words, so hams simply keep it clean.

## HAM RADIO



### When may an amateur station transmit without a control operator?

- A** When using automatic control, like a repeater
- B** Never
- C** When it is an auxiliary station

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#423

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Who is in charge of the repeater? The control freak, I mean control operator.

**B Never**  
**WHY** Every amateur station that transmits must have a control operator. Even an automatically controlled repeater has a control operator responsible for it.

## HAM RADIO



### What determines the frequencies a ham station may transmit on?

- A** The frequencies printed on the license
- B** The highest license held by anyone present
- C** The control operator's license class

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#424

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the Technician stay in his lane? His privileges said so.

**C The control operator's license class**  
**WHY** The control operator's license class sets the station's transmitting privileges. A Technician at an Extra's station still only gets Technician privileges.

## HAM RADIO



### When must you transmit your assigned call sign?

- A** Every 10 minutes and at the end of a contact
- B** Every 15 minutes and at the end of a contact
- C** Once at the start, then every 10 minutes

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#425

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham keep saying his name? He had a 10-minute memory.

**A Every 10 minutes and at the end of a contact**  
**WHY** FCC rules say to identify at least every 10 minutes during a communication and at the end of it. You do not have to ID at the start.

## HAM RADIO



### What language must you use for station identification on voice (phone)?

- A** Any language recognized by the ITU
- B** English
- C** English, French or Spanish

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#426

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham take English class? He wanted to identify better.

**B English**  
**WHY** When you identify by voice, your call sign must be given in English. You may talk in other languages, but the ID itself is in English.

## HAM RADIO



**What is a common repeater offset on the 2-meter band?**

- A** Plus or minus 5 MHz
- B** Plus or minus 1 MHz
- C** Plus or minus 600 kHz

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#427

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why was the repeater so balanced? It always kept a 600 kHz offset

**C** **Plus or minus 600 kHz**  
**WHY** Most 2-meter repeaters listen 600 kHz above or below where they transmit. On 70 centimeters the common offset is 5 MHz.

## HAM RADIO



**What is the national FM simplex calling frequency on 2 meters?**

- A** 146.520 MHz
- B** 145.000 MHz
- C** 446.000 MHz

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#428

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why is 146.52 so popular? Everyone calls it.

**A** **146.520 MHz**  
**WHY** 146.520 MHz is the national 2-meter FM simplex calling frequency. Make contact there, then move to another frequency to chat.

## HAM RADIO



**How should you answer a station calling CQ?**

- A** Your call sign, then their call sign
- B** CQ, then their call sign
- C** Their call sign, then your call sign

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#429

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham answer CQ so fast? He did not want to seek you later.

**C** **Their call sign, then your call sign**  
**WHY** Say the other station's call sign first so they know you mean them, then give your own. CQ means calling any station.

## HAM RADIO



**What do hams call transmitting and receiving on the same frequency?**

- A** Simplex
- B** Full duplex
- C** Multiplex

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#430

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why do hams like simplex? It keeps things simple.

**A** **Simplex**  
**WHY** Simplex means both stations talk and listen on one frequency, without a repeater. A repeater receives on one frequency and transmits on another.

## HAM RADIO



**What does the reverse function on a VHF/UHF radio let you do?**

- A** Listen on a repeater's output frequency
- B** Listen on a repeater's input frequency
- C** Reduce power output

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#431

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham hit the reverse button? He wanted to back up his signal.

**B Listen on a repeater's input frequency**  
**WHY** Reverse swaps your transmit and receive frequencies, so you hear what goes into the repeater. If you can hear a station directly, you may be able to switch to simplex.

## HAM RADIO



**What is the sub-audible tone sent with your voice to open a repeater's squelch called?**

- A** DTMF
- B** Carrier squelch
- C** CTCSS

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#432

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
The repeater would not let me in. I guess I had the wrong tone.

**C CTCSS**  
**WHY** CTCSS is a low tone sent under your voice. The repeater only opens when it hears the right tone, which keeps out unwanted signals.

## HAM RADIO



**What type of repeater signaling uses two audio tones at the same time?**

- A** DTMF
- B** CTCSS
- C** D-STAR

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#433

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham dial so happily? Every button had two tones of fun.

**A DTMF**  
**WHY** DTMF means dual-tone multi-frequency. Each keypad button sends two tones at once, just like a telephone keypad.

## HAM RADIO



**Which Q signal means you are changing frequency?**

- A** QSL
- B** QSY
- C** QRZ

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#434

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham QSY? The frequency was getting too crowded for his jokes.

