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Question 1.	A call over radio involving safety of life is referred to as:		Canara a
	A) a dire emergency		
	(B) a distress call		Assessor
	C) an urgency call		713363307
	D) a security call		
-			
Question 2.	An urgent situation not involving the safety of life is called:		
	A) an emergency call		
	(B) a urgency call		Assessor
	C) a high priority call		
	D) a sub-distress call		
Question 3.	A radio amateur should announce their callsign:		
	A) during silent periods		
	at the beginning of the first transmission and then at least every 10 minutes		Assessor
	C) at the beginning and end of every transmission		
	D) at the beginning and end of a series of transmissions		
Question 4.	A foundation licensee can allow an unqualified person to operate their station:	1.55	0n
	A) if the foundation licensee is present at all times	LCD COM	()
	B) if the foundation licensee announces his callsign	PAGE 58	Assessor
	C) if the other person says "second operator" after the callsign		
	Foundation operator cannot supervise an unlicensed person	LCD COM PAGE 58 CHANGED	
Question 5.	An amateur radio licence authorises the holder to communicate with:		
	A) other amateur radio operators and CB radio operators		Assessor
	(B)) other amateur radio operators only		
	C) any two-way radio services on HF (3-30 MHz)		
	D) Land mobile services		
Question 6.	An amateur radio operator must produce their licence if requested to do so by:	2.	
	A) a Wireless Institute of Australia inspector		
	B) a Wireless Institute of Australia assessor		Assessor
	C) an ACMA inspector		
	D) a Federal or State police officer		
Question 7.	A Foundation Licence operator must operate their station according to the rules in:		774
	A) the Foundation Licence Handbook 2007 as amended from time to time		
	B) the ACMA Licence Conditions Determinations (Amateur Licence) as amended		Assessor
	C) the ACMA Amateur Radio Operators Regulations handbook		
	D) the regulations as prescribed in the Wireless Institute of Australia handbook		



