

**Q 1.** The value of bandwidth shown as 3K50 is \_\_\_\_

- (A) 3050 Hz                      (B) 3500 Hz                      (C) 3500 KHz                      (D) 3050 KHz

**A 1.** B. 3.50 KHz = 3500 Hz. See [FCC ID](#) for details.

**Q 2.** The first character in class of Emission signifies about \_\_\_\_

- (A) Nature of signal(s) modulating the main carrier  
(B) Type of modulation of the main carrier  
(C) Type of Information to be transmitted  
(D) Details of multiplexing the signal(s)

**A 2.** B. Mnemonic: (Type of modulation, Type of modulating signal, Type of transmitted information). In F3E, F indicates frequency modulation (FM).

**Q 3.** In the Morse code, the Test signal contains the characters of \_\_\_\_

- (A) CQ CQ CQ                      (B) V V V  
(C) RT RT RT                      (D) NON

**A 3.** B (V V V). Mnemonic: Verify Verify Verify.

**Q 4.** The range of VHF band is \_\_\_\_

- (A) 3 to 30 MHz                      (B) 30 to 300 MHz  
(C) 300 to 3000 MHz                      (D) 0.3 to 3 MHz

**A 4.** B (30 to 300 MHz)

**Q 5.** The time difference between IST and UTC is \_\_\_\_

- (A) 05.30 Hrs                      (B) 05.00 Hrs                      (C) 05.15 Hrs                      (D) 05.45 Hrs

**A 5.** A (05.30 Hrs)

**Q 6.** The characters in the RST system stands for \_\_\_\_

- (A) Readability, Signal and Test                      (B) Readability, Signal strength and Test  
(C) Readability, Signal strength and Tone                      (D) Readability, Signal loss and Tone

**A 6.** C (Readability, Signal strength and Tone)

**Q 7.** The VHF Frequency range that is authorized to Amateurs is \_\_\_\_

- (A) 140 - 146 MHz                      (B) 144 - 146 MHz                      (C) 140 - 144 MHz                      (D) 146 - 148 MHz

**A 7.** B (144 - 146 MHz). Pune VHF repeater is at 145.1 MHz. Also known as 2 meter band.

**Q 8.** The 'Single Side Band with Suppressed Carrier' is designated as \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) H3E                      (B) R3E                      (C) J3E                      (D) A3E

**A 8.** C (J3E). Mnemonic: H (full) J (suppressed) R (reduced).

**Q 9.** The space between two words in Morse code is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) a dot                                      (B) a dash  
(C) a dot and a dash                      (D) five dots  
(E) seven dots

**A 9.** E (seven dots / 7 dots). See [this article](#) for details. Note: These rules are not strict at all (especially when using a straight key) and some hams prefer using longer dashes of 3.5 or 4 dots long instead of 3.

**Q 10.** The Q Code for 'Are you busy?' is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) QRM                      (B) QRL                      (C) QSA                      (D) QRN

**A 10.** B. Aid: RL (Really Loaded)

**Q 11.** The distress frequency on Voice (Radio Telephony) is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) 2128 KHz                      (B) 2182 KHz                      (C) 1282 KHz                      (D) 1228 KHz

**A 11.** B (2182 KHz). 500 KHz for CW. See [this article](#) for details.

**Q 12.** The characters that a Safety Signal contains in Morse code are \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) TTT                      (B) MAY DAY                      (C) PAN PAN                      (D) SSS

**A 12.** A (TTT). SECURITE in voice.

**Q 13.** The Phonetic used to represent digit '8' is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Octa Eight                                      (B) Okta Eight  
(C) Okto Eight                                      (D) Octo Eight

**A 13.** C (Okto Eight)

**Q 14.** The Answer or Advice for the Q-Code 'QTH' is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) My exact location is \_\_\_\_\_                      (B) What is your exact location?  
(C) My correct time is \_\_\_\_\_ Hrs                      (D) None of the above

**A 14.** A (My exact location is \_\_\_\_\_)

**Q 15.** The written confirmation of a contact, exchanged between Amateurs is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) QSA3                      (B) QSL NR53                      (C) QST?                      (D) QRX 1100

**A 15.** B (QSL). Aid: HAMs send QSL cards to each other.

**Q 16.** The abbreviation used for 'All Before' is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) AA (B) AB (C) AR (D) AS

**A 16.** B (AB)

**Q 17.** The calling Amateur's call sign in 'VU2DX DE VU2DJ' is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) VU2DX (B) VU2DJ (C) DE (D) VU2

**A 17.** B (VU2DJ)

**Q 18.** The maximum characters that an Amateur Call Sign contains is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Four (B) Five (C) Six (D) Three

**A 18.** C. Example: VU2ASH.

**Q 19.** The frequency range in 21 MHz band that is authorized to Amateurs is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) 21000 - 21350 KHz (B) 21000 - 21450 KHz  
(C) 21100 - 21150 KHz (D) 21000 - 21400 KHz

**A 19.** B (21000 - 21450 KHz). 15 meter band. See [this list](#) for details.

**Q 20.** The Emission that is used to sent Morse code by on/off keying the Unmodulated carrier in CW Transmission is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) A1A (B) A2A (C) AJA (D) ASC

**A 20.** A. A1A: Morse telegraphy (not modulated). A2A: Modulated CW Morse.

**Q 21.** The Q-code for 'The signal strength of your signals are Good' is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) QSA 5 (B) QSA 4 (C) QSA 1 (D) QSA 3

**A 21.** B (QSA 4). Aid: SA: Signal Analysis. Good: 4. Very Good: 5. See [this article](#) for details.

**Q 22.** The Amateur Licence will be issued in India by \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Wireless Monitoring Organisation (B) Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing  
(C) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (D) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

**A 22.** B (Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing). Also known as WPC.

**Q 23.** The Call sign blocks allotted to India are \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) ATA - AWZ (B) VTA - VWZ (C) 8TA - 8WZ (D) A & B  
(E) A, B & C

**A 23.** E (A, B & C)

**Q 24.** The UTC stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Universal Time for Coordination                      (B) Universal Coordinated Time  
(C) United States Telecom Community                      (D) Universal Telecommunication Centre

**A 24.** B (Universal Coordinated Time)

**Q 25.** The Emission 'C3F' stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Double Side band  
(B) Single side band transmission  
(C) Vestigial side band transmission  
(D) Suppressed side band transmission  
(E) Vestigial sideband analog TV emission  
(F) Vestigial sideband digital TV emission

**A 25.** C (Vestigial side band Transmission). E (More specific answer, Vestigial sideband analog TV emission).

**Q 26.** The standard shift between transmitting and receiving frequency for Amateur Radio in VHF band is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) 500 KHz                      (B) 600 KHz                      (C) 1000 KHz                      (D) 1200 KHz

**A 26.** B (600 KHz). Pune VHF repeater uses this shift.

**Q 27.** The equivalent time in hours of 1730 (IST) in UTC is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) 1200Z                      (B) 1230Z                      (C) 0000Z                      (D) 0530Z

**A 27.** A (1200Z)

**Q 28.** The Q-code for 'I will call you again at 0400 hrs in the evening' is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) QRX0400                      (B) QRX1600                      (C) QRX4                      (D) QRX0400

**A 28.** B (QRX1600)

**Q 29.** The Emission stands for an AM Broadcast with 3 KHz bandwidth is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) A3E3000K                      (B) A3E3K00                      (C) ASE0K300                      (D) A3E0H30

**A 29.** B (A3E3K00). This should be 3K00A3E according to FCC.

**Q 30.** The distress frequency 156.800 Hz falls in the range of \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) HF band                      (B) UHF band                      (C) Microwave band                      (D) VHF band

**A 30.** D (VHF band). 156.800 MHz is in VHF range (30 to 300 MHz).

**Q 31.** The Abbreviation for 'I have nothing for you' is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) QRU                      (B) NIL                      (C) NFU                      (D) None of the above

**A 31.** B (NIL)

**Q 32.** Frequencies those are authorized to use during the 0800 to 2000 Hrs. of the day will be indicated as \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) H24                      (B) HN                      (C) HJ                      (D) HX

**A 32.** C (HJ)

**Q 33.** The Phonetic used for alphabet 'N' is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Norvey                      (B) November                      (C) Neighbor                      (D) Night

**A 33.** B (November)

**Q 34.** The urgent messages in a Morse code are indicated by \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) PAN PAN                      (B) XXX                      (C) TTT                      (D) VVV

**A 34.** B (XXX). PAN-PAN in voice.

**Q 35.** The Emission that indicates a FM Broadcast station is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) F1A                      (B) F3A                      (C) F3E                      (D) F3C

