

Q Code & Call Sign Practice - QUESTIONS

Code	Question	Statement	Hint
QRK			
	Are you busy?	I am busy.	
QRM			M = Manmade
	Are you troubled by static?	I am troubled by static	N = Noise
QRO			O = Output
QRP			P = power
	Shall I send more slowly?	Send more slowly	S = Slow
	Shall I stop sending?	Stop sending	Q = quiet
	Who is calling me?	You are being called by ...	Like Quiz
QRV	Are you ready?	I am ready	
QRX			Pse QRX one.
	Is my signal fading?	Your signals are fading	
	Can you acknowledge receipt?	I am acknowledging receipt	L= Letter (mail)
QSO			
	Shall I change frequency?	Change to another frequency	
QTH			H = Home
BK	Signal used to interrupt a transmission on progress		Break
	General call to all stations		
CW	Continuous wave or Morse code		
	From. Used to separate the callsign of the station called from that of the calling station		
DX	Distant		
K	Invitation to transmit		
	Message		
PSE	Please		
R	Received		
RX			
TX			
	Your		

This is a minor subset of the hundreds of Q codes. The original Q-codes were created, *circa* 1909, by the British government as a "list of abbreviations ... prepared for the use of British ships and coast stations licensed by the Postmaster General".[†] The Q-codes facilitated communication between maritime radio operators speaking different languages, so they were soon adopted internationally. A total of forty-five Q-codes appeared in the "List of Abbreviations to be used in Radio Communications", which was included in the Service Regulations affixed to the Third International Radiotelegraph Convention in London (The Convention was signed on July 5, 1912, and became effective July 1, 1913.)

CALL SIGNS	PHONETIC ALPHABET
VK0	Sound out these words using the phonetic alphabet
VK1	Antenna
VK2	Werribee
VK3	Zoo
VK4	Hoppers Crossing
VK5	Frequency
VK6	Absolute
VK7	Mazda
VK8	Suzuki
VK9	Toyota
AX\$	Hyundai
VI\$	Taiwan

FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES

Band	Freq MHz	Mode
80m		
70cm		

Term	Freq Range	Description
MF		
HF		
VHF		
UHF		

Term	Meaning	Explain
CW		
SSB		
FM		
AM		
USB		
LSB		

1	How do you calculate the wavelength of a frequency?	
2	Define a wave length.	
3	How do you calculate the power in a circuit?	
4	What are the four inospheric layers?	
5	What is the difference between telegraphy and telephony?	
6	What is the distress signal in telegraphy and telephony	
7	What is the urgency signal in telegraphy and telephony	
8	What are the three features in a receiver?	
9	Signal reports can have three levels. What are they?	
10	What is an RF burn and wher can you get it?	
11	What is an isotropic antenna?	
12	Explain what SWR.	
13	If the SWR is higher at the bottom end of the antenna frequency band, what can you do to fix this.	
14	Name five types of antennas	

FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES