

## Regulations Practice Paper 1

Time yourself – 30 minutes.

**1. An amateur operator hears a distress call on 3725 kHz. After a reasonable time no acknowledgment is heard. What should the amateur do?**

- a) Call the station in distress on 3725 kHz, acknowledge the call and offer assistance
- b) As 3725 kHz is not an amateur frequency, no help can be given
- c) As 3725 kHz is not an amateur frequency, take down the information supplied and pass it to the relevant authority
- d) Nothing. Only authorised distress or disaster stations are permitted to assist in a distress situation

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**2. What is the Urgency Signal in radiotelephony?**

- (a) PAN PAN PAN PAN PAN PAN
- (b) MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
- (c) QRZ QRZ QRZ
- (d) SOS SOS SOS

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**3. The Distress Call:**

- (a) Has priority over all other traffic except the Urgency signal
- (b) May only be transmitted by operators holding Advanced Licences
- (c) In telephony, comprises the words CQ Distress, and the station identification
- (d) May be heard on any frequency

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**4. Which of the following is NOT an authorised Australian amateur band?**

- (a) 1800 kHz - 1875 kHz
- (b) 3.50 MHz - 3.70 MHz
- (c) 10.5 MHz - 10.75 MHz
- (d) 420 MHz - 450 MHz

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**5. The 40 metre amateur band includes the frequencies between:**

- (a) 40.000 and 45.000 MHz
- (b) 10.300 and 10.650 MHz
- (c) 7.0 and 7.3 MHz
- (d) 26.000 and 26.950 MHz

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**6. A major distinction between the privileges for licensees of Standard stations and licensees of Foundation stations is that:**

- (a) Standard operators may use computer generated data modes but Foundation operators may not
- (b) Foundation licensees do not have access to HF but Standard licensees do
- (c) Standard operators can use CW but Foundation operator cannot
- (d) Only Standard operators may use FM on the 29 MHz band

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**7. On which of the following frequencies can VK4JRL and VK6FHLV not hold a 2-way telephony contact?**

- (a) 28.625 MHz
  - (b) 52.56 MHz
  - (c) 144.50 MHz
  - (d) 439.25 MHz
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**8. What is the maximum peak envelope power an Advanced station operator may use on the band 144.0 MHz - 148.0 MHz?**

- (a) 30 watts
- (b) 400 watts
- (c) 120 watts
- (d) 10 watts

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**9. The maximum permissible output power of a 14.2 MHz amateur transmission with single sideband voice emission is:**

- (a) 400 watts (PEP)
- (b) 400 watts (mean)
- (c) 120 watts (mean)
- (d) 120 watts (PEP)

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**10. An Advanced station using CW (Morse code) is restricted to a power output of:**

- (a) 10 watts pY
- (b) 30 watts pX
- (c) 120 watts pY
- (d) 400 watts pX

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**11. The maximum permitted power for a Standard station using FM telephony is:**

- (a) 10 watts pX
- (b) 30 watts pY
- (c) 120 watts pY
- (d) 400 watts pX

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**12. Which of the following modes is considered to be a "wideband emission":**

- (a) RTTY
- (b) FM telephony
- (c) Slow Scan TV
- (d) Fast Scan TV

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**13. An emission designation includes 6M25 which means:**

- (a) A TV signal with six monochrome (black and white) dots for every 25 colour dots
- (b) Six metre band transmission with 25kHz bandwidth
- (c) Intermodulation limits or 6dB to 25dB
- (d) It has a bandwidth of 6.25Mhz

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**14. Before transmitting, receiver gain should be maximised on the frequency proposed to be used. This is to:**

- (a) Monitor the bandwidth of the licensee's own transmission
- (b) Ensure that a reply to the call will not be missed
- (c) Ensure that the frequency is not already in use
- (d) Check propagation characteristics of the frequency in use

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**15. The possession of an amateur licence for an Advanced station does not authorise the licensee to:**

- (a) Communicate with overseas radio amateurs
  - (b) Pass third party messages during emergencies
  - (c) Claim immunity from interference
  - (d) Communicate with Foundation licensees
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**16. An amateur station may be closed down by an ACMA officer when:**

