

Sample Foundation Theory Assessment Paper



Question 1. A call over radio involving safety of life is referred to as:

- A) a dire emergency
- B) a distress call
- C) an urgency call
- D) a security call

Assessor

Question 2. An urgent situation not involving the safety of life is called:

- A) an emergency call
- B) a urgency call
- C) a high priority call
- D) a sub-distress call

Assessor

Question 3. A radio amateur should announce their callsign:

- A) during silent periods
- B) at the beginning of the first transmission and then at least every 10 minutes
- C) at the beginning and end of every transmission
- D) at the beginning and end of a series of transmissions

Assessor

Question 4. A foundation licensee can allow an unqualified person to operate their station:

- A) if the foundation licensee is present at all times
- B) if the foundation licensee announces his callsign
- C) if the other person says "second operator" after the callsign
- D) a Foundation operator cannot supervise an unlicensed person

Assessor

Question 5. An amateur radio licence authorises the holder to communicate with:

- A) other amateur radio operators and CB radio operators
- B) other amateur radio operators only
- C) any two-way radio services on HF (3-30 MHz)
- D) Land mobile services

Assessor

Question 6. An amateur radio operator must produce their licence if requested to do so by:

- A) a Wireless Institute of Australia inspector
- B) a Wireless Institute of Australia assessor
- C) an ACMA inspector
- D) a Federal or State police officer

Assessor

Question 7. A Foundation Licence operator must operate their station according to the rules in:

- A) the Foundation Licence Handbook 2007 as amended from time to time
- B) the ACMA Licence Conditions Determinations (Amateur Licence) as amended
- C) the ACMA Amateur Radio Operators Regulations handbook
- D) the regulations as prescribed in the Wireless Institute of Australia handbook

Assessor



Question 8. Which of the following are basic SI units of electricity:

- A) mhos, volts and amperes
- B) kilovolts, milliamperes and cool-ohms
- C) amperes, volts and ohms
- D) inductance, capacitance and resistance

Assessor

Question 9. The acronyms FM and AM as used in radio stand for:

- A) Frequency modulation and Amplitude modulation
- B) Frequency modulation and Analogue modulation
- C) Fremodyne modulation and Amplitude modulation
- D) Fine Modulation (High fidelity) and Angular Modulation

Assessor

Question 10. A radio receiver that can pick up weak signals is said to be:

- A) very broad bandwidth
- B) very sensitive
- C) highly selective
- D) a low noise receiver

Assessor

Question 11. When operating on amateur radio bands it is the operator's responsibility to ensure that their transmissions:

- A) remain completely inside amateur bands
- B) are at least 3KHz from the band edges
- C) are within a distance from the band edges as determined by the ACMA
- D) are equal to or less then 0dBm outside the amateur band

Assessor

Question 12. Using a frequency to wavelength conversion chart, the approximate length of a quarter wave antenna on 300 MHz would be:

- A) 0.25 metres
- B) 1.0 metres
- C) 300 metres
- D) 0.5 metres

Assessor

Question 13. An SWR reading of 2.5:1 would indicate:

- A) a satisfactory SWR
- B) that the antenna was not resonant
- C) that the antenna length must be shortened
- D) that the antenna system needs adjustment

Assessor

Question 14. The ionosphere is primarily charged by:

- A) your radio transmissions
- B) ultraviolet radiation from the sun
- C) cosmic radiation
- D) ionospheric storms

Assessor



Question 15. Long distance radio communication on HF is primarily due to:

- A) ionospheric ducting
- B) tropospheric ducting
- C) ionospheric refraction
- D) radio waves trapped in the troposphere

Assessor

Question 16. Radio Frequency Immunity of home electronic equipment means:

- A) the immunity of household appliances to power line interference
- B) the ability of household appliances to reject noise
- C) the ability of household appliances to reject radio frequencies
- D) the requirement for household equipment to comply with Australian Standards

Assessor

Question 17. The acronym EMC stands for:

