

Regulations Sample Questions:

The following are typical of the questions used in the written multi-choice question Regulations Assessment for the Standard/Advanced Licences. Reference should also be made to the AOC(S)/AOC(A) syllabuses and Licence Conditions Determinations accessible on the Amateur Radio Victoria website .

Emergency Procedures

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

=====Answer-a

The Distress Signal in radiotelephony is:

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

=====Answer-b

The Urgency Signal in radiotelegraphy is:

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

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-a

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 effected

=====Answer-b

Under what circumstances may an amateur operator transmit out of band?

- (a) No circumstances
- (b) To assist with a distress situation
- (c) If requested by the manager of a communications network
- (d) If requested by a senior Air Traffic Controller

=====Answer-b

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

=====Answer-d

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

=====Answer-a

Frequency Allocations

On which one of these are amateur transmissions NOT permitted?

- (a) 1.800 MHz - 1.875 MHz
- (b) 3.794 MHz - 3.800 MHz
- (c) 18.068 MHz - 18.168 MHz
- (d) 26.960 MHz - 27.500 MHz

=====Answer-d

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

=====Answer-c

Which of the following frequencies may be used by all radio amateurs whatever their grade of station licence?

- (a) 1.840 MHz
- (b) 52.350 MHz
- (c) 146.700 MHz
- (d) 7.370 MHz

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-c

What is the lowest amateur band that can be used for pulse transmissions?

- (a) 241 GHz - 250 GHz
- (b) 3300 MHz - 3600 MHz
- (c) 1240 MHz - 1300 MHz
- (d) 420 MHz - 450 MHz

=====Answer-d

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

=====Answer-d

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

=====Answer-a

The Amateur Service is described as being a secondary user on a frequency band, and another radio service is the primary user, which means:

- (a) Radio Amateurs are not permitted to cause harmful interference to the primary users
- (b) Access to the band is only allowed for disaster communications
- (c) The primary users were allocated the band first
- (d) Relates only to the fact that the Amateur Service is no-commercial

=====Answer-a

A repeater station with an output on 438.525 MHz may be usedby:

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

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-b

The operator of an Advanced station is permitted to transmit wideband emission:

- (a) Above 420 MHz
- (b) Below 28 MHz
- (c) Between 144 MHz and 420 MHz
- (d) On any amateur frequency

=====Answer-a

The lowest frequency band for Standard stations is:

- (a) 80m
- (b) 15m
- (c) 6m
- (d) 160m

=====Answer-a

Power Limitations

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

=====Answer-b

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

=====Answer-a

The permissible peak envelope power output for a transmitter operated by a Standard in the single sideband mode is:

- (a) 120 watts
- (b) 400 watts
- (c) 100 watts
- (d) 30 watts

=====Answer-c

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)

=====Answer-a

What is the maximum mean power (pY) the operator of an Advanced station may use on the band 28.1 MHz - 28.6 MHz?

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

=====Answer-c

The power limitation for the holder of a licence for an Advanced station is:

- (a) 400 watts pX above 50 MHz and 30 watts pX below 50 MHz
- (b) 400 watts pX on all permitted bands
- (c) 30 watts pX on all permitted bands
- (d) 30 watts pX above 50 MHz and 400 watts pX below 50 MHz

=====Answer-b

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

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-c

The maximum permitted power for a Standard station using SSB is:

- (a) 10 watts pY
- (b) 30 watts pX
- (c) 100 watts pX
- (d) 400 watts pY

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-b

Bandwidth

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

=====Answer-d

When using frequencies below 28 MHz the bandwidth must not exceed:

- (a) 6 Hertz
- (b) 16 Hertz
- (c) 8000 Hertz
- (d) 16000 Hertz

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-d

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

=====Answer-d

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

=====Answer-d

Interference

Interference which seriously degrades, blocks or repeatedly interrupts a communications service is termed:

- (a) Degrading interference
- (b) Communications interference
- (c) Harmful interference
- (d) Regulations interference

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-a

If an amateur operator receives a report from another station that his transmissions are of poor quality the amateur should immediately:

- (a) Instruct the reporting station to notify the ACMA
- (b) Carry out tests with monitoring equipment to check the quality of the transmissions
- (c) Cease operating until propagation conditions improve
- (d) Raise the output power to the permitted maximum and check for radiated harmonics

=====Answer-b

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

=====Answer-c

A neighbour complains you are causing TVI, but your TV set shows no problem. To help decide if your station is responsible for the interference you should:

- (a) Operate only during daylight hours
- (b) Try turning the transmitter on and off rapidly for 10 minutes
- (c) Check whether or not the TVI occurs when your station is being operated
- (d) Check the antenna connections on your own TV set

=====Answer-c

In which of the following frequency bands are there frequency and power restrictions because of proximity of television transmitters?