**A 35.** C (F3E). See [this article](#) for details.

**Q 36.** What are the letters required to be sent for a third station to enter between two stations in a Morse code transmission are \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) BR                      (B) BK                      (C) BREAK                      (D) BN

**A 36.** B (BK)

**Q 37.** The word used in Voice which is equivalent to the word 'DE' transmitted in a Morse code transmission is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) FROM    (B) THIS IS  
(C) CALLING    (D) All of the above

**A 37.** B (THIS IS)

**Q 38.** The letters those are required to be sent in the time of Distress in Voice transmission are \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) SOS                      (B) MAY DAY                      (C) PAN                      (D) SECURTIE

**A 38.** B (MAY DAY). SOS in Morse code.

**Q 39.** The Q-code for Test Signal is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) QRK                      (B) QSU                      (C) QSV                      (D) QUM

**A 39.** C (QSV)

**Q 40.** In abbreviation 73, refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) thanks                      (B) welcome  
(C) best regards                      (D) none of these

**A 40.** C (best regards)

**Q 41.** The frequencies those are designated with 'HX' can be used \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) during the day time                      (B) during the night time  
(C) intermittently                      (D) 24 Hrs. of a day

**A 41.** C (intermittently)

**Q 42.** The suffix that is required to be sent along with the call sign for a Mobile Amateur Station is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) MOBILE                      (B) MO                      (C) MX                      (D) None of the above

**A 42.** B (MO)

**Q 43.** The ITU stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) International Trade Union                      (B) Indian Trade Unions  
(C) Indian Telecommunication Union                      (D) International Telecommunication Union

**A 43.** D (International Telecommunication Union)

**Q 44.** In RST system for Morse code transmission

- (A) R and S need to be reported                      (B) R and T need to be reported  
(C) T and S need to be reported                      (D) R, S and T are necessary

**A 44.** D (R, S and T are necessary). See [this article](#) for details.

**Q 45.** The type of Infringement to be sent upon using incorrect emission is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Unauthorised Frequency                      (B) Unauthorised Period  
(C) Unauthorised Emission                      (D) Unauthorised Call Sign

**A 45.** C (Unauthorized Emission)

**Q 46.** The character that represents the Morse code **---.-** is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Y                      (B) Z                      (C) C                      (D) Q

**A 46.** D (Q). See [this article](#) and for the details.

**Q 47.** The number of characters in a 8 wpm, 5 minute passage should be \_\_\_\_

- (A) 240                      (B) 200                      (C) 160                      (D) 400

**A 47.** B (200).  $8 * 5 * 5 = 200$ .

**Q 48.** The character for Morse code "·—·" is \_\_\_\_

- (A) Full stop              (B) Comma              (C) Question mark      (D) Hyphen

**A 48.** C (Question mark). See [this nifty translator](#).

**Q 49.** The character for Morse code "·—·" is \_\_\_\_

- (A) F                      (B) G                      (C) H                      (D) I

**A 49.** A (F)

**Q 50.** In a Morse code transmission what will be the duration of a dot, when the duration of a dash is 30 msec.

- (A) 90 msec              (B) 10 msec              (C) 1 msec              (D) 9 msec

**A 50.** B (10 msec)

**Q 51.** What will be the speed in wpm, when a message being transmitted contains 60 characters in a minute?

- (A) 5 wpm              (B) 8 wpm              (C) 10 wpm              (D) 12 wpm

**A 51.** D (12 wpm). 'PARIS' is used as the standard word. It has five characters. The space between two letters / characters is three dot (di / dit) units. One dash (dah) is equal to three dots. The letters of a word are separated by a space equal to three dots (one dash), and the words are separated by a space equal to seven dots. According to NIAR study guide, the space between words is equal to five dots.

**Q 52.** Which emission mode must be used to obtain assistance during a disaster?

- (A) Only SSB                      (B) Only SSB and CW  
(C) Any mode                      (D) Only CW

**A 52.** C (Any mode). Emergency allows everything.

**Q 53.** What should you do if a CW station sends 'QRS' when using Morse code?

- (A) Send slower                      (B) Change frequency  
(C) Increase your power              (D) Repeat everything twice

**A 53.** A (Send slower). RS: Rate slow.

**Q 54.** What is the recommended way to break into a conversation when using phone?

- (A) Say 'QRZ' several times followed by your call sign
- (B) Say your call sign during a break between transmissions from the other stations
- (C) Say 'Break Break Break' and wait for a response
- (D) Say 'CQ' followed by the call sign of either station

**A 54.** B (Say your call sign during a break between transmissions). SIARS note: Break is used in emergencies only! In phone you should give your callsign between overs.

**Q 55.** Which of the following 20 meter band segments is most often used for most data transmissions?

- (A) 14.000 - 14.050 MHz
- (B) 14.070 - 14.100 MHz
- (C) 14.150 - 14.225 MHz
- (D) 14.275 - 14.350 MHz

**A 55.** B (14.070 - 14.100 MHz). According to 'The ARRL General Class License Manual' and [this article](#). SIARS note: India does not have specific mode allocations for bands, unlike USA bandplans. This is more of a trivia question, but I wouldn't be surprised if this came as question in the exam. According to IARU bandplan, digimodes start from 14.070 and go up.

**Q 56.** What action should be taken if the frequency on which a net normally meets is in use just before the net begins?

- (A) Reduce your output power and start the net as usual
- (B) Increase your power output so that net participants will be able to hear you
- (C) Ask the stations if the net may use the frequency, or move the net to a nearby clear frequency if necessary
- (D) Cancel the net for that day

**A 56.** C (Ask the stations...)

**Q 57.** Which of the following is an advantage when using single sideband as compared to other voice modes on the HF amateur bands?

- (A) Very high fidelity voice modulation
- (B) Less bandwidth used and high power efficiency
- (C) Ease of tuning on receive
- (D) Less subject to static crashes (atmospherics)

**A 57.** B (Less bandwidth used and high power efficiency)

**Q 58.** What is an azimuthal projection map?

- (A) A world map projection centered on the North Pole
- (B) A world map projection centered on a particular location
- (C) A world map that shows the angle at which an amateur satellite crosses the equator
- (D) A world map that shows the number of degrees longitude that an amateur satellite appears to move westward at the equator with each orbit



**A 58.** B (A world map projection centered on a particular location)

**Q 59.** The frequency of 40 Meter band in MHz is

- (A) 14 - 14.350
- (B) 7 - 7.2
- (C) 21 - 21.450
- (D) 15 - 15.400

**A 59.** B (7 - 7.2 MHz)

**Q 60.** Which sideband is commonly used in the VHF and UHF bands?

- (A) Upper Side Band
- (B) Lower side band
- (C) Vestigial side band
- (D) Double side band

**A 60.** A (Upper Side Band). E.g. SSB with Upper Sideband (USB) can be used in 2m band. See [this article](#) for reference.

**Q 61.** When are you prohibited from helping a station in distress?

- (A) When that station is not transmitting on amateur frequencies
- (B) When the station in distress offers no call sign
- (C) You are never prohibited from helping any station in distress
- (D) When the station is not another amateur station

**A 61.** C (You are never prohibited from helping any station in distress). According to 'The ARRL General Class License Manual'.

**Q 62.** What is a practical way to avoid harmful interference when calling CQ using Morse code or CW?

- (A) Send the letter 'V' 12 times and then listen for a response
- (B) Keep your CQ to less than 2 minutes in length to avoid interference with contacts already in progress
- (C) Send 'QRL?' followed by your call sign and listen for a response
- (D) Call CQ at low power first; if there is no indication of interference then increase power as necessary

**A 62.** C (Send QRL...). This questions comes from the FCC / ARRL question bank. When using voice, ask if the frequency is in use, followed by your call sign.

**Q 63.** What does it mean when a CW operator sends 'KN' at the end of a transmission?

- (A) Listening for novice stations
- (B) Operating full break-in
- (C) Listening only for a specific station or stations
- (D) Closing station now

**A 63.** C (Listening only for a specific station or stations). KN: Known.

**Q 64.** Who is accountable if a repeater station inadvertently retransmits communications that violate WPC rules?

- (A) The repeater trustee
- (B) The repeater control operator
- (C) The transmitting station
- (D) All of these answers are correct

**A 64.** C (The transmitting station)

**Q 65.** Which of the following statements is true of the single sideband (SSB) voice mode?

- (A) Only one sideband and the carrier are transmitted; the other sideband is suppressed
- (B) Only one sideband is transmitted; the other sideband and carrier are suppressed
- (C) SSB voice transmissions have higher average power than any other mode
- (D) SSB is the only mode that is authorized on the 160, 75 and 40 meter amateur bands

**A 65.** B (Only one sideband is transmitted; the other sideband and carrier are suppressed)

**Q 66.** Which layer of ionosphere disappears during night time?

- (A) F
- (B) E
- (C) D
- (D) C

**A 66.** D (D -> disappear). Layers: D, E, F1, F2. D layer reflects VLF and LF waves. E layer reflects some HF waves in daytime. F2 layer reflects HF waves.

