

## Chapter 11-2 Answers

- Q1 What are the three parts to a signal report?  
**RST**  
**Readability on a scale of 1 -5**  
**Signal strength from the meter.**  
**Tone 1-9 for morse code. (Not used in audio signal reports)**
- Q2 Where do you obtain the signal strength reading?  
**From the scale on the radio.**
- Q3 A midscale reading of S9 is triggered by what?  
**50 uV signal at the antenna**
- Q4 How would you report a good strong audio signal?  
**5 and 9**
- Q5 Which document would you look up to see the amateur band plan?  
**Australian Amateur band Plan**
- Q6 Explain the following terms regarding the repeater directory.

Output	Input	Call	Location	Service Area	S	ERP	HASL	T/O	Sp	Tone	Notes
147.050	147.650	VK3RWL	Mt Warmambool	Warmambool	O	40	-	0.5	3ATL	91.5	58
147.075	147.675	VK3RCR	Mt Dandenong	Melbourne 10/21	U	100	600	-	3VW	-	-
147.100	147.700	VK3RPB	Mt Porepunkah	Bright	O	5	-	2.5	3WI	-	36
147.100	147.700	VK3RSG	Bass Hill	South Gippsland	O	40	-	3	3WI	-	-
147.100	147.700	VK3RWA	Ben Nevis	Ararat	O	30	876	2.5	3WI	91.5	-
147.125	147.725	VK3RDG	Mt Delegate	Delegate	O	-	-	-	3WI	-	-
147.125	147.725	VK3RGC	Montpellier	Geelong	O	45	160	3	3ATL	91.5	-

**Output – This is the output frequency of the repeater and the receiving frequency for the radio.**

**Input – This is the receiving frequency of the repeater and the transmitting frequency of the radio.**

**Call – The call sign of the repeater.**

**Location – Site position.**

**Service area – Coverage**

**S – Status of the repeater.**

**ERP – Effective Radiated Power**

**HASL – Height above sea level**

**T/O – The time the repeater will operate before dropping out.**

**Sp – Sponsor responsible for maintenance.**

**Tone – Access tone (CTCSS)**

Q7 What is the repeater offset value?

**The offset is the difference between the transmit and receive frequencies.**

**Positive offset for over 147 MHz and negative offset for under 147 MHz**

Q8 Does VK3RWL have CTCSS if so what tone frequency?

**Yes 91.5 Hz**

Q9 I want to use the Ararat repeater (VK3RWA). What setting would I need to make to my 2 meter transceiver to use this repeater?

- **Set my receive to 147.100 MHz with a positive offset of 600 KHz. So when I transmit the frequency will change to 147.700 MHz,**
- **Set the CTCSS to 91.5 Hz**

Q10 What is DTMF and how does it work?

**DTMF is Dual Tone Multi Frequency. This is the tone you hear when dialing numbers on a phone. A dual combination of audible frequencies allows the radio to transmit numbers.**

Q11 Complete the following State prefixes.

**VK0 – Antarctica**  
**VK1 – ACT**  
**VK2 – New South Wales**  
**VK3 – Victoria**  
**VK4 – Queensland**  
**VK5 – South Australia**  
**VK6 – Western Australia**  
**VK7 – Tasmania**  
**VK8 – Northern Territory**  
**VK9 – Australian External Territory**

Q12 What letter goes after the State prefix if the call sign is for a repeater?  
**R eg VK3RWL**

Q13 Why are breaks in repeater transmissions necessary?

- **Don't overload repeaters. They are fitted with time out to prevent continuous use.**
- **Courtesy - Lets others access the frequency if needed. You may be working a remote station that others may want to access e.g. satellite.**
- **Listen for others. Some weaker signals of importance may be blocked by your occupation on frequency.**
- **Safety. In marine radio, the frequencies are quiet during the period 3 minutes after the hour and three minutes after the half hour to allow any messages to be read.**

Q14 What is IRLP?

**The Internet Radio Linking Project, also called IRLP, links amateur radio stations around the world by using Voice over IP (VoIP).**