- (a) 3.5 - 3.7 MHz
- (b) 28.0 - 29.7 MHz
- (c) 50.0 - 54.0 MHz
- (d) 420.0 - 450.0 MHz

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-a

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

=====Answer-b

Callsigns

An amateur radio station is heard sending the following telephony call "CQ CQ CQ THIS IS VK5BZZ/3 OVER". This indicates that:

- (a) A Victorian station is being called
- (b) VK5BZZ is calling any station and would normally send his callsign three times
- (c) VK5BZZ is calling any station and is portable or mobile in Victoria
- (d) VK5BZZ is calling any station and will listen for 3 minutes before calling again

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-b

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

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

=====Answer-b

An amateur licensed to operate an Advanced station could be issued a callsign from the sequence VK*:

- a) NLA - NLZ
- b) LAA - LZZ
- c) OAA - AZZ
- d) ZAA - ZZZ

=====Answer-d

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

=====Answer-a

The following call is heard on 14.201 MHz: "VK3ABC VK3ABC VK3ABC this is VK5FXDB VK5FXDB VK5FXDB over". Which of these statements is correct?

- (a) VK5FXDB is called by VK3ABC, on telephony in the telegraphy section of the band
- (b) Improper calling procedures are being used
- (c) VK3ABC is being operated out of band
- (d) VK5FXDB is not permitted to use this frequency

=====Answer-d

Which callsign could be issued for the operation of a Standard station?

- (a) VK4NG
- (b) VK2NKA
- (c) NK3BKM
- (d) VN1NRP

=====Answer-b

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

=====Answer-a

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

=====Answer-a

An amateur station situated permanently on the Australian External Territory of Cocos Island would be allocated a callsign commencing with:

- (a) VK9
- (b) VK8
- (c) VK1
- (d) VK0

=====Answer-a

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

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

=====Answer-b

A station having the callsign VK5NAA would be:

- (a) A South Australian Standard station
- (b) Licensed to operate above 28 MHz only
- (c) A station holding a special licence to operate in Antarctica
- (d) A Victorian beacon station

=====Answer-a

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

=====Answer-b

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

=====Answer-d

The callsign suffix series RAA to RZZ mainly are used for?

- (a) Standard stations
- (b) Repeater stations only
- (c) Advanced stations
- (d) Repeater and Beacon Stations

=====Answer-d

An amateur calling "CQ" is calling:

- (a) Any station
- (b) A station with the suffix "CQ"
- (c) Any amateur station which is entitled to work on the band
- (d) A station of a particular type

=====Answer-c

Which callsign should NOT be heard on the 50.0 - 54.0 MHz band?

- (a) VK8BA
- (b) VK6ZZZ
- (c) VK3ACC
- (d) VK1FVED

=====Answer-d

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

=====Answer-b

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

=====Answer-b

The licensee of an Advanced station would be issued which callsign?

- a) VK3ABC
- b) VK3FGHI
- c) VK3VKL
- d) VK3QDA

=====Answer-a

You hear a station identifying as VI4BWI. You would recognise it as a:

- (a) Station commemorating a special event of local significance
- (b) Novice Limited station
- (c) Victorian station in Queensland
- (d) Station on one of the islands off the coast of Australia.