**Q 67.** When sending CW, what does a 'C' mean when added to the RST report?

- (A) Chirpy or unstable signal
- (B) Report was read from S meter reading rather than estimated
- (C) 100 percent copy
- (D) Key clicks

**A 67.** A (chirpy signal). Similarly, 'K' indicates key clicks.

**Q 68.** How do you call another station on a repeater if you know the station's call sign?

- (A) Say 'break, break' then say the station's call sign
- (B) Say the station's call sign then identify your own station
- (C) Say 'CQ' three times then the other station's call sign
- (D) Wait for the station to call 'CQ' then answer it

**A 68.** B (Say the station's call sign then identify your own station)

**Q 69.** What does the Q signal 'QSL' mean when operating CW?

- (A) We have already confirmed by card
- (B) I acknowledge receipt
- (C) We have worked before
- (D) Send slower

**A 69.** B (I acknowledge receipt)

**Q 70.** What is the first thing you should do if you are communicating with another amateur station and hear a station in distress break in?

- (A) Continue your communication because you were on frequency first
- (B) Acknowledge the station in distress and determine what assistance may be needed
- (C) Change to a different frequency
- (D) Immediately cease all transmissions

**A 70.** B (Acknowledge the station in distress and determine what assistance may be needed)

**Q 71.** How do you indicate you are looking for any station with which to make contact?

- (A) CQ followed by your call sign
- (B) RST followed by your call sign
- (C) QST followed by your call sign
- (D) SK followed by your call sign

**A 71.** A (CQ followed by your call sign). CQ DX indicates that caller is looking for any station outside their own country.

**Q 72.** What should you transmit when responding to a call of CQ?

- (A) Your own CQ followed by the other station's call sign
- (B) Your call sign followed by the other station's call sign
- (C) The other station's call sign followed by your call sign
- (D) A signal report followed by your call sign

**A 72.** C (The other station's call sign followed by your call sign)

**Q 73.** What must an amateur do when making a transmission to test equipment or antennas?

- (A) Properly identify the station
- (B) Make test transmissions only after 10:00 PM local time
- (C) Notify the WPC of the test transmission
- (D) State the purpose of the test during the test procedure

**A 73.** A (Properly identify the station). Note: Station identification is required at least every ten minutes during the test and at the end of the test.

**Q 74.** What is the meaning of the procedural signal 'CQ'?

- (A) Call on the quarter hour
- (B) New antenna is being tested (no station should answer)
- (C) Only the called station should transmit
- (D) Calling any station

**A 74.** D (Calling any station)

**Q 75.** What brief statement is often used in place of 'CQ' to indicate that you are listening for calls on a repeater?

- (A) Say 'Hello test' followed by your call sign
- (B) Say your call sign
- (C) Say the repeater call sign followed by your call sign
- (D) Say the letters 'QSY' followed by your call sign

**A 75.** B (Say your call sign)

**Q 76.** Why should you use the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) phonetic alphabet when identifying your station?

- (A) The words are internationally recognized substitutes for letters
- (B) There is no advantage
- (C) The words have been chosen to represent amateur radio terms
- (D) It preserves traditions begun in the early days of amateur radio

**A 76.** A (The words are internationally recognized substitutes for letters)

**Q 77.** Who is in charge of the repeater frequency band plan in your local area?

- (A) The local WPC monitoring office
- (B) Only WPC HO New Delhi
- (C) The recognized frequency coordination body
- (D) Amateur Radio society of India

**A 77.** B (Only WPC HO New Delhi)

**Q 78.** What is the main purpose of repeater coordination?

- (A) To reduce interference and promote proper use of spectrum
- (B) To coordinate as many repeaters as possible in a small area
- (C) To coordinate all possible frequencies available for repeater use
- (D) To promote and encourage use of simplex frequencies

**A 78.** A (To reduce interference and promote proper use of spectrum). According to 'Amateur Radio License Study Notes' and various internet resources.

**Q 79.** Which of these statements is true about legal power levels on the amateur bands?

- (A) Always use the maximum power allowed to ensure that you complete the contact
- (B) An amateur may use no more than 200 Watts PEP to make an amateur contact
- (C) An amateur may use up to 1500 Watts PEP on any amateur frequency
- (D) An amateur must use the minimum transmitter power necessary to carry out the desired communication

**A 79.** D (use minimum power)

**Q 80.** What is the proper way to break into a conversation between two stations that are using the frequency?

- (A) Say your call sign between their transmissions
- (B) Wait for them to finish and then call CQ
- (C) Say 'Break-break' between their transmissions
- (D) Call one of the operators on the telephone to interrupt the conversation

**A 80.** C (Say 'Break-break')

**Q 81.** Amateurs are forbidden to transmit about

- (A) Equipment
- (B) weather
- (C) Antennas
- (D) Third party messages

**A 81.** D (Third party messages)

**Q 82.** Standard time and frequency is transmitted on

- (A) 7050 KHz
- (B) 14050 KHz
- (C) 21050 KHz
- (D) 10000 KHz

**A 82.** D (10000 KHz)

**Q 83.** What is considered to be proper repeater operating practice?

- (A) Monitor before transmitting and keep transmissions short
- (B) Identify legally
- (C) Use the minimum amount of transmitter power necessary
- (D) All of these answers are correct

**A 83.** D (All of the above). See [this study guide](#) for details. SIARS note: There are no references regarding this in the syllabus. However, for the sake of learning, the answer is 'D'.

**Q 84.** What rule applies if two amateur stations want to use the same frequency?

- (A) The station operator with a Restricted Grade license must yield the frequency to an General Grade licensee
- (B) The station operator with a lower power output must yield the frequency to the station with a higher power output
- (C) No frequency will be assigned for the exclusive use of any station and neither has priority
- (D) Station operators in ITU Regions 1 and 3 must yield the frequency to stations in ITU Region 2

**A 84.** C (No frequency will be assigned for the exclusive use of any station and neither has priority)

**Q 85.** What should you do if you hear a newly licensed operator that is having trouble with their station?

- (A) Tell them to get off the air until they learn how operate properly
- (B) Report them to the WPC HO
- (C) Contact them and offer to help with the problem
- (D) Move to another frequency

**A 85.** C (Contact them and offer to help with the problem)

**Q 86.** A3E indicates

- (A) SSB
- (B) AM-DSB voice
- (C) FM Voice
- (D) FSK

**A 86.** B (AM-DSB voice)

**Q 87.** Line of sight propagation is the mode of communication in

- (A) LF
- (B) HF
- (C) MF
- (D) VHF

**A 87.** D (VHF)

**Q 88.** The wavelength of 300 MHz is in Meters is

- (A) 1
- (B) .1
- (C) 1.1
- (D) 0.01

**A 88.** A (1 meters). 2 meter band is 144 - 146 MHz (absolute 2 meters implies 150 MHz).

**Q 89.** Squelch control is used to eliminate

- (A) static interference
- (B) electrical disturbance
- (C) receiver noise
- (D) unwanted carrier

**A 89.** C (receiver noise)

**Q 90.** 4th harmonic of 2.5 MHz is

- (A) 10 MHz
- (B) 15 MHz
- (C) 8 MHz
- (D) 7.5 MHz

**A 90.** A ( $4 * 2.5$ )

**Q 91.** The UHF range is

- (A) 30 to 300 KHz
- (B) 300 to 3000 KHz
- (C) 3 to 30 GHz
- (D) 300 to 3000 MHz

**A 91.** D (300 to 3000 MHz)

**Q 92.** Indian amateurs can communicate with other amateurs in

- (A) All countries
- (B) Countries permitted by ITU
- (C) Countries permitted by Indian Government
- (D) Countries permitted by Indian Amateur society

**A 92.** A (All countries - currently). No country has explicitly banned HAM communications with them as of October, 2018. SIARS note: Technically, the answer is 'A' (all countries). Radio communications may be exchanged with other stations similarly authorized. The amateur stations are forbidden to communicate with amateur stations of countries whose administrations have notified the International Telecommunication Union of their objection to such radio communications. There are no countries on the list. Although North Korea and Yemen do not have amateur radio licensing, they have been known to allow DXepditions (foreign operators) to operate from there in the past.

