

1. A radio operator has received an electric shock and is lying on the floor.

You should first -

- A. Switch over to battery power
- B. Call PAN PAN, if no reply call MAYDAY.
- C. Call the electricity company then dial 000.
- D. Ensure you are not in danger then turn off the power

2. If cables are run across the floor of the station, it may cause -

- A. Unwanted subterranean signals
- B. A trip hazard
- C. A hum in the signal from mains power induction.
- D. Interference to your television

3. The gain of an antenna is expressed in –

- A. Millivolts
- B. Hertz
- C. Decibels
- D. Microwaves

4. If a lightning storm is expected, you should consider –

- A. Leaving the station until the storm passes.
- B. Disconnect the antennas
- C. Install a large capacitor to the antenna input
- D. Connect the station to battery power only

5. If you move your station to a new address, you must notify –

- A. The ACMA
- B. The WIA
- C. The local council
- D. The RASA

6. If your station is causing harmful interference to a radio service, you must –

- A. Reduce your transmit power
- B. Change over to another antenna
- C. Stop transmitting
- D. Notify the ACMA

7. One of the purposes of the Amateur Service is –

- A. To contact vessels in distress
- B. To reduce congestion on the internet
- C. To provide an alternative to mobile telephone services
- D. To allow self-training in radiocommunications

8. A frequency of 146 MHz is considered to be in the following band –
- A. LF
 - B. HF
 - C. VHF
 - D. UHF
9. A half-wave dipole antenna for a frequency of 146MHz will have a total length of approximately –
- A. 1 metre
 - B. 2 metres
 - C. 146 millimetres
 - D. 73 millimetres
10. Single sideband transmitters use a form of –
- A. Frequency modulation
 - B. Phase modulation
 - C. Amplitude modulation
 - D. Coaxial modulation
11. To reduce radiofrequency interference to your neighbor, you should –
- A. Erect a wire fence to block radio signals
 - B. Ask the neighbor to install radio filtering devices
 - C. Call the local council electrical inspector for advice
 - D. Site your antennas as far as possible from any equipment that may be affected
12. Long distance communication on the HF bands relies on radio waves being -
- A. Reflected by high level clouds
 - B. Refracted in the ionosphere
 - C. Ducted in the troposphere
 - D. Enhanced by continental drift
13. As the distance from the antenna increases, transmitted radio waves -
- A. Become weaker
 - B. Become more focused
 - C. Remain at the same strength
 - D. Become enhanced at the horizon
14. Amateur transmissions must include –
- A. The reason for the transmission
 - B. The station location
 - C. The operator's name
 - D. The station identification

15. The selectivity of a receiver refers to –

- A. The ability to select a wide range of bands
- B. The ability to reject unwanted frequencies
- C. The ability of the squelch control to limit background noise
- D. The ability to control the treble and bass of the audio output

16. A transmitter operating at 10 watts with an antenna with a gain of 5 times, has an effective radiated power (ERP) of –

- A. 10 watts
- B. 15 watts
- C. 50 watts
- D. 2 watts

17. A 12 volt DC supply is connected to a 24 ohm resistor. The current through the resistor will be –

- A. 500 milliamps
- B. 2 amps
- C. 36 milliamps
- D. 4.8 amps

18. A message with the words PAN PAN indicates -

- A. An urgency situation
- B. A distress situation
- C. A panadaptor is being used with a digital transmission
- D. A fatal accident has occurred

19. Over-modulation of a transmitter may result in –

- A. Interference to nearby frequencies
- B. A reduction in signal bandwidth
- C. An increase in the SWR
- D. Buzzing noises in the transmit monitor

20. When your amateur station is unattended, it must be set up to –

- A, Allow access for family members
- B. Prevent unauthorized operation
- C. Be operable from a remote location
- D. Automatically transmit a beacon signal

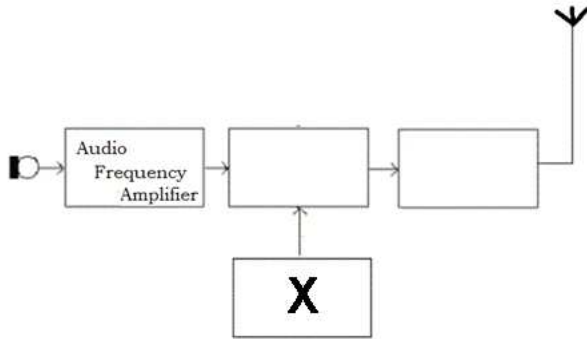
21. Domestic electronic equipment may be rated for EMC (electromagnetic compatibility), which is –

- A. The ability to automatically shut down in an electromagnetic field
- B. The ability to alert the operator to electromagnetic problems
- C. The ability to be compatible with a variety of antennas
- D. The ability to operate close to other electronic devices

22. Amateur radio SSB transmissions by a foundation licence holder must not exceed –

- A. 5 watts
- B. 10 watts
- C. 50 watts
- D. 100 watts

23. In this block diagram of a simple radio transmitter,



The block marked X is the –

- A. Translator
- B. Oscillator
- C. Mixer
- D. Band filter

24. The voltage and frequency of the mains supply in Australia is -

- A. 200 volts, 60 hertz
- B. 200 volts, 50 hertz
- C. 230 volts, 60 hertz
- D. 230 volts, 50 hertz

25. Amateur operators may transmit –

- A. In any band provided it will not interfere with another signal
- B. Only within specific bands according to their licence conditions
- C. In the gaps between the broadcast bands
- D. Only in the bands fitted in their transceiver