



SCOUTS PARTICIPATING IN A SCOUTMASTER BUCKY MERIT BADGE OPPORTUNITY (ONLINE OR IN PERSON), PLEASE CONSIDER ALSO USING THE RADIO MERIT BADGE CLASS PREPARATION PAGE FOR CLARIFICATIONS, INSIGHTS, AND EXPECTATIONS.

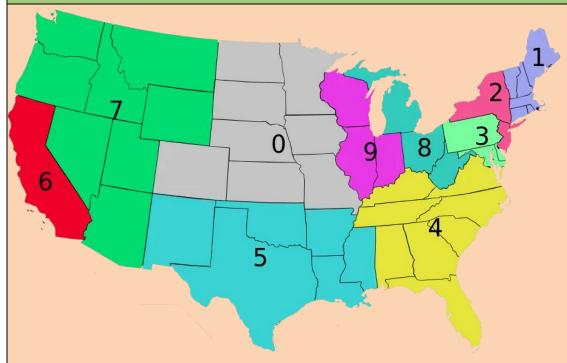
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RADIO MERIT BADGE WORKBOOK RADIO BROADCASTING OPTION									
REQUIREMENT 1:	Explain what radio is.								
Notes:									
REQUIREMENT 1a:	Discuss the differences between broadcast radio and hobby radio.								
Notes:									
REQUIREMENT 1b:	Discuss the differences between broadcasting and two-way communications.								
Notes:									



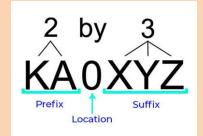


REQUIREMENT 1c: Discuss radio station call signs and how they are used in broadcast radio and amateur radio.



A ham radio call sign is a unique identifier that is assigned to an amateur radio operator. It is used to identify the operator and their location, and is typically a combination of letters and numbers

Call signs begin with K, followed by a second letter and a number that indicates what call sign area you're in. This is called the call sign prefix. After the prefix is a single number. The single number indicates the area.



The area code is followed by three letters called the suffix. They are assigned sequentially from the pool. These call signs are called "2-by-3," or "2×3," call signs because two letters precede the number, and three letters follow the number. As shown in Figure x below, KA0XYZ is an example of a 2-by-3 callsign.

Notes:





REQUIREMENT 1d: Discuss the phonetic alphabet and how it is used to communicate clearly.

Poor atmospheric conditions with HF communications, weak signal strength, interference from other stations or emitters, and other environmental factors can degrade the quality of received audio. Even in good conditions many words and alphabetic characters sound similar. The letters B, C, D, E, G, P, T, V, and Z offer salient examples of similar sounding letters whose differentiation depends strictly upon the beginning phoneme that is commonly comprised of quite high audio frequency components that may not clearly survive the modulation-demodulation process.

Using a standard phonetic alphabet works very well to improve communications. A phonetic alphabet consists of a word to represent each letter of the alphabet. For instance, 'A' is represented by the word 'Alpha.' Since words contain more phonemes than letter names, and frequently even multiple syllables, there is redundant audio information transmitted that helps the receiving operator more easily identify or distinguish the letter.

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) adopted a standard phonetic alphabet in 1959 based upon the preceding

phonetic alphabet of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). These standard phonetics changed and evolved into the adopted standard over the course of a few years following World War II, ensuring their acceptability and uniqueness among international languages.

It is a good idea with international contacts to utilize the ITU standard phonetics rather than alternative phonetics. The international standard phonetic terms are recognizable as such around the world, and they are less likely to be confused for other words or meanings than non-standard phonetics.

The standard ITU phonetic alphabet is depicted here. Particularly in noisy single sideband (SSB) phone mode conditions, operators will use phonetics regularly for station identification, for relating operator name, and location

A – Alpha	J – Juliet	S – Sierra
B - Bravo	K – Kilo	T - Tango
C - Charlie	L – Lima	U – Uniform
D - Delta	M – Mike	V - Victor
E - Echo	N - November	W - Whiskey
F - Foxtrot	O – Oscar	X - X-Ray
G - Golf	P – Papa	Y - Yankee
H - Hotel	Q - Quebec	Z – Zulu
I – India	R - Romeo	

The International Telecommunications Union Standard Phonetic Alphabet

Notes:





REQUIREMENT 2a:	Sketch a diagram showing how radio waves travel locally and around the world.
Notes:	
REQUIREMENT 2b:	Explain how the radio stations WWV and WWVH can be used to help determine what you
REGUIREITI ED.	Explain new the radio stations with and with the account help accommo what you
	can expect to hear when you listen to a shortwave radio.
Notes:	can expect to hear when you listen to a shortwave radio.
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REQUIREMENT 2c:	Explain the difference between a distant (DX) and a local station.
Notes:	
REQUIREMENT 2d:	Discuss what the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) does and how it is different
	from the International Telecommunication Union.
Notes:	





REQUIREMENT 3a:	Draw a chart of the electromagnetic spectrum covering 300 kilohertz (kHz) to 3,000 megahertz (MHz).
REQUIREMENT 3b:	Label the MF, HF, VHF, UHF, and microwave portions of the spectrum on your diagram.
REQUIREMENT 3c:	Locate on your chart at least eight radio services, such as AM and FM commercial broadcast, citizens band (CB), television, amateur radio (at least four amateur radio bands), and public service (police and fire).
Notes:	