**Q 93.** Restricted grade amateurs can communicate on 7 MHz in

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| (A) A1 | (B) A3  |
| (C) F3 | (D) A3E |

**A 93.** D (A3E)

**Q 94.** Lady amateurs are known as

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| (A) XL | (B) XYL |
| (C) YL | (D) LY  |

**A 94.** C (YL: Young Lady)

**Q 95.** Minimum age to become an amateur is

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) 18 years | (B) 14 years |
| (C) 12 years | (D) 16 years |

**A 95.** C (12 years). Any citizen of INDIA who is above 12 years of age can become a ham by qualifying in the Amateurs station operators' examination (ASO) and obtaining a valid Amateur wireless telegraph station license. See [this FAQ](#) for more information.

**Q 96.** All timing in the Log book should be in

- |         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| (A) IST | (B) UTC        |
| (C) GMT | (D) Local time |

**A 96.** A (IST)

**Q 97.** Amateurs should preserve their log for a period of

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| (A) 6 months | (B) 1 year                                   |
| (C) 2 years  | (D) 9 months from the date of the last entry |

**A 97.** B (1 year)

**Q 98.** Q code to indicate time is

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| (A) QRG | (B) QRX |
| (C) QTR | (D) QSA |

**A 98.** C (QTR). See [Q-code list](#) for details.

**Q 99.** Test signal shall not be continued more than

- (A) 30 seconds
- (B) 1 minute
- (C) 2 minutes
- (D) 3 minutes

**A 99.** A (30 seconds)

**Q 100.** In India the standard time signal is broadcast by

- (A) ISRO
- (B) WPC
- (C) OCS
- (D) NPL

**A 100.** D (NPL)

**Q 101.** PANPAN transmitted thrice indicates

- (A) Distress
- (B) Emergency
- (C) Urgency
- (D) Distress and emergency

**A 101.** C (Urgency)

**Q 102.** The broadcast of music is allowed in amateur service

- (A) on request
- (B) when channel is free
- (C) never
- (D) only for testing

**A 102.** C (never)

**Q 103.** The abbreviation VA means

- (A) End of transmission
- (B) End of message
- (C) End of working
- (D) End of schedule

**A 103.** C (End of working)

**Q 104.** SWL are permitted to transmit in the frequency band of

- (A) 7-7.1 MHz
- (B) 3.89-3.9 MHz
- (C) 144-146 MHz
- (D) None of these

**A 104.** D (None of these)

**Q 105.** The amateur license is renewed by

- (A) P & T
- (B) Ministry of communication
- (C) Monitoring stations
- (D) None of these

**A 105.** B (Ministry of communication)



**Q 106.** FM Broadcasting station emission is

- (A) A1E
- (B) A3E
- (C) J3E
- (D) F3E

**A 106.** D (F3E)

**Q 107.** The code to indicate the location of a station is

- (A) QTL
- (B) QTH
- (C) QTN
- (D) None of these

**A 107.** B (QTH)

**Q 108.** Amateur station on a ship can contact another amateur on land on a frequency authorized to

- (A) the ship
- (B) amateur stations
- (C) by the ministry of communication
- (D) ships calling frequency

**A 108.** B (amateur stations)

**Q 109.** SOS transmitted three times indicates

- (A) urgency
- (B) distress
- (C) safety
- (D) none of these

**A 109.** B (distress)

**Q 110.** All timings in logbook should be in

- (A) IST
- (B) GMT
- (C) UTC
- (D) Local time

**A 110.** A (IST)

**Q 111.** Under Indian Wireless Telegraph rules, 1973, the minimum age to work on a radio transmitting apparatus is \_\_\_\_years

- (A) 12
- (B) 15
- (C) 18
- (D) 21

**A 111.** A (12 years)

**Q 112.** An amateur is forbidden to transmit

- (A) communications of business
- (B) transmissions of entertainment value or music
- (C) advertisements
- (D) all the above

**A 112.** D (all the above)

**Q 113.** Log containing chronological record of all transmissions should be preserved for

- (A) 1 day
- (B) 1 month
- (C) 6 months
- (D) 12 months

**A 113.** D (12 months)

**Q 114.** Log containing chronological record of all transmissions should contain

- (A) Date and time of all transmissions
- (B) Call signs intercepted
- (C) Summary of communications
- (D) All of the above

**A 114.** D (All of the above)

**Q 115.** Which of the following should be given top priority?

- (A) Safety signal
- (B) Routine communication signal
- (C) Distress signal
- (D) Urgency signal

**A 115.** C (Distress signal)

**Q 116.** The following is not an amateur call sign of India

- (A) VU2XYZ
- (B) VU3ABC
- (C) VU44AB
- (D) VU3RS

**A 116.** C (VU44AB)

**Q 117.** The standard time & frequency signal in India is

- (A) 5 MHz
- (B) 10 MHz
- (C) 20 MHz
- (D) 100 MHz

**A 117.** B (10 MHz). 10000 KHz.

**Q 118.** The standard time & frequency signal in India call sign is

- (A) VU2
- (B) VU3
- (C) ATA
- (D) ATU

**A 118.** C (ATA)

**Q 119.** The abbreviation for end of message in Morse code is

- (A) AA
- (B) AR
- (C) ED
- (D) EN

**A 119.** B (AR). See [International Morse Code](#) for details.

**Q 120.** QTR stands for?

- (A) What is the correct time?
- (B) What is your position in latitude and longitude?
- (C) Thank you for sending
- (D) What is Time and Hour?

**A 120.** A (What is the correct time?). See [Q-code list](#) for details.

**Q 121.** The standard emission designation consists of

- (A) 8 letters/numerals
- (B) 3 letters/numerals
- (C) 6 letters/numerals
- (D) 2 letters/numerals

**A 121.** B (3 letters/numerals). E.g. F3E (FM voice). See [classification of emissions and necessary bandwidths](#) for details.

**Q 122.** Metric waves means

- (A) 3-30 MHz
- (B) 3-30 KHz
- (C) 30-300 KHz
- (D) 30-300 MHz

**A 122.** D (30-300 MHz). Aid: Metric = VHF.

**Q 123.** The standard bandwidth designation consists of

- (A) 5 letters/numerals
- (B) 3 letters/numerals
- (C) 4 letters/numerals
- (D) 2 letters/numerals

**A 123.** C (4 letters/numerals). E.g. 3K50 (3.5 KHz). See [classification of emissions and necessary bandwidths](#) for details.

**Q 124.** Which should be used as a suffix in call sign for mobile amateur stations

- (A) ME
- (B) MB
- (C) MO
- (D) ML

**A 124.** C (MO)

**Q 125.** The Q code for 'What is the correct time' is

- (A) QCT
- (B) QTM
- (C) QRT
- (D) QTR

**A 125.** D (QTR)

**Q 126.** The Q code for 'Are my signals fading?' is

- (A) QSB
- (B) QAM
- (C) QSI
- (D) QSF

**A 126.** A (QSB).

**Q 127.** The Q code QRQ represents

- (A) Shall I stop slowing? (B) Shall I increase power?
- (C) Shall I send faster? (D) Shall I decrease power?