- A) Electrical and Magnetic compatibility
- B) Electromagnetic Compatibility
- C) Engineering Minimum Compatibility
- D) Electrical Maintenance Compliance

Assessor

Question 18. An incorrectly adjusted antenna tuner may cause:

- A) interference to non amateur radio services
- B) hum in the receiver
- C) parasitic interference
- D) polarisation of the radiated signal to change

Assessor

Question 19. Amateur radio, TV and Broadcast radio can suffer interference from:

- A) high voltage power lines
- B) the phase of the moon
- C) ionospheric ducting
- D) Trans-equatorial interference

Assessor

Question 20. During a thunderstorm an amateur station should:

- A) not be operated
- B) be tuned to the international weather warning frequency
- C) increase power to overcome lightning static
- D) provide weather information

Assessor

Question 21. Antenna erection and rigging should be carried out:

- A) by persons with the necessary skills and safety equipment
- B) by persons with a Amateur Radio Riggers Certificate II or higher
- C) by persons with a Standard licence or higher
- D) when three or more people are present one of whom must know CPR

Assessor



Question 22. Cells and batteries contain chemicals that:

- A) are the same as those used in capacitors
- B) give off explosive helium gas when they are charged
- C) can burn the skin and corrode metals
- D) make an inexpensive rust inhibitor

Assessor

Question 23. Antennas and their fittings should:

- A) be higher than 5 metres at the lowest point
- B) be made from non conductive materials
- C) be kept well away from power lines
- D) never cross buildings inhabited by people

Assessor

Question 24. Radio waves can be dangerous. This danger increases with:

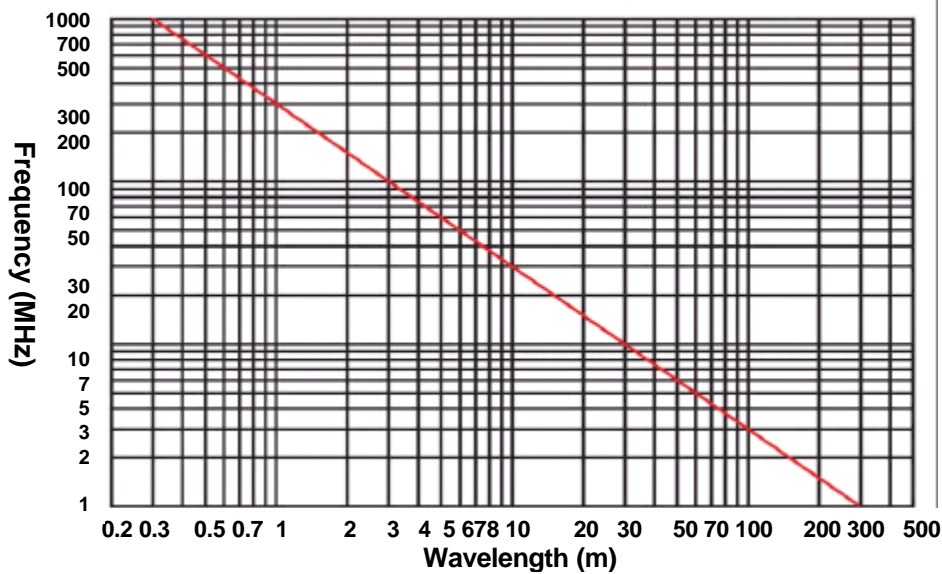
- A) frequency, power and proximity
- B) power only
- C) power and proximity
- D) the instantaneous human radiation index

Assessor

Question 25. Power measurements of a Foundation Operator's transmitter:

- A) must be made with a suitably calibrated power measuring device
- B) may be calculated by the voltage and current of the power supply
- C) can only be performed by a Standard or Advanced operator
- D) must be conducted at the nominal temperature of twenty degrees Celsius

Assessor





Answers

1	B
2	B
3	B
4	D
5	B
6	C
7	B
8	C
9	A
10	B
11	A
12	A
13	D
14	B
15	C
16	C
17	B
18	A
19	A
20	A
21	A
22	C
23	C
24	A
25	A