

Question 1.	A call over radio involving safety of life is referred to as:	MSTITUTE # 5
	A) a dire emergency	
	B) a distress call	Assessor
	C) an urgency call	
	D) a security call	
Question 2.	An urgent situation not involving the safety of life is called:	
2	$oldsymbol{A}$) 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	
	$m{B})$ at the beginning of the first transmission and then at least every 10 minutes	Assessor
	C) at the beginning and end of every transmission	
	$m{D})$ at the beginning and end of a series of transmissions	
Question 4.	A foundation licensee can allow an unqualified person to operate their station:	
	$oldsymbol{A})$ if the foundation licensee is present at all times	
	$m{B})$ if the foundation licensee announces his callsign	Assessor
	${m C})$ if the other person says "second operator" after the callsign	
	D) a Foundation operator cannot supervise an unlicensed person	
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:	
	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:	
	$oldsymbol{A})$ the Foundation Licence Handbook 2007 as amended from time to time	
	${m B})$ the ACMA Licence Conditions Determinations (Amateur Licence) as amended	Assessor
	$ extcolor{C}$) the ACMA Amateur Radio Operators Regulations handbook	
	$m{D})$ the regulations as prescribed in the Wireless Institute of Australia handbook	



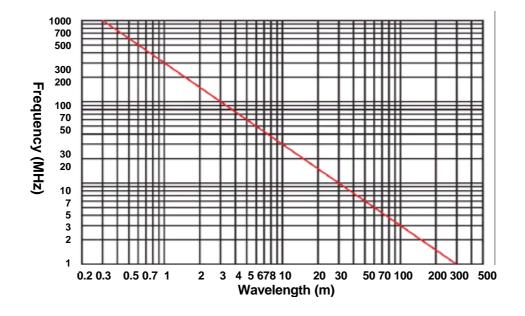
Question 8.	Which of the following are basic SI units of electricity:		
	A) mhos, volts and amperes		
	B) kilovolts, milliamperes and cool-ohms	Assessor	
	C) amperes, volts and ohms		
	D) inductance, capacitance and resistance		
Question 9.	The acronyms FM and AM as used in radio stand for:		
	A) Frequency modulation and Amplitude modulation		
	B) Frequency modulation and Analogue modulation	Assessor	
	C) Fremodyne modulation and Amplitude modulation		
	D) Fine Modulation (High fidelity) and Angular Modulation		
Question 10.	A radio receiver that can pick up weak signals is said to be:		
	$m{A}$) very broad bandwidth		
	B) very sensitive	Assessor	
	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	Assessor	
	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:		
	A) 0.25 metres		
	B) 1.0 metres	Assessor	
	C) 300 metres		
	D) 0.5 metres		
Question 13.	An SWR reading of 2.5:1 would indicate:		
	A) a satisfactory SWR		
	B) that the antenna was not resonant	Assessor	
	C) that the antenna length must be shortened		
	D) that the antenna system needs adjustment		
Question 14.	The ionosphere is primarily charged by:		
	$m{A}$) your radio transmissions		
	B) ultraviolet radiation from the sun	Assessor	
	C) cosmic radiation		
	D) ionospheric storms		



Question 15.	Long distance radio communication on HF is primarily due to:	
	A) ionospheric ducting	
	B) tropospheric ducting	Assessor
	C) ionospheric refraction	
	$oldsymbol{D})$ 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
	C) the ability of household appliances to reject radio frequencies	
	$oldsymbol{D})$ 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	
	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	
	D) provide weather information	
Question 21.	Antenna erection and rigging should be carried out:	
	$oldsymbol{A})$ by 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	



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	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	
	C) be kept well away from power lines		
	$oldsymbol{D})$ never cross buildings inhabited by people		
Question 24.	Radio waves can be dangerous. This danger increases with:		
	A) frequency, power and proximity		
	B) power only	Assessor	
	C) power and proximity		
	$oldsymbol{D})$ the instantaneous human radiation index		
Question 25.	Power measurements of a Foundation Operator's transmitter:		
	$oldsymbol{A})$ must be made with a suitably calibrated power measuring device		
	B) may be calculated by the voltage and current of the power supply	Assessor	
	${\it C}$) can only be performed by a Standard or Advanced operator		
	$m{D})$ must be conducted at the nominal temperature of twenty degrees Celsius		





Answers

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