**A 127.** C ( Shall I send faster?). RQ: Rate Quicker.

**Q 128.** The Phonetic alphabet for 'L' is

- (A) Lilly (B) Lima
- (C) Limca (D) Lisa

**A 128.** B (Lima)

**Q 129.** The Phonetic for '3' is

- (A) Terra Three (B) Tele Three
- (C) Tango Three (D) Tango Tree

**A 129.** A (Terra Three)

**Q 130.** The expanded form for 'TU' in Morse code is

- (A) Thank u (B) Thank you
- (C) Thank everyone (D) None of the above

**A 130.** B (Thank you)

**Q 131.** The expanded form for 'CQ' in Morse code is

- (A) Calling you (B) Calling any station
- (C) Calling Quebec (D) Calling none

**A 131.** B (Calling any station)

**Q 132.** The abbreviation for 'stand by' in Morse code is

- (A) SY (B) AS
- (C) SB (D) AD

**A 132.** B (AS). In CW, AS is the prosign for 'stand by'.

**Q 133.** The Q code for 'What is the name of your station?' is

- (A) QNS (B) QRA
- (C) QYS (D) QNA

**A 133.** B (QRA)

**Q 134.** The Q code for 'Are you ready?' is

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| (A) QRY | (B) QRV |
| (C) QAR | (D) QRE |

**A 134.** B (QRV)

**Q 135.** The expanded form of SOS is

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Save our selves | (B) Save one self  |
| (C) Save one souls  | (D) Save our souls |

**A 135.** D (Save our souls)

**Q 136.** The distress signal in radio telephony is

- |                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Help, Help, Help | (B) May day, May day, May day |
| (C) Save, Save, Save | (D) Save our souls            |

**A 136.** B (May day, May day, May day)

**Q 137.** The phonetic for alphabet 'Y' is

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (A) Yardly | (B) Yankee |
| (C) Yan    | (D) Yarn   |

**A 137.** B (Yankee)

**Q 138.** The phonetic for '9' is

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) New Nine   | (B) Nove Nine |
| (C) Novel Nine | (D) Nine      |

**A 138.** B (Nove Nine)

**Q 139.** Which one of this is not a standard frequency signal

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (A) 15 MHz | (B) 10 MHz |
| (C) 5 MHz  | (D) 1 MHz  |

**A 139.** D (1 MHz). Standard frequency signal: 5, 10, 15 MHz.

**Q 140.** The renewal fee for General Grade Amateur license under new rules is

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) Rs. 1000 | (B) Rs. 2000 |
| (C) Rs. 100  | (D) Rs. 200  |

**A 140.** B (INR 2000 for 20 lifetime). SIARS note: Options both A and B can be the answer, depending upon whether the renewal is for 20 years or life time respectively. Trivia. Go for 2000. These kind of questions are rare.

**Q 141.** The fee for mobile endorsement under new rules is

- (A) Rs. 100
- (B) Rs. 200
- (C) Rs. 1000
- (D) Rs. 2000

**A 141.** B (200 INR)

**Q 142.** The maximum DC power permitted under new rules for Restricted grade amateurs under 144-146 MHz band is

- (A) 10 watts
- (B) 25 watts
- (C) 50 watts
- (D) 100 watts

**A 142.** A (10 watts)

**Q 143.** The maximum DC power permitted under new rules for General grade amateurs under 7000-7100 KHz band is

- (A) 50 watts
- (B) 100 watts
- (C) 200 watts
- (D) 400 watts

**A 143.** D (400 watts)

**Q 144.** The permitted emission under new rules for Restricted grade amateurs under 144 - 146 MHz band is

- (A) A3E
- (B) J3E
- (C) F3E
- (D) A1A

**A 144.** C (F3E)

**Q 145.** Emission designation of commercial FM broadcast transmission in India is

- (A) ME
- (B) J3E
- (C) F3E
- (D) R3E

**A 145.** C (F3E)

**Q 146.** Conventional Morse code transmission can be represented by

- (A) J3E
- (B) F3E
- (C) ME
- (D) A1A

**A 146.** D (A1A)

**Q 147.** The second symbol in the designation of emission represents

- (A) Nature of signals modulating the main carrier
- (B) Type of modulation of the main carrier
- (C) Type of information to be transmitted
- (D) None of the above

**A 147.** A (Nature of signals modulating the main earner)

**Q 148.** The following frequency band is permitted for general grade amateurs only

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) 1820 - 1860 KHz | (B) 3500 - 3700 KHz   |
| (C) 5725 - 5840 MHz | (D) 21000 - 21450 KHz |

**A 148.** D (21000 - 21450 KHz)

**Q 149.** The fee for change of location according to new rules is \_\_\_\_

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (A) Rs. 100 | (B) Rs. 200  |
| (C) Rs. 500 | (D) Rs. 1000 |

**A 149.** B (200 INR)

**Q 150.** The standard designation for a bandwidth of 4.8 KHz is

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| (A) 4800 Hz | (B) 4K8  |
| (C) 4K80    | (D) 4800 |

**A 150.** C (4K80). See <https://fccid.io/Emissions-Designator/4K80F1D> for details.

**Q 151.** A bandwidth of '402M' represents

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) 4000 MHz | (B) 402 MHz |
| (C) 4.2 MHz  | (D) 420 MHz |

**A 151.** B (402 MHz)

**Q 152.** The expanded form for RST is

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (A) Readability, signal, tone      | (B) Readability, strength, tone        |
| (C) Readability, strength, testing | (D) Readability, signal strength, tone |

**A 152.** D (Readability, Signal Strength, Tone). See [this article](#) and [this article](#) for details.

**Q 153.** The phonetic for 'W' is

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| (A) Wine    | (B) White |
| (C) Whiskey | (D) Wheel |

**A 153.** C (Whisky)

**Q 154.** The UHF band extends from

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| (A) 3-30 KHz | (B) 30-300 MHz   |
| (C) 3-30 MHz | (D) 300-3000 MHz |

**A 154.** D (300-3000 MHz)

**Q 155.** Which of the frequency bands was not allocated for Amateur service?

- (A) 7000 - 7100 KHz
- (B) 7100 - 7200 KHz
- (C) 10120 - 10240 KHz
- (D) 28000 - 29700 KHz

**A 155.** C (10120 - 10240 KHz). See [this article](#) for details.

**Q 156.** How many types of Amateur Radio licences are there in India?

- (A) Five
- (B) Two
- (C) One
- (D) Three

**A 156.** B (Two: General Grade and Restricted Grade)

**Q 157.** When are third party messages permitted?

- (A) Always
- (B) Upon failure of normal telecommunication facilities and upon request from the Government
- (C) Never
- (D) When there are natural calamities

**A 157.** B ( Upon failure of normal telecommunication facilities and upon request from the Government)

**Q 158.** What is the minimum required speed of Morse Code exam for General Grade ASOC exam?

- (A) 20 WPM
- (B) 12 WPM
- (C) 8 WPM
- (D) 5 WPM

**A 158.** C (8 WPM)

**Q 159.** An Amateur Station is a station

- (A) in the public radio service
- (B) using radio communications for a commercial purpose
- (C) using equipment for training new radio communications operators
- (D) in the Amateur service

**A 159.** D (in the Amateur service)

**Q 160.** What is the Phonetics for the alphabet 'R'?

- (A) Romeo
- (B) Rome
- (C) Romania
- (D) Royal

**A 160.** A (Romeo)



**Q 161.** What is the normal prefix for Restricted Grade Amateur Radio Licence in India?

- (A) VU2
- (B) VU3
- (C) VU5
- (D) VU9

**A 161.** B (VU3)

**Q 162.** What is the Q Code for 'My exact location is'?

- (A) QRL
- (B) QSL
- (C) QRA
- (D) QTH

**A 162.** D (QTH)

**Q 163.** What is the meaning of QRZ?

- (A) What is the exact time?
- (B) What is your name?
- (C) Who is calling me?
- (D) When will we meet again?

**A 163.** C (Who is calling me?). See [Q-code list](#) for details.

**Q 164.** The Distress signal in Morse Code is:

- (A) XXX
- (B) SOS
- (C) TTT
- (D) V V V

**A 164.** B (SOS)

**Q 165.** Pan Pan means:

- (A) Urgency Signal
- (B) Test Signal
- (C) Weather warning
- (D) Normal message

**A 165.** A (Urgency Signal)

**Q 166.** What is meaning of 'CL' in Morse code?

- (A) clearing down
- (B) cloudy
- (C) see you later
- (D) closing down

**A 166.** Answer: D (closing down). See [NIAR study manual](#) for details.

**Q 167.** Which type of signal has the highest priority?

- (A) Urgent Signal
- (B) Test Signal
- (C) Distress Signal
- (D) Weather warning

**A 167.** C (Distress Signal)

**Q 168.** The Morse code signal SOS is sent by a station

- (A) with an urgent message
- (B) in grave and imminent danger and requiring immediate assistance
- (C) making a report about a shipping hazard
- (D) sending important weather information

**A 168.** B (in grave and imminent danger and requiring immediate assistance)

**Q 169.** What is the 40 Meter Band allocation for Amateur Radio License in India?

- (A) 14.000 to 14.350 MHz
- (B) 7.000 to 7.100 MHz
- (C) 7.000 to 7.200 MHz
- (D) 7.100 to 7.200 MHz

**A 169.** C (7.000 to 7.200 MHz)

**Q 170.** How much power is permitted on HF for Restricted Grade Amateur Radio Licence in India?

- (A) 50 watts
- (B) 100 watts
- (C) 400 watts
- (D) 25 watts

**A 170.** A (50 watts)

**Q 171.** What name in general are the Amateur Radio Satellites known as:

- (A) INSAT
- (B) INTELSAT
- (C) IRIDIUM
- (D) OSCAR

**A 171.** D (OSCAR)

**Q 172.** Abbreviation of SK means \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) end of transmission
- (B) waiting period
- (C) invitation to a particular station to transmit
- (D) end of message of communication