=====Answer-a

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

=====Answer-b

A callsign issued for a special event of National or International importance could have the prefix:

- (a) AU
- (b) AX
- (c) VI
- (d) VE

=====Answer-b

Licensing

The major Australian legislation that governs radiocommunications is the:

- (a) Australian Constitution
- (b) Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) Mission statement
- (c) Radiocommunications Act
- (d) Apparatus Licence Regulations

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-b

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

=====Answer-b

The requirement for a person to have the necessary qualifications before being permitted to operate an amateur station is:

- (a) Covered by International Radio Regulations
- (b) A requirement of the ACMA only
- (c) A requirement of individual administrations only
- (d) Not covered by international agreements

=====Answer-a

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

=====Answer-d

Operating/repeaters

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

=====Answer-d

A Standard licensee is the only licensee available to operate a Club station. What bands and power may be used?

- (a) Power and bands as allowed for Standard stations
- (b) Power and bands as allowed for Advanced stations
- (c) Station cannot be used as a Standard licensee is not authorised to use a Club station
- (d) Power as permitted for a Standard, but bands as authorised for an Advanced station

=====Answer-a

A licence condition of all amateur repeater station is that:

- (a) A device be fitted preventing transmission in the absence of a received signal
- (b) Its power output is limited to 30 watts pY
- (c) It serves an area containing a minimum of 50 amateur stations
- (d) It not be co-sited with a commercial service

=====Answer-a

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

=====Answer-d

Which of these transmissions is NOT allowed on the amateur bands?

- (a) A discussion with another operator on your latest transceiver
- (b) A description of your new child
- (c) A musical excerpt from your latest compact disc
- (d) A television picture of your antenna

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-b

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

=====Answer-c

Before retransmitting a transmission from another amateur station you must:

- (a) Hold an Advanced Licence
- (b) Obtain permission of the other operator for the retransmission
- (c) Only do so for a maximum total of five minutes a calendar year
- (d) Be engaged in a QSO with the other station

=====Answer-b

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

=====Answer-c

Portable amateur repeater stations may operate for up to 7 days away from base:

- (a) Without prior ACMA approval
- (b) When licensed by the WIA
- (c) With full protection from any harmful interference from local devices
- (d) Regardless of interference caused to other services

=====Answer-a

Amateur stations should be identified:

- (a) At the beginning of every transmission
- (b) At the beginning and end of a series of transmissions and at least every ten minutes
- (c) Twice when calling CQ
- (d) In the language of the country being contacted

=====Answer-b

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

=====Answer-c

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

=====Answer-c

Phonetics

Using the recommended phonetic alphabet how would the callsign VK6TAD be said?

- (a) Victor Kilo Six Tango Alfa Delta
- (b) Victor Kilo Six Tango Alfa Dog
- (c) Victor Keno Six Tango Able Delta
- (d) Victor Kilo Six Tango Alfa Data

=====Answer-a

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

=====Answer-b

Q codes

What does "QRM 5" mean?

- (a) I am being interfered with by a VK5 station
- (b) I am suffering extreme interference
- (c) I am being interfered with by 5 stations
- (d) I am extremely troubled by static

=====Answer-b

Severe static is harming reception. The appropriate "Q" code to use would be?

- (a) QRM
- (b) QRN
- (c) QSB
- (d) QRO

=====Answer-b

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

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

=====Answer-c

The "Q" code:

- (a) Is used for emergency communications only
- (b) Is intended to maintain secrecy of communications
- (c) Increases the speed of communications and is universally understood
- (d) Is not used for Morse code transmissions

=====Answer-c

The "Q" code for "Can you acknowledge receipt of message?" is:

- (a) QSY?
- (b) QTH?
- (c) QRZ?
- (d) QSL?

=====Answer-d

The "Q" code QRT is a request to:

- (a) Pass a message
- (b) Decrease power
- (c) Resume normal working
- (d) Stop sending

=====Answer-d

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

=====Answer-b

The Q code signal "QRP" means:

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

=====Answer-b

To avoid interference it may be desirable to change frequency. The appropriate "Q" code is:

- (a) QRT
- (b) QSY
- (c) QRH
- (d) QUM

=====Answer-b

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 ----

=====Answer-c

Testing

When carrying out a test transmission, the licensee should:

- (a) Transmit without listening for at least 10 seconds
- (b) Use separate receive and transmit frequencies to protect the receiver
- (c) Adjust the transmitter for maximum power
- (d) Identify the station and indicate the transmissions are for testing purposes

=====Answer-d

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

=====Answer-a

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

=====Answer-c

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