B-002-002-010 **(B)**

What is the Standard International Phonetic for the letter P?

A Peter
B Papa
C Portugal
D Paris

B-002-002-011 **(A)**

What is the Standard International Phonetic for the letter R?

A Romeo
B Roger
C Radio
D Romania

B-002-003-001 **(D)**

What is the correct way to call "CQ" when using voice ?

A Say "CQ" once, followed by "this is," followed by your call sign spoken three times
B Say "CQ" at least five times, followed by "this is," followed by your call sign spoken once
C Say "CQ" at least ten times, followed by "this is," followed by your call sign spoken once
D Say "CQ" three times, followed by "this is," followed by your call sign spoken three times

B-002-003-002 **(C)**

How should you answer a voice CQ call?

A Say the other station's call sign at least three times, followed by "this is," and your call sign at least five times phonetically
B Say the other station's call sign at least ten times, followed by "this is," then your call sign at least twice
C Say the other station's call sign once, followed by "this is," then your call sign given phonetically
D Say the other station's call sign at least five times phonetically, followed by "this is," then your call sign twice

B-002-003-003 **(A)**

What is simplex operation?

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

B-002-003-004 **(D)**

When should you consider using simplex operation instead of a repeater?

A When the most reliable communications are needed
B When an emergency telephone call is needed
C When you are traveling and need some local information
D When signals are reliable between communicating parties without using a repeater

B-002-003-005 **(A)**

Why should local amateur communications use VHF and UHF frequencies instead of HF frequencies?

A To minimize interference on HF bands capable of long-distance communication
B Because greater output power is permitted on VHF and UHF
C Because HF transmissions are not propagated locally
D Because signals are stronger on VHF and UHF frequencies

B-002-003-006 **(C)**

Why should we be careful in choosing a simplex frequency when operating VHF or UHF FM?

A Implanted medical devices share the same spectrum
B Some frequencies are designated for narrow band FM and others for wideband FM
C You may inadvertently choose a channel that is the input to a local repeater
D Interference may be caused to unlicensed devices operating in the same band

B-002-003-007 **(D)**

If you are talking to a station using a repeater, how would you find out if you could communicate using simplex instead?

A See if a third station can clearly receive both of you
B See if you can clearly receive a more distant repeater
C See if you can clearly receive the station on a lower frequency band
D See if you can clearly receive the station on the repeater's input frequency

B-002-003-008 **(C)**

If you are operating simplex on a repeater frequency, why would it be good amateur practice to change to another frequency?

A There are more repeater operators than simplex operators
B Changing the repeater's frequency requires the authorization of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
C Changing the repeater's frequency is not practical
D The repeater's output power may ruin your station's receiver

B-002-003-009 **(C)**

Which sideband is commonly used for 20-metre phone operation?

A FM
B Double
C Upper
D Lower

B-002-003-010 **(D)**

Which sideband is commonly used on 3755 kHz for phone operation?

A FM
B Double
C Upper
D Lower

B-002-003-011 **(B)**

What is the best method to tell if a band is "open" for communication with a particular distant location?

A Look at the propagation forecasts in an amateur radio magazine
B Listen for signals from that area from an amateur beacon station or a foreign broadcast or television station on a nearby frequency
C Ask others on your local 2 metre FM repeater
D Telephone an experienced local amateur

B-002-004-001 **(B)**

What should you do before you transmit on any frequency?

A Listen to make sure that someone will be able to hear you
B Listen to make sure others are not using the frequency
C Check your antenna for resonance at the selected frequency
D Make sure the SWR on your antenna transmission line is high enough

B-002-004-002 **(D)**

If you contact another station and your signal is extremely strong and perfectly readable, what adjustment should you make to your transmitter?

A Turn on your speech processor
B Reduce your SWR
C Continue with your contact, making no changes
D Turn down your power output to the minimum necessary

B-002-004-003 **(C)**

What is one way to shorten transmitter tune-up time on the air to cut down on interference?

A Tune up on 40 metres first, then switch to the desired band
B Use twin lead instead of coaxial cable transmission lines
C Tune the transmitter into a dummy load
D Use a long wire antenna

B-002-004-004 **(C)**

How can on-the-air interference be minimized during a lengthy transmitter testing or tuning procedure?

A Use a non-resonant antenna
B Use a resonant antenna that requires no loading-up procedure
C Use a dummy load
D Choose an unoccupied frequency

B-002-004-005 **(B)**

Why would you use a dummy load?

A To reduce output power
B To test or adjust your transceiver without causing interference
C To give comparative signal reports
D It is faster to tune

B-002-004-006 **(C)**

If you are the net control station of a daily HF net, what should you do if the frequency on which you normally meet is in use just before the net begins?

A Increase your power output so that net participants will be able to hear you over the existing activity
B Cancel the net for that day
C Call and ask occupants to relinquish the frequency for the scheduled net operations, but if they are not agreeable, conduct the net on a frequency 3 to 5 kHz away from the regular net frequency
D Reduce your output power and start the net as usual

B-002-004-007 **(D)**

If a net is about to begin on a frequency which you and another station are using, what should you do?

A Increase your power output to ensure that all net participants can hear you
B Transmit as long as possible on the frequency so that no other stations may use it
C Turn off your radio
D As a courtesy to the net, move to a different frequency

B-002-004-008 **(B)**

If propagation changes during your contact and you notice increasing interference from other activity on the same frequency, what should you do?