**A 172.** Answer: A (end of transmission)

**Q 173.** Amplitude modulated single side-band full carrier, is denoted by

- (A) A3E
- (B) A1A
- (C) J3E
- (D) H3E

**A 173.** D (H3E). H: Full carrier.

**Q 174.** Telegraphy by on-off keying of an amplitude-modulated audio frequency, double side-band, for reception by ear is denoted by

- (A) A2A
- (B) A1A
- (C) J3E
- (D) H3E

**A 174.** A (A2A)

**Q 175.** Telegraphy by on-off keying of an amplitude modulated audio frequency for automatic reception is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) A1A
- (B) A1B
- (C) A2A
- (D) A2B

**A 175.** D (A2B). See [this article](#) for details.

**Q 176.** Abbreviation 'KA' means \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) invitation to transmit
- (B) break in
- (C) starting signal
- (D) signal used to interrupt a transmission in progress

**A 176.** C (starting signal). See [this article](#) for details.

**Q 177.** The Q code for 'Are my signals fading?' is

- (A) QSB
- (B) QAM
- (C) QSI
- (D) QSF

**A 177.** A (QSB)

**Q 178.** The Phonetic alphabet for 'L' is

- (A) Lilly
- (B) Lima
- (C) Luke
- (D) Lisa

**A 178.** B (Lima)

**Q 179.** The expanded form for 'AA' in Morse code is

- (A) End of line
- (B) End of message
- (C) End of transmission
- (D) End of signal

**A 179.** A (End of line). See [CW OPERATING AIDS - AC6V](#) for details.

**Q 180.** The expanded form for 'TU' in Morse code is

- (A) Thank u
- (B) Thank you
- (C) Thank everyone
- (D) None of the above

**A 180.** B (Thank you)

**Q 181.** The renewal fee for General Grade Amateur license under new rules is

- (A) Rs. 1000
- (B) Rs. 2000
- (C) Rs. 100
- (D) Rs. 200

**A 181.** A (1000 INR for 20 years)

**Q 182.** The fee for mobile endorsement under new rules is

- (A) Rs. 100
- (B) Rs. 200
- (C) Rs. 1000
- (D) Rs. 2000

**A 182.** B (200 INR)

**Q 183.** Conventional Morse code transmission can be represented by

- (A) J3E
- (B) F3E
- (C) ME
- (D) A1A

**A 183.** D (A1A)

**Q 184.** The phonetic for 'W' is

- (A) Wine
- (B) White
- (C) Whiskey
- (D) Wheel

**A 184.** C (Whisky)

**Q 185.** A3E emission is

- (A) DSB
- (B) SSB
- (C) CW
- (D) FSK

**A 185.** A (DSB)

**Q 186.** What is emission for SSB, suppressed carrier :

- (A) A1A
- (B) F3E
- (C) J3E
- (D) A3E

**A 186.** B (J3E)

**Q 187.** Amplitude modulated single side-band full carrier, is denoted by

- (A) A3E
- (B) A1A
- (C) J3E
- (D) H3E

**A 187.** D (H3E)

**Q 188.** An amateur station log book shall be maintained in a

- (A) loose leaf folder
- (B) writing pad
- (C) an exercise book serially numbered and stapled
- (D) computer printout sheets

**A 188.** C (an exercise book serially numbered and stapled)

**Q 189.** All times entered in the log book shall be in

- (A) local time of transmitting station
- (B) local time the receiving station
- (C) in standard time of the region
- (D) UTC

**A 189.** A (local time of transmitting station)

**Q 190.** The correct phonetic alphabet for the word WIRE is

- (A) WILLIAM ISSAC ROBERT EDWARD
- (B) WHISKEY INDIA ROMEO ECHO
- (C) WHISKEY INDIA ROBERT EDWARD
- (D) WHISKEY INDIA ROBERT ECHO

**A 190.** B (WHISKEY INDIA ROMEO ECHO)

**Q 191.** The correct group using the International Phonetic Alphabet is

- (A) NOVEMBER SIERRA UNIFORM VICTOR
- (B) NOVEMBER SARAH UNCLE VIOLET
- (C) NOVEMBER SIERRA UNCLE VICTOR
- (D) NOVEMBER SIERRA UNIFORM VIOLET

**A 191.** A (NOVEMBER SIERRA UNIFORM VICTOR)

**Q 192.** If a station is operated by another person who does not a valid license, other than the licensee, it will be operated in the following manner

- (A) By voice only under supervision of the licensee
- (B) By Morse code only under the supervision of the licensee
- (C) By voice only and no supervision required
- (D) With special permission of the Director General of telecommunications

**A 192.** D (With special permission of the Director General of telecommunications)

**Q 193.** Directional CQ calls should

- (A) be made only on CW
- (B) not be acknowledged
- (C) not be made
- (D) be acknowledged immediately

**A 193.** D (be acknowledged immediately). Seems like a common-sense answer?

**Q 194.** When calling an amateur station it is good procedure to

- (A) transmit your call sign first and the called station last
- (B) transmit the call sign of the station being called, first and the calling station next
- (C) transmit your call sign only
- (D) transmit the call sign of the station being called only

**A 194.** C (transmit the call sign of the station being called...)

**Q 195.** When using voice transmission

- (A) Communicate in Q code
- (B) Use plain language
- (C) Use secret cipher
- (D) Use low power on transmitter

**A 195.** Use plain language

**Q 196.** For making test transmission of duration exceeding 30 seconds on bands below 52 MHz it is best to

- (A) Use a dummy antenna
- (B) Transmit a test signal of a series of 'V' followed by your call sign
- (C) Make interruptions every 15 seconds
- (D) Use minimum power as far as possible

**A 196.** A (Use a dummy antenna)

**Q 197.** Important entries in an amateur station log book are,

- (A) Call signs of stations worked, frequency bands used, power transmitted
- (B) Transmitter power used, frequency bands used and name of operator
- (C) Date, month and year, beginning and end of transmission in UTC, call signs of the station worked, frequency bands used, class of emissions
- (D) Call sign of station worked, emissions used, power of transmitter, date, month and year

**A 197.** C (Date...)

**Q 198.** The Q code abbreviation QRS means

- (A) Change transmission to another frequency
- (B) Send more slowly
- (C) Stop sending
- (D) I will call you again

**A 198.** B (Send more slowly. RS: Rate Slow)

**Q 199.** The Q code QSD means

- (A) Your signals are mutilated
- (B) Send faster
- (C) I am ready
- (D) I can send on my working frequency

**A 199.** A (Your signals are mutilated. SD: Signal Defective)

**Q 200.** The Q code for 'What working frequency will you use?'

- (A) QSS?
- (B) QSL?
- (C) QSU?
- (D) QSO?

**A 200.** A (QSS?)

**Q 201.** Q-code abbreviation 'QRG' means

- (A) Will you tell me my exact frequency?      (B) Does my frequency vary?  
(C) What is the tone of my frequency?      (D) What is the readability of my signal?

**A 201.** A (Will you tell me my exact frequency?)

**Q 202.** Q-code abbreviation 'QRL' means

- (A) Are you troubled by static?      (B) Are you being interfered with?  
(C) Are you busy?      (D) Are you ready?

**A 202.** C (Are you busy?)

**Q 203.** Q-code abbreviation 'QRO' means

- (A) Shall I send more slowly?      (B) Shall I send faster?  
(C) Shall I decrease power?      (D) Shall I increase power?

**A 203.** D (Shall I increase power? O: Overclock)

**Q 204.** Q-code abbreviation 'QRT' means

- (A) Shall I send more slowly?      (B) Shall I stop sending?  
(C) Shall I send a series of VVVs?      (D) Shall I change to another frequency?