Assessor  Question 12. Using a frequency to wavelength conversion chart, the approximate length of a quarter wave antenna on 300 MHz would be:  0.25 metres 1.0 metres 0.300 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 Of that the antenna system needs adjustment  Assessor  Of that the antenna system needs adjustment			211101
## Assessor   B   kilovolts, milliamperes and cool-ohms   Assessor	Question 8.	Which of the following are basic SI units of electricity:	
## Disperses, volts and ohms ## Disperses, volts and AM as used in radio stand for:  ## Prequency modulation and Amplitude modulation ## Bisperses, production and Amplitude modulation ## Disperses, volts and AM as used in radio stand for:  ## Prequency modulation and Amplitude modulation ## Disperses, volts and AM as used in radio stand for:  ## Disperses, volts and AM as used in radio stand for:  ## Prequency modulation and Amplitude modulation ## Disperses, volts and		A) mhos, volts and amperes	
Question 9. The acronyms FM and AM as used in radio stand for:  (3) Frequency modulation and Amplitude modulation (3) Frequency modulation and Amplitude modulation (3) Frequency modulation and Amplitude modulation (4) Frequency modulation (High fidelity) and Angular Modulation (5) Fine Modulation (High fidelity) and Angular Modulation (6) Fine Modulation (High fidelity) and Angular Modulation (7) Fine Modulation (High fidelity) and Angular Modulation (8) Fine Modulation (High fidelity) and Angular Modulation (9) Very sensitive (9) Very sensitive (9) Very sensitive (9) In low noise receiver (9) In low noise re		B)_ kilovolts, milliamperes and cool-ohms	Assessor
Question 9. The acronyms FM and AM as used in radio stand for:  (3) Frequency modulation and Amplitude modulation (3) Frequency modulation and Amplitude modulation (4) Frequency modulation and Amplitude modulation (5) Fremouthyne modulation and Amplitude modulation (6) Fremouthyne modulation and Amplitude modulation (7) Fine Modulation (High fidelity) and Angular Modulation (8) Frequency modulation (High fidelity) and Angular Modulation (9) Fine Modulation (High fidelity) and Angular Modulation (9) Fine Modulation (High fidelity) and Angular Modulation (9) Very sensitive (1) Very broad bandwidth (1) Very sensitive (1) Very sensitive (2) In the Assessor (3) Assessor (4) Very broad bandwidth (5) Very sensitive (6) In the one receiver (7) In a word of the original of the original of the Assessor (9) Assessor (9) Assessor (9) Assessor (9) Assessor (9) Ozer within a distance from the band edges as determined by the ACMA (9) Are equal to or less then 0dBm outside the amateur band (9) Assessor (9) Ozer metes (9) Ozer		C) amperes, volts and ohms	
### Frequency modulation and Amplitude modulation ### B Frequency modulation and Analogue modulation ### B Frequency modulation and Analogue modulation ### D Frequency modulation and Analogue modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh fidelity) and Angular Modulation ### D Frequency modulation (Fligh		D) inductance, capacitance and resistance	
### Assessor    Description	Question 9.	The acronyms FM and AM as used in radio stand for:	-
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  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  Question 12. Using a frequency to wavelength conversion chart, the approximate length of a quarter wave antenna on 300 MHz would be:  (D) 0.25 metres (D) 0.05 metres (D) 0.5 metres (D) 0.		Frequency modulation and Amplitude modulation	
### Display English Medical Company of the Company		B) Frequency modulation and Analogue modulation	Assessor
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Assessor  Question 11. When operating on amatour 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  Question 12. Using a frequency to wavelength conversion chart, the approximate length of a quarter wave antenna on 300 MHz would be:  (B) 0.25 metres (D) 1.0 metres (D) 300 metres (D) 0.5 metres (D) 0.5 metres (D) 0.5 metres (D) 1.5 metres		D) Fine Modulation (High fidelity) and Angular Modulation	
## Assessor   C	Question 10.	A radio receiver that can pick up weak signals is said to be:	
Question 11. When operating on amateur radio bands it is the operator's responsibility to ensure that their transmissions:  (4) remain completely inside amateur bands (B) are at least SKHz 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  Question 12. Using a frequency to wavelength conversion chart, the approximate length of a quarter wave antenna on 300 MHz would be:  (D) 0.25 metres (D) 0.25 metres (D) 0.30 metres (D) 0.5 metres (D) that the antenna was not resonant (E) that the antenna length must be shortened (D) that the antenna system needs adjustment  Question 14. The ionosphere is primarily charged by:  (A) your radio transmissions (B) ultraviolet radiation from the sun (C) cosmic radiation		A) very broad bandwidth	
## Discrete ## Dis		(B) very sensitive	Assessor
Question 11. When operating on amateur radio bands it is the operator's responsibility to ensure that their transmissions:  (1) remain completely inside amateur bands (2) are at least 3KHz from the band edges (3) are at least 3KHz from the band edges as determined by the ACMA (4) are equal to or less then 0dBm outside the amateur band (5) 0.25 metres (6) 1.0 metres (7) 1.0 metres (8) 1.0 metres (9) 0.5 metres (10) 0.5 metres (11) 1.0 metres (12) 1.0 metres (13) 1.0 metres (14) a satisfactory SWR (15) 4.1 as a stisfactory SWR (16) 4.2 best of the amateur band (17) 4.2 the antenna was not resonant (18) 4 that the antenna was not resonant (19) that the antenna system needs adjustment (19) (2) 4.3 your radio transmissions (19) 0.25 metres (20) 0.25 metres (19) 0.25 metres (20) 0.25 metres (20) 0.25 metres (21) 0.25 metres (22) 0.25 metres (23) 0.25 metres (24) 0.25 metres (25) 0.25 metres (26) 0.25 metres (27) 0.25 metres (28) 0.25 metres (28) 0.25 metres (29) 0.25 metres (29) 0.25 metres (20) 0.25		C) highly selective	
Assessor  Question 12. Using a frequency to wavelength conversion chart, the approximate length of a quarter wave antenna on 300 MHz would be:  \$\begin{align*} \text{Question 12} \text{District} \text{Question 13}. An SWR reading of 2.5:1 would indicate:  4) a satisfactory SVVR  B) that the antenna was not resonant  C) that the antenna system needs adjustment  Question 14. The ionosphere is primarily charged by:  4) your radio transmissions  B) Ultraviolet radiation  Assessor  C) cosmic radiation		D) a low noise receiver	
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  Question 12. Using a frequency to wavelength conversion chart, the approximate length of a quarter wave antenna on 300 MHz would be:  0.25 metres D) 0.25 metres C) 300 metres D) 0.5 metres D) 0.5 metres D) 0.5 metres D) 0.5 metres D) that the antenna was not resonant C) that the antenna was not resonant D) that the antenna system needs adjustment  Question 14. The ionosphere is primarily charged by:  A) your radio transmissions D) ultraviolet radiation from the sun C) cosmic radiation	Question 11.	When operating on amateur radio bands it is the operator's responsibility to ensure that their transmissions:	-
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Ouestion 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  That the antenna system needs adjustment  Ouestion 14. The ionosphere is primarily charged by:  A) your radio transmissions  B) Ultraviolet radiation from the sun  Assessor  C) cosmic radiation			
## Assessor  ## Committed items ## Assessor	Question 12.	Using a frequency to wavelength conversion chart, the approximate length of a quarter wave antenna on 300 N	/IHz would be:
## Assessor  ## Committed items ## Assessor		0.25 metres	
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  Question 14. The ionosphere is primarily charged by:  A) your radio transmissions  B) ultraviolet radiation from the sun  C) cosmic radiation			Accessor
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Question 14. The ionosphere is primarily charged by:  A) your radio transmissions  B) ultraviolet radiation from the sun  Assessor  C) cosmic radiation		$oldsymbol{C}$ that the antenna length must be shortened	
A) your radio transmissions  (B) ultraviolet radiation from the sun  (C) cosmic radiation		that the antenna system needs adjustment	
Assessor  C) cosmic radiation  Assessor	Question 14.	The ionosphere is primarily charged by:	
C) cosmic radiation		A) your radio transmissions	
50 Page 100		B) ultraviolet radiation from the sun	Assessor
D) ionospheric storms		C) cosmic radiation	
		D) ionospheric storms	