A Increase the output power of your transmitter to overcome the interference
B Move your contact to another frequency
C Tell the interfering stations to change frequency, since you were there first
D Report the interference to your local Amateur Auxiliary Coordinator

B-002-004-009 **(C)**

When selecting a single-sideband phone transmitting frequency, what minimum frequency separation from a contact in progress should you allow (between suppressed carriers) to minimize interference?

A Approximately 6 kHz
B Approximately 10 kHz
C Approximately 3 kHz
D 150 to 500 Hz

B-002-004-010 **(A)**

What is a band plan?

A A guideline for using different operating modes within an amateur band
B A plan of operating schedules within an amateur band published by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
C A plan devised by a club to best use a frequency band during a contest
D A guideline for deviating from amateur frequency band allocations

B-002-004-011 **(B)**

Before transmitting, the first thing you should do is:

A decrease your receiver's volume
B listen carefully so as not to interrupt communications already in progress
C ask if the frequency is occupied
D make an announcement on the frequency indicating that you intend to make a call

B-002-005-001 **(A)**

What is the correct way to call "CQ" when using Morse code?

A Send the letters "CQ" three times, followed by "DE", followed by your call sign sent three times
B Send the letters "CQ" three times, followed by "DE", followed by your call sign sent once
C Send the letters "CQ" ten times, followed by "DE", followed by your call sign sent once
D Send the letters "CQ" over and over

B-002-005-002 **(D)**

How should you answer a routine Morse code "CQ" call?

A Send your call sign four times
B Send the other station's call sign once, followed by "DE", followed by your call sign four times
C Send your call sign followed by your name, station location and a signal report
D Send the other station's call sign twice, followed by "DE", followed by your call sign twice

B-002-005-003 **(B)**

At what speed should a Morse code "CQ" call be transmitted?

A At the highest speed at which you can control the keyer
B At any speed which you can reliably receive
C At any speed below 5 w.p.m.
D At the highest speed your keyer will operate

B-002-005-004 **(D)**

What is the meaning of the procedural signal "CQ"?

A Call on the quarter hour
B An antenna is being tested
C Only the station "CQ" should answer
D Calling any station

B-002-005-005 **(D)**

What is the meaning of the procedural signal "DE"?

A Received all correctly
B Calling any station
C Directional Emissions
D From

B-002-005-006 **(C)**

What is the meaning of the procedural signal "K"?

A Called station only transmit
B All received correctly
C Any station please reply
D End of message

B-002-005-007 **(A)**

What is meant by the term "DX"?

A Distant station
B Calling any station
C Go ahead
D Best regards

B-002-005-008 **(D)**

What is the meaning of the term "73"?

A Long distance
B Love and kisses
C Go ahead
D Best regards

B-002-005-009 **(B)**

Which of the following describes full break-in telegraphy (QSK)?

A Breaking stations send the Morse code prosign "BK"
B Incoming signals are received between transmitted Morse code dots and dashes
C Automatic keyers are used to send Morse code instead of hand keys
D An operator must activate a manual send/receive switch before and after every transmission

B-002-005-010 **(A)**

When selecting a CW transmitting frequency, what minimum frequency separation from a contact in progress should you allow to minimize interference?

A 150 to 500 Hz
B 5 to 50 Hz
C 1 to 3 kHz
D 3 to 6 kHz

B-002-005-011 **(A)**

Good Morse telegraphy operators:

A listen to the frequency to make sure that it is not in use before transmitting
B always give stations a good readability report
C save time by leaving out spaces between words
D tune the transmitter using the operating antenna

B-002-006-001 **(D)**

What are "RST" signal reports?

A A short way to describe transmitter power
B A short way to describe sunspot activity
C A short way to describe ionospheric conditions
D A short way to describe signal reception

B-002-006-002 **(A)**

What does "RST" mean in a signal report?

A Readability, signal strength, tone
B Recovery, signal strength, tempo
C Recovery, signal speed, tone
D Readability, signal speed, tempo

B-002-006-003 **(A)**

What is the meaning of: "Your signal report is 5 7"?

A Your signal is perfectly readable and moderately strong
B Your signal is readable with considerable difficulty
C Your signal is perfectly readable with near pure tone
D Your signal is perfectly readable, but weak

B-002-006-004 **(D)**

What is the meaning of: "Your signal report is 3 3 "?

A Your signal is unreadable, very weak in strength
B The station is located at latitude 33 degrees
C The contact is serial number 33
D Your signal is readable with considerable difficulty and weak in strength

B-002-006-005 **(C)**

What is the meaning of: "You are 5 9 plus 20 dB"?

A Repeat your transmission on a frequency 20 kHz higher
B Your signal strength has increased by a factor of 100
C You are perfectly readable with a signal strength 20 decibels greater than S 9
D The bandwidth of your signal is 20 decibels above linearity

B-002-006-006 **(C)**

A distant station asks for a signal report on a local repeater you monitor. Which fact affects your assessment?

A You need to listen to the repeater input frequency for an accurate signal report
B Signal reports are only useful on simplex communications
C The other operator needs to know how well he is received at the repeater, not how well you receive the repeater
D The repeater gain affects your S-meter reading

B-002-006-007 **(D)**

If the power output of a transmitter is increased by four times, how might a nearby receiver's S-meter reading change?

A Increase by approximately four S units
B Decrease by approximately four S units
C Decrease by approximately one S unit
D Increase by approximately one S unit