**A 204.** B (Shall I stop sending?)

**Q 205.** 'When will you call me again?' is given by Q-code

- (A) QRX      (B) QRV  
(C) QRU      (D) QRZ

**A 205.** A (QRX)

**Q 206.** 'Your keying is defective' is given by Q-code

- (A) QSA      (B) QSB  
(C) QSD      (D) QSL

**A 206.** C (SD: Signal Defective)

**Q 207.** 'Change to transmission on another frequency' is given by Q-code

- (A) QSY      (B) QSV  
(C) QSP      (D) QSO

**A 207.** A (QSY)

**Q 208.** Using voice modulation, G3E corresponds to

- (A) FM
- (B) PM
- (C) DSB
- (D) SSB

**A 208.** B (PM)

**Q 209.** Using voice modulation, J3E corresponds to

- (A) FM
- (B) DSB
- (C) SSB with full carrier
- (D) SSB with suppressed carrier

**A 209.** D (SSB with suppressed carrier)

**Q 210.** Amplitude modulated double-side band (DSB) is designated by

- (A) J3E
- (B) H3E
- (C) A3E
- (D) F3E

**A 210.** C (A3E)

**Q 211.** Abbreviation 'K' means

- (A) end of transmission
- (B) end message or communication
- (C) invitation to any station to transmit
- (D) invitation to a particular station to transmit

**A 211.** D (invitation to any station to transmit). See [this article](#) for details.

**Q 212.** In amateur transmission, it is permissible to use

- (A) plain languages
- (B) phonetic alphabet
- (C) Q-code
- (D) all the above are correct

**A 212.** D (all all the above are correct)

**Q 213.** Which of the following need not be entered in the station log book?

- (A) initial calls (CQ calls)
- (B) station operated at a temporary location
- (C) call sign of calling station
- (D) transmitter power

**A 213.** D (transmitter power)

**Q 214.** At any time for a single transmission the licensee cannot transmit for a continuous period of \_\_\_\_

- (A) more than 3 minutes
- (B) more than 5 minutes
- (C) more than 10 minutes
- (D) more than 15 minutes



**A 214.** C (more than 10 minutes)

**Q 215.** The correct phonetic alphabet for the word 'NICE' is

- (A) NELLY, INDIA, CHARLIE, ECHO
- (B) NOVEMBER, ISACK, CHARLLI, ECHO
- (C) NOVEMBER, INDIA, CHARLIE, EDWARD
- (D) NOVEMBER, INDIA, CHARLIE, ECHO

**A 215.** D (NOVEMBER, INDIA, CHARLIE, ECHO)

**Q 216.** The correct group using International Phonetic Alphabet is

- (A) KILO, LIMA, MIKE, ROMEO
- (B) KING, LIONEL, MIKE, ROMEO
- (C) KILO, LIMA, MARY, ROBERT
- (D) KING, LIONEL, MARY, ROBERT

**A 216.** A (KILO, LIMA, MIKE, ROMEO)

**Q 217.** For safety reason all exposed metal work in an amateur station should be

- (A) connected to mains neutral
- (B) free of earth connections
- (C) left completely floating
- (D) connected to a good RF earth

**A 217.** D (connected to a good RF earth)

**Q 218.** When wearing headphones it is not advisable to

- (A) be calling CQ
- (B) have one's hands inside live equipment
- (C) be switching off
- (D) have rubber gloves on

**A 218.** B (have one's hands inside live equipment)

**Q 219.** If a station asks 'please QSY' this means

- (A) there is fading
- (B) change frequency
- (C) stop transmitting
- (D) reply in Morse

**A 219.** B (change frequency)

**Q 220.** The only general call allowed from an amateur station is

- (A) a news bulletin
- (B) a CQ call
- (C) a third party call
- (D) on VHF

**A 220.** B (CQ call)

**Q 221.** As well as amateur frequency transmission, the licence allows reception of

- (A) diplomatic messages
- (B) standard frequency transmission
- (C) news agency transmissions
- (D) police transmissions

**A 221.** B (standard frequency transmission)

**Q 222.** Which of the following occurrences need not be entered into the station log?

- (A) Test for interference
- (B) Station used by licenced operator other than licence
- (C) Station operated at temporary location
- (D) Station temporarily dismantled

**A 222.** D (Station temporarily dismantled)

**Q 223.** Having established contact on a calling frequency it is good practice to

- (A) stay on the same frequency
- (B) move to another frequency
- (C) invite others to join on the same frequency
- (D) be objectionable to all other callers

**A 223.** B (move to another frequency)

**Q 224.** The Q-code for 'standby' is

- (A) QRN
- (B) QRM
- (C) QRS
- (D) QRX

**A 224.** D (QRX)

**Q 225.** It is good safety practice to

- (A) use plastic piping for earthing
- (B) unearth all metal cases
- (C) have no master switch
- (D) supply all mains power via master switch

**A 225.** D (supply all mains power via master switch)

**Q 226.** When calling a station it is good practice to

- (A) put your callsign first
- (B) use your callsign only
- (C) put the callsign of the station being called first
- (D) use the callsign of the other station

**A 226.** C (put the callsign of the station being called first)

**Q 227.** In RST code 'S' is for

- (A) safety
- (B) signal strength
- (C) signal direction
- (D) single station

**A 227.** B (signal strength)

**Q 228.** To prevent annoying other users on a band a transmitter should always be tuned initially

- (A) on a harmonic outside the band
- (B) into an antenna
- (C) into a dummy load
- (D) into a dipole

**A 228.** C (into a dummy load)

**Q 229.** Which of the following represents a valid log?

- (A) a loose-leaf book
- (B) a none loose-leaf book
- (C) a magnetic disk containing propagation and RTTY programmes
- (D) a magnetic tape which also includes games programmes

**A 229.** B (a none loose-leaf book)

**Q 230.** A log must be kept for

- (A) mobile operation
- (B) pedestrian operation
- (C) main station address and all temporary locations
- (D) main station address only

**A 230.** C (main station address and all temporary locations)

**Q 231.** Q-code abbreviation 'QRG' means

- (A) What is the correct time?
- (B) Will you tell me my exact frequency
- (C) Shall I stop sending?
- (D) What is your location?

**A 231.** B (Will you tell me my exact frequency)

**Q 232.** Q-code abbreviation 'QSY' means

- (A) Shall I send more slowly?
- (B) Shall I change to another frequency?
- (C) Shall I decrease power?
- (D) Shall I increase power?

**A 232.** B (Shall I change to another frequency?)

**Q 233.** 'Are you troubled by static?' is given by Q-code

- (A) QRN
- (B) QRO
- (C) QRP
- (D) QRQ

**A 233.** A (QRN)

**Q 234.** 'Can you give me acknowledgment of receipt' is given by Q-code

- (A) QSB
- (B) QSD
- (C) QSL
- (D) QSP

**A 234.** C (QSL). HAMs exchange QSL cards.

**Q 235.** You must keep the following document at your amateur station

- (A) Your General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency
- (B) A copy of the Rules and Regulations for the Amateur Service
- (C) A copy of the Radio Amateurs Handbook for instant reference
- (D) A chart showing the amateur radio bands
- (E) None

**A 235.** A (Your General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency AKA Your Amateur Operator Licence).

**Q 236.** If you contact another station and your signal is strong and perfectly readable , you should

- (A) Turn on your speech processor
- (B) Reduce your SWR
- (C) Not may take any changes, otherwise you may lose contact
- (D) Reduce your transmitter power output to the minimum needed to maintain contact

**A 236.** D (Reduce your transmitter power output to the minimum needed to maintain contact)

**Q 237.** You are adjusting an antenna matching unit using an SWR bridge. You should adjust for

- (A) Maximum reflected power
- (B) Equal reflected and transmitted power
- (C) Minimum reflected power
- (D) Minimum transmitted power

**A 237.** C (Minimum reflected power)

**Q 238.** The message 'PAN PAN VU2HYD DE VU2MON' is of type

- (A) Urgency signal
- (B) Distress signal
- (C) Safely signal
- (D) None of the above

**A 238.** A (Urgency signal)

**Q 239.** The frequency of bandwidth of an emission '100HA1A' is

- (A) 100 KHz
- (B) 0.1 KHz
- (C) 10 KHz
- (D) 1 KHz

**A 239.** B (0.1 KHz). 100 Hz.

**Q 240.** If you hear distress traffic and are unable to render assistance you should

- (A) Maintain watch until you are certain that assistance is forthcoming
- (B) Enter the details in the log book and take no further action
- (C) Take no action
- (D) Tell all other stations to cease transmitting

**A 240.** A (Maintain watch until you are certain that assistance is forthcoming)

**Q 241.** An emission that represents a signal which contains a single channel with analog signal uses Amplitude Modulated telegraphy for aural reception without the use of modulating sub-carrier is

- (A) A1A
- (B) A2A
- (C) H1A
- (D) R1A

**A 241.** A (A1A)

**Q 242.** The phonetic used for the digit 7 is

- (A) Sekte Seven
- (B) Soxi Seven
- (C) Seven
- (D) Sette Seven

**A 242.** D (Sette Seven)

**Q 243.** Emissions shall be designated according to their

- (A) Power output and radiating direction
- (B) Necessary bandwidth and classification
- (C) Necessary bandwidth and power output
- (D) Power output and classification