- (a) Interference is caused due to faults in the amateur station
  - (b) A planning permit has not been obtained for antenna structures
  - (c) No accurate means of measuring transmitter power is available at the amateur station
  - (d) A low pass filter fitted to the output of the transmitter overcomes overload of nearby equipment
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**17. What is the recommended maximum number of times the callsign of the station you are calling should be sent?**

- (a) 1
  - (b) 3
  - (c) 10
  - (d) Does not matter
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**18. The callsign prefix "AX" may be allocated:**

- (a) For use during a special commemorative event in Australia
  - (b) To an amateur network passing emergency traffic
  - (c) To an ocean-going ship in Australian waters
  - (d) For communication with manned satellites
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**19. Which callsign could be issued for the operation of a Standard station?**

- (a) VK4NG
  - (b) VK2NKA
  - (c) NK3BKM
  - (d) VN1NRP
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**20. A station using the callsign VK1NSR/4 is indicating that:**

- (a) It is an ACT station temporarily operating in Queensland
  - (b) The operator's licence has now been held for four years
  - (c) A Queensland station is operating mobile temporarily in the ACT
  - (d) VK1NSR also holds three other callsigns
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**21. Which of the following is the correct calling procedure for radiotelephony?**

- (a) THIS IS VK7APL CALLING VK6AB, 7APL CALLING 6AB
  - (b) VK6AB VK6AB VK6AB THIS IS VK7APL VK7APL VK7APL OVER
  - (c) VK7APL TO VK6AB VK7APL TO VK6AB COME IN PLEASE
  - (d) VK6AB VK6AB DE VK7APL K
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**22. A television picture is required to be identified:**

- (a) By having the callsign shown permanently in one corner of the picture
  - (b) By showing the callsign at least once every 10 minutes and at the beginning and end of a series of transmissions
  - (c) By having the callsign shown in the frame blanking pulse in digital form
  - (d) By showing a picture of the amateur station and operator at least every 10 minutes
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**23. The licensee of an Advanced station would be issued which callsign?**

- a) VK3ABC
  - b) VK3FGHI
  - c) VK3VKL
  - d) VK3QDA
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**24. A log book must be kept:**

- (a) For use at the licensed address, but it is not necessary for mobile operation
  - (b) To be shown to a police sergeant on request
  - (c) To record any distress messages
  - (d) By club stations
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**25. Which of these is NOT allowed to be sent as an amateur television image?**

- (a) An image of your house
  - (b) An image of equipment you have for sale with prices
  - (c) An image of a group of unlicensed persons around your barbecue
  - (d) An image of your antenna system
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**26. An unqualified person may transmit from an amateur radio station provided that:**

- (a) The person owns the equipment
  - (b) Only Morse code is used
  - (c) A qualified operator supervises and identifies by announcing callsigns
  - (d) The unqualified user is over 18 years of age
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**27. Severe static is harming reception. The appropriate "Q" code to use would be?**

- (a) QRM
  - (b) QRN
  - (c) QSB
  - (d) QRO
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**28. The "Q" code signal "QSY 3575" means:**

- (a) Emergency traffic is being received on 3575 kHz
  - (b) Please change the frequency of transmission to 3575 kHz
  - (c) Please send a series of Vs
  - (d) Your exact transmitting frequency is 3575 kHz
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**29. To avoid interference it may be desirable to change frequency. The appropriate "Q" code is:**

- (a) QRT
  - (b) QSY
  - (c) QRH
  - (d) QUM
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**30. VK3NNN wishes to make a test with a new transmitter on 28.45 MHz. Which procedure is correct?**

- (a) Say the word "Test" three times and then leave the carrier running 10 minutes
  - (b) Monitor the frequency, send the word "TEST" in Morse code, and send a series of "CQ"
  - (c) Monitor the frequency, and state that the transmission is a test
  - (d) Announce "VK3NNN testing" three times and then let the transmitter run for 15 minutes
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