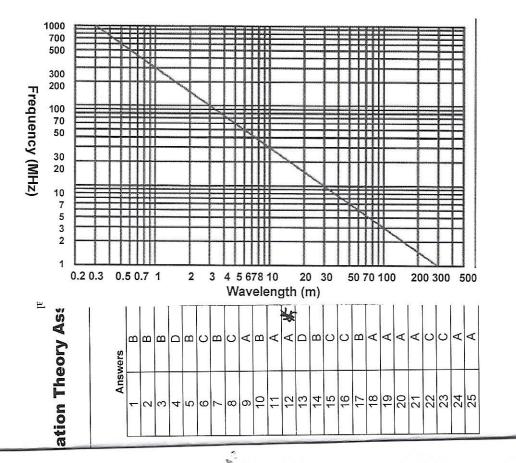


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Question 15.	Long distance radio communication on HF is primarily due to:	
	A) ionospheric ducting	
	B) tropospheric ducting	Assessor
	(C) Jonospheric refraction	
	D) radio waves trapped in the troposphere	
Question 16.	Radio Frequency Immunity of home electronic equipment means:	
	A) the immunity of household appliances to power line interference	
	B) the ability of household appliances to reject noise	Assessor
	the ability of household appliances to reject radio frequencies	
	D) the requirement for household equipment to comply with Australian Standards	
Question 17.	The acronym EMC stands for:	
	A) Electrical and Magnetic compatibility	
	B) Electromagnetic Compatibility	Assessor
	C) Engineering Minimum Compatibility	
	D) Electrical Maintenance Compliance	
Question 18.	An incorrectly adjusted antenna tuner may cause:	
	A) interference to non amateur radio services	
	B) hum in the receiver	Assessor
	C) parasitic interference	715565507
	D) polarisation of the radiated signal to change	
Question 19.	Amateur radio, TV and Broadcast radio can suffer interference from:	
	(A) high voltage power lines	
	B) the phase of the moon	Assessor
	C) ionospheric ducting	
	D) Trans-equatorial interference	
Question 20.	During a thunderstorm an amateur station should:	***************************************
	a) not be operated	
	B) be tuned to the international weather warning frequency	Assessor
	C) increase power to overcome lightning static	713363307
	D) provide weather information	
Question 21.	Antenna erection and rigging should be carried out:	
	Doy persons with the necessary skills and safety equipment	
	B) by persons with a Amateur Radio Riggers Certificate II or higher	Assessor
	C) by persons with a Standard licence or higher	
	D) when three or more people are present one of whom must know CPR	



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Question 22.	Cells and batteries contain chemicals that:	
	4) are the same as these used in conscitous	Page 1
	A) are the same as those used in capacitors  B) give off purposition believe associated the same of t	
	B) give off explosive helium gas when they are charged	Assessor
	C) can burn the skin and corrode metals	
	D) make an inexpensive rust inhibitor	
Question 23.	Antennas and their fittings should:	
	A) be higher than 5 metres at the lowest point	
	B) be made from non conductive materials	Assessor
	O be kept well away from power lines	
	D) never cross buildings inhabited by people	
Question 24.	Radio waves can be dangerous. This danger increases with:	
	Trequency, power and proximity	
	B) power only	Assessor
	C) power and proximity	
	D) the instantaneous human radiation index	
Question 25.	Power measurements of a Foundation Operator's transmitter:	
	must be made with a suitably calibrated power measuring device	
	B) may be calculated by the voltage and current of the power supply	Assessor
	C) can only be performed by a Standard or Advanced operator	
	D) must be conducted at the nominal temperature of twenty degrees Celsius	



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