REQUIREMENT 4:	Explain how radio waves carry information.						
Notes:							
REQUIREMENT 4:	Explain transceiver						
Notes:							
Notes.							
REQUIREMENT 4:	Explain transmitter						
Notes:							





REQUIREMENT 4:	Explain receiver
Notes:	
REQUIREMENT 4:	Explain amplifier
Notes:	
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REQUIREMENT 4:	Explain antenna.
Notes:	





REQUIREMENT 5a:	Explain the differences between a block diagram and a schematic diagram.
Notes:	
Notes.	
REQUIREMENT 5b:	Draw a block diagram for a radio station that includes a transceiver, amplifier, microphone,
	antenna, and feed line.
	,
Notes:	





REQUIREMENT 5c:	Discuss how information is sent when using amplitude modulation (AM)
Notes:	
REQUIREMENT 5c:	Discuss how information is sent when using frequency modulation (FM)
Notes:	
REQUIREMENT 5c:	Discuss how information is sent when using continuous wave (CW) aka Morse code
	transmission
Notes:	





REQUIREMENT 5c:	Discuss how information is sent when using single sideband (SSB) transmission
Notes:	
REQUIREMENT 5c:	Discuss how information is sent when using digital transmission.
Notes:	
DECLUDEMENT & L	
REQUIREMENT 5d:	Explain how NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) can alert you to danger.
Notes:	





REQUIREMENT 5e:	Explain how cellular telephones work.
Notes:	
REQUIREMENT 5e:	Identify cellular phone benefits and limitations in an emergency.
Notes:	
REQUIREMENT 6:	Explain the safety precautions for working with radio gear, including the concept of grounding
	for direct current circuits, power outlets, and antenna systems.
Notes:	





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Visit a radio installation (an amateur radio station, broadcast station, or public service communications center, for example) approved in advance by your counselor. Discuss what types of equipment you saw in use, how it was used, what types of licenses are required to operate and maintain the equipment, and the purpose of the station.

COUNSELOR APPROVAL: THE REQUIREMENT CLEARLY STATES THAT COUNSELOR APPROVAL IS REQUIRED PRIOR TO VISITING YOUR SELECTED RADIO INSTALLATION. YOU SHOULD NOT DO ANY WORK ON THIS REQUIREMENT UNTIL YOU HAVE RECEIVED COUNSELOR APPROVAL.		
Counselor's Name	Phone	
Counselor's Signature	Date	approved
Type of Radio Installation to Visit:		
Date and Location of Visit:		
Types of Equipment you saw:		





How Equipment is used:	
Types of Licenses Required:	
Designation of the Otations	
Purpose of the Station:	





REQUIREMENT 8:	Find out about three career opportunities in radio.
Career Opportunity #1:	
Career Opportunity #2:	
Career Opportunity #3:	
REQUIREMENT 8:	Pick one and find out the education, training, and experience required for this profession. Discuss this with your counselor.
Selected Career Opportu	inity:
Educational Requiremen	ts:
Training Requirements:	
Experience Requirement	s:
REQUIREMENT 8:	Explain why this profession might interest you.
Notes:	





RADIO BROADCASTING OPTION

REQUIREMENT 9b1:	Discuss with your counselor FCC broadcast regulations.
General Regulations:	
DECLUDEMENT OF 4	D: ''' 1
REQUIREMENT 9b1:	Discuss with your counselor FCC broadcast power levels regulations.
Notes:	
REQUIREMENT 9b1:	Discuss with your counselor FCC broadcast frequencies regulations.
Notes:	
REQUIREMENT 9b1:	Discuss with your counselor FCC broadcast regulations for low-power stations.
REQUIREMENT 9b1: Notes:	Discuss with your counselor FCC broadcast regulations for low-power stations.
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REQUIREMENT 9b2:

Prepare a program schedule for radio station "KBSA" of exactly one-half hour, including music, news, commercials, and proper station identification. Record your program on audiotape or in a digital audio format, using proper techniques.

The following pages have been set up so that you can develop your 30-minute program with ease. Each line represents 15 seconds of time. Standard PSAs (Public Service Announcements) and commercials are either 15 or 30 seconds in length. While call station identifications can be shorter, for this exercise consider your call station identification to include a little lead in or jingle to accompany it for the 15 seconds.

A Station identification is usually the Call Sign with a fun catch phrase:

"KBSA, Where We Turn Good Music, News, and Fun, Daily"

Use this area to write your station identification script:	
Notes:	
Music / News / Commercial /	

Time	Music / News / Commercial / Station Identification / Other	Short Description / Notes	Who does this
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0:00:15			
0:00:30			
0:00:45			
0:01:00			
0:01:15			
0:01:30			
0:01:45			
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REQUIREMENT 9b3: Listen to and properly log 15 broadcast stations. Determine the program format and target audience for five of these stations.

#	Call Sign & City if noted	AM / FM / Other	Program Format	Target Audience
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				





REQUIREMENT 9b4:	Explain to your counselor at least eight terms used in commercial broadcasting, such as segue, cut, fade, continuity, remote, Emergency Alert System, network, cue, dead air, PSA, and playlist.
Segue:	
Cut:	
Fade:	
Continuity:	
Remote:	





Emergency Alert System:	
Network:	
Cue:	
Dead Air:	
PSA:	
I OA.	
Playlist:	





REQUIREMENT 9b5:	Discuss with your counselor alternative radio platforms such as internet streaming, satellite radio, and podcasts.
Internet Streaming:	
0	
Satellite Radio:	
Podcasts:	