**B QSY**  
**WHY** QSY means changing frequency. QSL means I acknowledge receipt, and QRZ asks who is calling me.

## HAM RADIO



### What is RACES?

- A** A short radio contest, also called a sprint
- B** A mix of ham and CB emergency operators
- C** An FCC amateur service for civil defense emergency communications

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#435

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the new ham bring running shoes to RACES?  
He thought it was a contest.

**C** An FCC amateur service for civil defense emergency communications  
**WHY** RACES is the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service. Hams work with civil defense agencies, and the operators must be certified by a civil defense organization.

## HAM RADIO



### What is standard practice when you take part in a radio net?

- A** Transmit only when net control directs you
- B** Give your name and street address when checking in
- C** Record the time of each transmission

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#436

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why was the net so organized? Net control had everyone in line.

**A** Transmit only when net control directs you  
**WHY** Net control runs the net. Unless you have an emergency, wait to be called before you transmit, so everything stays orderly.

## HAM RADIO



### Can a control operator ever transmit outside their license privileges?

- A** No, never
- B** Yes, only when life or property is in immediate danger
- C** Yes, but only as part of a FEMA plan

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#437

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham keep a flashlight in the radio shack? For emergency lighting, and emergency joking.

**B** Yes, only when life or property is in immediate danger  
**WHY** In a true emergency where life or property is at immediate risk, a ham may use any means to get help, even outside their privileges.

## HAM RADIO



### Why can VHF signal strength change a lot when you move your antenna a few feet?

- A** Water vapor levels change along the path
- B** The Doppler effect shifts the frequency
- C** Multipath propagation cancels or reinforces signals

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#438

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham keep dancing? He was chasing a better signal.

**C** Multipath propagation cancels or reinforces signals  
**WHY** Signals bounce off buildings and hills and reach you by different paths. Depending on where your antenna is, those copies add together or cancel out.

## HAM RADIO



**What does the ham radio term picket fencing mean?**

- A** Rapid flutter on mobile signals from multipath
- B** Taking turns transmitting in a net
- C** A ground system for vertical antennas

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#439

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
My radio started picket fencing. Now it wants a white one with a gate.

**A** **Rapid flutter on mobile signals from multipath**  
**WHY** When a car moves, it passes through spots where reflected signals add and cancel. The result is a fast flutter, like running a stick along a fence.

## HAM RADIO



**Which region of the atmosphere can reflect HF radio waves?**

- A** The troposphere
- B** The ionosphere
- C** The stratosphere

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#440

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why does the ionosphere make a great friend? It always reflects on what you said.

**B** **The ionosphere**  
**WHY** The ionosphere is a layer high in the atmosphere charged by the sun. It bends HF signals back to Earth, letting them travel very long distances.

## HAM RADIO



**As a radio wave's frequency increases, what happens to its wavelength?**

- A** It gets longer
- B** It stays the same
- C** It gets shorter

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#441

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why are high-frequency waves so short? They never have time to grow.

**C** **It gets shorter**  
**WHY** Radio waves all travel at the speed of light. So when more waves pass each second, each one has to be shorter.

## HAM RADIO



**What is the formula for approximate wavelength in meters?**

- A** 300 divided by frequency in MHz
- B** Frequency in MHz divided by 300
- C** Frequency in hertz times 300

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#442

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham love math? Because 300 over anything is a good wavelength.

**A** **300 divided by frequency in MHz**  
**WHY** Wavelength in meters is about 300 divided by the frequency in megahertz. For example, 150 MHz works out to about 2 meters.

## HAM RADIO



### What frequency range is called VHF?

- A** 300 MHz to 3000 MHz
- B** 30 MHz to 300 MHz
- C** 3 MHz to 30 MHz

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4413

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why was VHF so confident? It was very high on itself.

**B 30 MHz to 300 MHz**  
**WHY** VHF, very high frequency, covers 30 to 300 MHz. HF is 3 to 30 MHz, and UHF is 300 to 3000 MHz.

## HAM RADIO



### What propagation often causes occasional strong signals on 10, 6 and 2 meters from beyond the horizon?

- A** Backscatter
- B** Gray-line propagation
- C** Sporadic E

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4414

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why is sporadic E so hard to plan for? It never sends a calendar invite.

**C Sporadic E**  
**WHY** Sporadic E happens when patches of the ionosphere's E region suddenly get dense enough to reflect higher frequencies. It can bring in surprise long-distance signals.

## HAM RADIO



### What causes tropospheric ducting?

- A** Temperature inversions in the atmosphere
- B** Sunspots and solar flares
- C** Lightning discharges

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4415

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the radio wave take the duct? It wanted to avoid traffic.

**A Temperature inversions in the atmosphere**  
**WHY** A temperature inversion is warm air sitting over cooler air. It can trap VHF and UHF signals in a duct, carrying them hundreds of miles.

