

REGULATIONS

Part 2 – Answers

Section 5

1. What does the term “solicit” mean?

Ask for or try to obtain (something) from someone.

2. You have a great tip for a horse in the race on Saturday. Can you advertise this sure win over amateur radio? **No**

3. In normal operations, can an amateur transmit outside the stipulated bands? Why?

The radio bands are shared with other users, Transmissions outside your designated bands may cause interference to other users.

4. Can a licensee transmit messages of a general nature on behalf of a third party to an amateur station, including an amateur station in a foreign country. **Yes**

Section 6

5. What is the purpose of an amateur radio station?

The purpose of an amateur station is.

- **self-training in radiocommunications.**
- **intercommunication.**
- **technical investigations into radiocommunications.**
- **transmitting news and information services related to the operation of amateur stations, as a means of facilitating intercommunication. E.g. The weekly broadcast by the WIA.**

Section 7

6. What are the three things not permitted on the amateur radio bands?

Do not use an amateur station for

- financial gain or for the purpose of obtaining financial gain.
- transmit a message that is, or includes, an advertisement.
- transmit a message that is any form of entertainment.

Section 7A

7. Your station is proved to be transmitting spurious signals and interfering with the public. What should you as the operator of that station now do?

Stop transmitting. Conduct your investigation as to why your station is causing the problem.

Section 8

8. What are the three days of the year, an operator may vary their call sign?
- (a) 26 January; ([Australia Day](#))
 - (b) 25 April; ([ANZAC Day](#))
 - (c) 17 May. ([World Telecommunications and Information Society Day](#))
9. During a conversation on air, how often should the operators declare their call signs?

Every 10 minutes

10. How often should all the call signs of a group communications be declared?

Every 30 minutes

11. Should your transmissions be intelligible to other operators? **Yes**
12. There are three instances where an operator can code or encrypt their signals so others may not intercept. What are these three instances?

- (a) signals exchanged between an amateur station and a space station in an amateur-satellite service for the purpose of controlling the operation of the space station; (This is public code but secure so no one can tamper with the satellite) and**
- (b) signals exchanged between an amateur station and an unattended amateur station for the purpose of controlling the operation of the unattended amateur station; (This is public code but secure so no one can tamper with the station) and**
- (c) intercommunications when participating in emergency services operations or training exercises related to emergency services.**

13. If you record a transmission from a station and wish to retransmit that transmission, what should you do?

- (a) obtain the consent of the licensee making the transmission from the second station to retransmit the transmission; and**

(b) transmit the second station's call sign at the beginning and the end of each transmission; and

(c) indicate, as part of the transmission, that it is primarily a retransmission of a transmission of another amateur station.

14. What type of amateur station cannot change its call sign for these three days?

A beacon station.

Section 8A

15. Can you use a repeater that will transmit outside your licensed frequencies? Why?

No. Your licence allows the use of designated frequencies only.

Section 9

16. There are five instances where an amateur station does not have to be manned to operate. What are the five?

- (a) an amateur repeater station.**
- (b) an amateur beacon station.**
- (c) an amateur station using automatic mode.**
- (d) an amateur station using computer-controlled mode; or**
- (e) an amateur station at an isolated location.**

17. What are the two conditions for an unmanned station?

- (a) a timer is fitted to the station to cause its automatic shutdown if a malfunction causes an unintended transmission of more than 10 minutes' duration; (As in a repeater station) and**
- (b) a transmission from the station can be terminated promptly if the transmission causes interference to another service. (Some amateurs have a cut out switch)**

Section 10

18. You pack up the caravan and head off round Australia. How long can you operate your radios away from home before you need to notify the ACMA? **Four (4) months**

Section 11A

19. What does, "Secure the station when not in use." Mean?

Prevent access to unauthorised users.

20. Define an Appropriately licensed person.

Appropriately licensed person means a person holding a licence that authorises that person to operate a station using the frequency and emission mode of the station being accessed.

Section 11B

21. If your station is connected to the public telecommunications network, what should you tell the users of this connection?

The person's communications may be overheard or received by other persons; and to disconnect the item if the person does not wish to continue with the connection of the item to the station.

22. Can you listen in on any communications through the public telecommunications network?

No. It is illegal.