**A 243.** B (Necessary bandwidth and classification)

**Q 244.** To avoid harmful interference, the radiation in and reception from unnecessary directions can be minimized by using

- (A) Appropriate class of emission
- (B) Better selectivity
- (C) Directional antennas
- (D) Better location for Transmitting and Receiving stations

**A 244.** C (Directional antennas)

**Q 245.** Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (A) No person shall decode an encrypted subscription programming signal without permission of the lawful distributor
- (B) No person shall without lawful excuse, interfere with or obstruct any radio communication
- (C) A person may decrypt/decode an encrypted subscription programming signal, and retransmit it to the public
- (D) No person shall send, transmit, or cause to be transmitted, any false or fraudulent distress signal

**A 245.** C (A person may decrypt/decode an encrypted subscription programming signal, and retransmit it to the public)

**Q 246.** The call sign of an Amateur station must be sent

- (A) Every minute
- (B) Every 15 min
- (C) At the beginning and end of each exchange of communications, and at least every 10 min, while in communication
- (D) Once after initial contact

**A 246.** C (At the beginning and end of each exchange of communications, and at least every 10 min, while in communication)

**Q 247.** At what point in your station is transceiver power measured

- (A) At the final amplifier input terminals inside the transmitter or amplifier
- (B) At the antenna terminals of the transmitter or amplifier
- (C) On the antenna itself, after the feed line
- (D) At the power supply terminals inside the transmitter or amplifier

**A 247.** C (At the antenna terminals of the transmitter or amplifier)

**Q 248.** To make your call sign better understood when using voice transmissions. What should you do?

- (A) Use any words which start with the same letters as your call sign for each letter of your call
- (B) Talk louder
- (C) Turn up your microphone gain
- (D) Use Standard International Phonetics for each letter of your call sign

**A 248.** D (Use Standard International Phonetics for each letter of your call sign)

**Q 249.** What is simplex operation?

- (A) Transmitting and receiving over a wide area
- (B) Transmitting on one frequency and receiving on another
- (C) Transmitting one-way communications
- (D) Transmitting and receiving on the same frequency

**A 249.** D (Transmitting and receiving on the same frequency)

**Q 250.** The third symbol in class of an Emission signifies about

- (A) Nature of signals modulating the main carrier
- (B) Type of modulation of the main carrier
- (C) Type of information to be transmitted
- (D) Nature of multiplexing the signals

**A 250.** C (Type of information to be transmitted)

**Q 251.** The transmission of characters 'VVV VVV VVV VU2MON' denotes the following type of signal

- (A) Safety
- (B) Distress
- (C) Urgency
- (D) Test

**A 251.** D (Test)

**Q 252.** The phonetic used for punctuation '.' is

- (A) Full stop
- (B) Stop
- (C) Dot
- (D) Decimal

**A 252.** B (STOP). See [this article](#) and [this article](#) for details.

**Q 253.** The Frequency range that is authorised to Amateurs in UHF is

- (A) 423 - 428 MHz
- (B) 434 - 438 MHz
- (C) 443 - 448 MHz
- (D) 433 - 438 MHz

**A 253.** B (434 - 438 MHz)

**Q 254.** The Emission '7M50C3F' is used for

- (A) FM Broadcast
- (B) AM Broadcast
- (C) Television Broadcast
- (D) Facsimile transmission

**A 254.** C (Television Broadcast). In C3F, 'F' implies video information.

**Q 255.** The space between two characters in a Morse code transmission is 1 msec. Then what would be the time required to send the dash is \_\_\_\_

- (A) 5 msec
- (B) 10 msec
- (C) 3 msec
- (D) 1 msec

**A 255.** D (1 msec). The letters of a word are separated by a space equal to three dots (one dash), and the words are separated by a space equal to seven dots. See [this article](#) for details.

**Q 256.** Identification of a station primarily can be done by

- (A) Preamble
- (B) Call sign
- (C) Frequency
- (D) RST

**A 256.** B (Call sign)

**Q 257.** The Message received in Morse Code is 'MAYDAY VU2XX DE VU2YY RRR MAY-DAY'. The person in distress is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) VU2YY
- (B) VU2XX
- (C) RRR
- (D) None of the above

**A 257.** A (VU2XX). This is an acknowledgment of a distress signal by the receiving station (VU2YY).

**Q 258.** What should be the type station of an Amateur from the message received in voice is 'THIS IS VU2ZZ MO HYDERABAD'

- (A) Fixed station
- (B) Mobile station
- (C) Aeronautical station
- (D) Maritime station

**A 258.** B (Mobile station)

**Q 259.** The character that represents the Morse code \_-\_-\_-\_- is

- (A) Hyphen
- (B) Question mark
- (C) Full stop
- (D) Comma

**A 259.** A (Hyphen)

**Q 260.** The class of emission to be employed by a station should be such as to achieve

- (A) Minimum interference
- (B) Efficient spectrum
- (C) Both A & B
- (D) None of the above

**A 260.** C (Both A & B)

**Q 261.** The type of signal / message that is sent regarding the safety of a ship, aircraft, vehicles, persons is

- (A) Safety
- (B) Urgency
- (C) Test
- (D) Distress

**A 261.** B (Urgency Signal). According to 'NIAR Study Manual'. Also, 'Safety Signal' is usually sent for giving weather warnings.

**Q 262.** The message in voice 'THIS IS VU2MON CALLING VU2HYD I HAVE NOTHING FOR YOU' can be sent on Morse as follows

- (A) VU2MON DE VU2HYD QRL
- (B) VU2HYD DE VU2MON QRU
- (C) VU2HYD DE VU2MON QRL
- (D) VU2MON DE VU2HYD QRU



**A 262.** B (VU2HYD DE VU2MON QRU)

**Q 263.** The Emission stands for a station to transmit signals of frequency modulated analog voice transmission by single channel with necessary bandwidth of 3 KHz is

- (A) F3E3K
- (B) 3K00F2E
- (C) 3K00F3E
- (D) F2E3K00

**A 263.** C (3K00F3E)

**Q 264.** Starting signal for the transmission in Morse code is

- (A) CL
- (B) AR
- (C) VA
- (D) CT

**A 264.** D (CT). See [this article](#) for details.

**Q 265.** The holder of an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate with Basic Qualification is authorized to operate the following stations

- (A) A station authorized in the aeronautical service
- (B) A station authorized in the maritime service
- (C) Any authorized station except stations authorized in the amateur , aeronautical or maritime services
- (D) A station authorized in the amateur radio service

**A 265.** D (A station authorized in the amateur radio service)

**Q 266.** A radio amateur with General Category Licence may install an amateur station for another person

- (A) Only if the other person is the holder of a valid Amateur Radio Operator
- (B) Certificate only if the final power input does not exceed 100 watts
- (C) Only if the station is for use on one of the VHF bands
- (D) Only if the DC power input to the final stage does not exceed 200 watts

**A 266.** A (Only if the other person is the holder of a valid Amateur Radio Operator)

**Q 267.** An Amateur station may be used to communicate with

- (A) Any stations which are identified for special contests
- (B) Armed forces stations during special contests and training exercises
- (C) Similarly licensed stations
- (D) Any station transmitting in the amateur bands

**A 267.** C (Similarly licensed stations)

**Q 268.** Which of the following CANNOT be discussed on an amateur club net?

- (A) Recreation planning
- (B) Code practice planning
- (C) Emergency planning
- (D) Business planning

**A 268.** D (Business planning)

**Q 269.** What is simplex operation?

**A 269.** Transmitting and receiving on the same frequency without a repeater being involved.

**Q 270.** What is the meaning of QRM?

**A 270.** I am being interfered with.

**Q 271.** What is the meaning of 'Roger'?

**A 271.** Received fully

**Q 272.** Signal Strength '9' means \_\_\_\_\_

**A 272.** Strong signals

**Q 273.** What is the minimum age for foreign nations to apply for reciprocal license?

**A 273.** 18 years

**Q 274.** Amateur Radio license can be renewed for \_\_\_\_\_

**A 274.** 20 years or Life long.

**Q 275.** The fee for change of address is \_\_\_\_\_

**A 275.** 200 INR

**Q 276.** Mobile permission is issued for \_\_\_\_\_

**A 276.** 90 days

**Q 277.** A slang term often used for an amateur station's location is \_\_\_\_\_

**A 277.** Shack

**Q 278.** The Q-code for 'Does my frequency vary' is \_\_\_\_\_

**A 278.** QRH?