## HAM RADIO



### Why is the VHF and UHF radio horizon farther than the visual horizon?

- A** Radio waves move faster than light
- B** The atmosphere bends radio waves slightly
- C** Radio waves are not blocked by dust

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4416

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the radio wave bend? It wanted to see over the horizon.

**B The atmosphere bends radio waves slightly**  
**WHY** The atmosphere bends radio waves a little, so they follow Earth's curve a bit farther than light does. That stretches the radio horizon past what you can see.

## HAM RADIO



### Why use short, heavy-gauge wires for a radio's DC power connection?

- A** To avoid RF interference
- B** To match the power supply impedance
- C** To minimize voltage drop when transmitting

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#447

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the thin wire quit? It could not handle the current pressure.

**C To minimize voltage drop when transmitting**  
**WHY** A radio pulls lots of current when it transmits. Thin or long wires waste voltage, so short, thick wires keep the voltage up.

## HAM RADIO



### Where should a mobile radio's negative power lead connect in a vehicle?

- A** At the 12-volt battery chassis ground
- B** To any metal part of the vehicle
- C** Through the radio's mounting bracket

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#448

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the mobile radio go to the battery? It needed some positive and negative influences.

**A At the 12-volt battery chassis ground**  
**WHY** Connect the negative lead where the battery is grounded to the chassis. Random metal or a mounting bracket can give poor connections and noise.

## HAM RADIO



### What happens when microphone gain is set too high on SSB?

- A** Increased SWR
- B** Distorted transmitted audio
- C** Frequency instability

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#449

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the microphone get in trouble? It turned up the gain without asking.

**B Distorted transmitted audio**  
**WHY** Too much mic gain overdrives the transmitter, making your voice sound harsh and distorted. Turn it down until your audio is clean.

## HAM RADIO



### In a US three-wire 120 V AC cable, what does black wire insulation mean?

- A** Neutral
- B** Equipment ground
- C** Hot

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#450

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the black wire get all the attention? It was the hottest one there.

**C Hot**  
**WHY** In US household wiring, black is the hot wire, white is neutral, and green or bare is ground. Treat black as live and dangerous.

## HAM RADIO



**Where should a lightning arrester go in a coaxial feed line?**

- A** On a grounded panel where feed lines enter the building
- B** At the transceiver's output connector
- C** At the antenna feed point

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#451

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the lightning arrester stand by the door? It was the bouncer.

**A** On a grounded panel where feed lines enter the building  
**WHY** Put the arrester at the building entry on a grounded panel. That way lightning surges are sent to ground before they get inside.

## HAM RADIO



**What is the minimum safe distance from a power line when installing an antenna?**

- A** Half a wavelength at the operating frequency
- B** If it falls, it stays 10 feet from the wires
- C** The height of the power line

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#452

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the antenna keep its distance? It did not want any shocking news.

**B** If it falls, it stays 10 feet from the wires  
**WHY** Plan so that if the antenna falls, no part of it can come within 10 feet of power lines. Contact with power lines can be deadly.

## HAM RADIO



**What type of radiation are radio signals?**

- A** Ionizing radiation
- B** Gamma radiation
- C** Non-ionizing radiation

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#453

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the radio wave stay calm? It was non-ionizing, it does not get charged up.

**C** Non-ionizing radiation  
**WHY** Radio waves do not have enough energy to cause chemical changes in cells or damage DNA. Ionizing radiation, like X-rays and gamma rays, does.

## HAM RADIO



**Who must make sure no one is exposed to RF energy above FCC limits?**

- A** The station licensee
- B** The FCC
- C** Anyone near the antenna

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#454

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why did the ham measure his backyard? He was checking his RF neighborhood watch.

**A** The station licensee  
**WHY** The licensee is responsible for keeping RF exposure within FCC limits. That includes re-evaluating the station whenever the transmitter or antenna system changes.

## HAM RADIO



**What hazard comes from touching an antenna while it is transmitting?**

- A** Exposure to ionizing radiation
- B** RF burn to skin
- C** Electrocution

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#455

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why don't hams high-five their antennas? They hate getting burned.

**B RF burn to skin**  
**WHY** A transmitting antenna can carry high RF voltage. Touching it can cause a painful burn, so keep antennas where people cannot reach them.

## HAM RADIO



**Electrical current is measured in which unit?**

- A** Amperes
- B** Volts
- C** Watts

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#456

SESK.INFO

**STRAIGHT FACE**  
Why are electricians always so well informed? They keep up with current events.

**A Amperes**  
**WHY** Current is the flow of electrons through a circuit, and we count it in amperes. Volts measure electrical push and watts measure power.



