

Regulations Practice Paper 3

Time yourself – 30 minutes.

1. The Urgency Signal in radiotelegraphy is:

- (a) SOS SOS SOS
- (b) MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
- (c) XXX XXX XXX
- (d) QUM QUM QUM

2. What are the first steps the licensee of an amateur station should take upon hearing a distress call?

- (a) Close down the station and report the incident
- (b) Cease transmitting and continue to listen on the frequency
- (c) Call the Police rescue squad, monitor and record all activities on the frequency
- (d) Send CQ QUM and keep listening until rescue is affected

3. A station is justified in sending a MAYDAY call if it is:

- (a) In a distress situation
- (b) In a situation requiring urgent attention
- (c) About to send a safety message
- (d) About to send an urgent message

4. The 15-metre amateur band includes the frequencies between:

- (a) 18.068 and 18.168 MHz
- (b) 10.100 and 10.150 MHz
- (c) 21.000 and 21.450 MHz
- (d) 20.000 and 21.000 MHz

5. Which one, if any, of the following bands is NOT an amateur band?

- (a) 3.794 MHz to 3.800 MHz
- (b) 18.068 MHz to 18.168 MHz
- (c) 24.890 MHz to 24.900 MHz
- (d) None, they are all amateur bands

6. A repeater station with an output on 438.525 MHz may be used by:

- (a) Advanced stations only
- (b) Any amateur station except Foundation stations
- (c) Any amateur stations
- (d) Advanced and Standard stations only

7. In areas where there are no restrictions, the maximum peak envelope power permit on the 50.0 - 52.0 MHz band is:

- (a) 400 watts
- (b) 25 watts
- (c) 120 watts
- (d) 30 watts

8. The maximum output (mean) power permitted for an Advanced amateur transmitter using frequency modulation is:

- (a) 400 watts
- (b) 200 watts
- (c) 120 watts
- (d) 30 watts

9. Narrow band (slow scan) television transmissions:

- (a) Are not permitted in bands below 420.0 MHz
- (b) Require special approval from the ACMA
- (c) Need not include station identification
- (d) Must not be conducted by licensees of Foundation stations

=====
10. The bandwidth of an amateur transmission:

- (a) Must be kept at least 3 kHz away from the band limits
- (b) May extend beyond the band limits, providing the carrier is within the amateur band
- (c) Must be kept at least 1 kHz away from the band edge
- (d) Must be wholly contained within the amateur band frequency limits

=====
11. A neighbour complains that an amateur's equipment is interfering with television reception. The amateur should:

- (a) Attempt to rectify the problem and, if unsuccessful, notify the ACMA
- (b) Attempt to rectify the problem and, if unsuccessful, close down the station completely
- (c) Surrender his licence to the ACMA until the problem is solved
- (d) Notify the ACMA immediately and request permission to use increased power

=====
12. A station wishing to operate using separate transmit and receive frequencies other than through a repeater should:

- (a) Obtain special permission from the ACMA
- (b) Monitor both frequencies before transmitting
- (c) Operate on reduced power at all times
- (d) Identify the station at the appropriate times on both frequencies

=====
13. Which callsign could be issued to a licensee of a Standard station?

- (a) VK3ABC
- (b) VK4VAB
- (c) VK3UAG
- (d) VK5QED

=====
14. The prefix VK in an amateur callsign indicates that the:

- (a) Licence has been issued in Australia
- (b) Holder has an Advanced Licence
- (c) Callsign can be used only within Australia
- (d) Radio amateur holding that licence is on official ACMA business

=====
15. An amateur station permanently in Tasmania will be allocated a callsign commencing with:

- (a) VK6
- (b) VK7
- (c) SA5
- (d) TA8

=====
16. A callsign beginning with VK8:

- (a) Indicates a Victorian licensee
- (b) Is issued to an amateur in the Australian External Territories
- (c) Indicates a licensee in the Australian Antarctic Territory
- (d) Identifies an amateur licensed in the Northern Territory

=====
17. The callsign VK3LAA could be issued to the operator of:

- (a) An Advanced station
- (b) A Standard station
- (c) A Ship station
- (d) A Foundation station

=====
18. The callsign suffix group IYA - IYZ is reserved for issue to:

- (a) Visiting amateurs
 - (b) Commemorate United Nations' declared years
 - (c) Specified Youth Groups and schools
 - (d) Stations participating in international contests
-

19. A "third party message" is:

- (a) News which results in financial gain for the operator
- (b) A message sent or received on behalf of a non-amateur
- (c) A broadcast of amateur news
- (d) A general broadcast concerning unusual propagation conditions

20. A person from overseas may obtain an Australian amateur licence:

- (a) Only by passing the relevant Australian licence assessments
- (b) If he/she holds a qualification recognised as equivalent to an Australian amateur qualification
- (c) For a period of seven days only
- (d) Only if there is a reciprocal licensing agreement between that country and Australia

21. Under what circumstances may an amateur licensee reserve a particular frequency for private use?

- (a) When the licensee is in a remote geographical location
- (b) When no public telephone service is available
- (c) To reserve the frequency for a network operation
- (d) Under no circumstances

22. An application for a licence for a repeater or beacon station must include:

- (a) A list of the groups to be permitted to use the facility
- (b) A map of the coverage area and details of expected hours of operation
- (c) Detailed circuit diagrams of all amplifier stages
- (d) Details of the means to stop transmissions if interference to other services occurs

23. When operating an amateur station, you must:

- (a) Only speak in the English, French or Spanish languages
- (b) Use the English language only for all telephony, telegraphy and data modes
- (c) Not send a message in a secret code
- (d) Announce your callsign at least every 30 minutes

24. An amateur station other than a beacon or repeater station may be operated in a portable capacity without prior ACMA approval for no more than:

- (a) 1 week
- (b) 2 months
- (c) 4 months
- (d) 6 months

25. What additional document is required to be used at a Club station compared to a normal Amateur station?

- (a) List of Club stations
- (b) List of qualified Amateur operators authorised to control the station
- (c) A log book
- (d) A copy of the Radiocommunications Act

26. Phonetics should be used when:

- (a) Interference is so great that a message is obliterated
- (b) Readability of voice signals is difficult
- (c) Morse signals are difficult to read
- (d) A television signal is breaking up

27. The "Q" code for "your signals are fading" is:

- (a) QSY
- (b) QRK
- (c) QSB
- (d) QRU

28. The Q code signal "QRP" means:

- (a) Repeat the last message
 - (b) Decrease power
 - (c) Decrease modulation level
 - (d) Repeat your callsign
- =====

29. The "Q" code "QSB" means:

- (a) I am troubled by static
 - (b) Send more slowly
 - (c) Your signals are fading
 - (d) I am listening to ----
- =====

30. For the purposes of tests, an unmodulated wave may be transmitted:

- (a) For a brief period
 - (b) Only on frequencies above 28 MHz
 - (c) For 15 minutes maximum
 - (d) As long as necessary provided the power does not exceed 10 watts
- =====

