B-001-014-008 **(B)**

One of the following is not considered to be communications on behalf of a third party, even though the message is originated by, or addressed to, a non-amateur:

A all messages received from Canadian stations

B messages originated from Canadian Forces Affiliate Radio Service (CFARS)

C messages that are handled within a local network

D messages addressed to points within Canada

B-001-014-009 **(A)**

One of the following is not considered to be communications on behalf of a third party, even though the message may be originated by, or addressed to, a non-amateur:

A messages that originate from the United States Military Auxiliary Radio System (MARS)

B all messages originated by Canadian amateur stations

C messages addressed to points within Canada from the United States

D messages that are handled within local networks during a simulated emergency exercise

B-001-014-010 **(C)**

Which of the following is not correct? While operating in Canada a radio amateur licensed by the Government of the United States must:

A qualify his identification when operating phone by adding to the call sign the word "mobile" or "portable" or when operating Morse code by adding a slash "/"

B identify with the call sign assigned by the FCC

C obtain a Canadian amateur certificate before operating in Canada

D add to his call sign the Canadian call sign prefix for the geographic location of the station

B-001-014-011 **(D)**

Which of the following statements is not correct? A Canadian radio amateur may, on amateur frequencies,:

A pass messages originating from or destined to the United States Military Auxiliary Radio System (MARS)

B pass messages originating from or destined to the Canadian Forces Affiliate Radio Service (CFARS)

C communicate with a similar station of a country which has not notified ITU that it objects to such communications

D pass third-party traffic with all duly licensed amateur stations in any country which is a member of the ITU

B-001-015-001 **(B)**

If you let another amateur with additional qualifications than yours control your station, what operating privileges are allowed?

A All the frequency privileges of the additional qualifications, but only the emission privileges of your qualifications

B Only the privileges allowed by your qualifications

C Any privileges allowed by the additional qualifications

D All the emission privileges of the additional qualifications, but only the frequency privileges of your qualifications

B-001-015-002 **(A)**

If you are the control operator at the station of another amateur who has additional qualifications to yours, what operating privileges are you allowed?

A Only the privileges allowed by your qualifications

B Any privileges allowed by the additional qualifications

C All the emission privileges of the additional qualifications, but only the frequency privileges of your qualifications

D All the frequency privileges of the additional qualifications, but only the emission privileges of your qualifications

B-001-015-003 **(C)**

In addition to passing the Basic written examination, what must you do before you are allowed to use amateur frequencies below 30 MHz?

A You must pass a Morse code test
B You must attend a class to learn about HF communications
C You must pass a Morse code or Advanced test or attain a mark of 80% on the Basic exam
D You must notify Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada that you intend to operate on the HF bands

B-001-015-004 **(C)**

The holder of an amateur radio certificate may operate radio controlled models:

A if the frequency used is below 30 MHz
B if only pulse modulation is used
C on all frequencies above 30 MHz
D if the control transmitter does not exceed 15 kHz of occupied bandwidth

B-001-015-005 **(D)**

In Canada, the 75/80 metre amateur band corresponds in frequency to:

A 3.0 to 3.5 MHz
B 4.0 to 4.5 MHz
C 4.5 to 5.0 MHz
D 3.5 to 4.0 MHz

B-001-015-006 **(B)**

In Canada, the 160 metre amateur band corresponds in frequency to:

A 2.25 to 2.5 MHz
B 1.8 to 2.0 MHz
C 1.5 to 2.0 MHz
D 2.0 to 2.25 MHz

B-001-015-007 **(A)**

In Canada, the 40 metre amateur band corresponds in frequency to:

A 7.0 to 7.3 MHz
B 6.5 to 6.8 MHz
C 6.0 to 6.3 MHz
D 7.7 to 8.0 MHz

B-001-015-008 **(C)**

In Canada, the 20 meter amateur band corresponds in frequency to:

A 15.000 to 15.750 MHz
B 16.350 to 16.830 MHz
C 14.000 to 14.350 MHz
D 13.500 to 14.000 MHz

B-001-015-009 **(A)**

In Canada, the 15 metre amateur band corresponds in frequency to:

A 21.000 to 21.450 MHz
B 18.068 to 18.168 MHz
C 14.000 to 14.350 MHz
D 28.000 to 29.700 MHz

B-001-015-010 **(D)**

In Canada, the 10 metre amateur band corresponds in frequency to:

A 24.890 to 24.990 MHz
B 21.000 to 21.450 MHz
C 50.000 to 54.000 MHz
D 28.000 to 29.700 MHz

B-001-015-011 **(B)**

In Canada, radio amateurs may use which of the following for radio control of models:

A 50 to 54, 144 to 148, and 222 to 225 MHz only
B all amateur frequency bands above 30 MHz
C 50 to 54 MHz only
D all amateur frequency bands

B-001-016-001 **(A)**

What is the maximum authorized bandwidth within the frequency range of 50 to 148 MHz?

A 30 kHz
B 20 kHz
C The total bandwidth shall not exceed that of a single-sideband phone emission
D The total bandwidth shall not exceed 10 times that of a CW emission

B-001-016-002 **(C)**

The maximum bandwidth of an amateur station's transmission allowed in the band 28 to 29.7 MHz is:

A 30 kHz
B 15 kHz
C 20 kHz
D 6 kHz

B-001-016-003 **(B)**

Except for one band, the maximum bandwidth of an amateur station's transmission allowed between 7 and 28 MHz is:

A 30 kHz
B 6 kHz
C 15 kHz
D 20 kHz

B-001-016-004 **(C)**

The maximum bandwidth of an amateur station's transmission allowed in the band 144 to 148 MHz is:

A 20 kHz
B 15 kHz
C 30 kHz
D 6 kHz

B-001-016-005 **(A)**

The maximum bandwidth of an amateur station's transmission allowed in the band 50 to 54 MHz is:

A 30 kHz
B 20 kHz
C 6 kHz
D 15 kHz

B-001-016-006 **(B)**

Which of the following bands of amateur frequencies has a maximum allowed bandwidth of less than 6 kHz. That band is:

A 1.8 to 2.0 MHz
B 10.1 to 10.15 MHz
C 18.068 to 18.168 MHz
D 24.89 to 24.99 MHz

B-001-016-007 **(B)**

Single sideband is not permitted in the band:

A 7.0 to 7.3 MHz
B 10.1 to 10.15 MHz
C 18.068 to 18.168 MHz
D 24.89 to 24.99 MHz

B-001-016-008 **(D)**

What precaution must an amateur radio operator take when transmitting near band edges?

A Restrict operation to telegraphy
B Make sure that the emission mode is compatible with agreed band plans
C Watch the standing wave ratio so as not to damage the transmitter
D Ensure that the bandwidth required on either side of the carrier frequency does not fall out of band

B-001-016-009 **(D)**

Which of the following answers is not correct? Based on the bandwidth required, the following modes may be transmitted on these frequencies:

A AMTOR on 14.08 MHz
B 300 bps packet on 10.145 MHz
C fast-scan television (ATV) on 440 MHz
D fast-scan television (ATV) on 145 MHz

B-001-016-010 **(D)**

Which of the following answers is not correct? Based on the bandwidth required, the following modes may be transmitted on these frequencies:

A slow-scan television (SSTV) on 14.23 MHz
B frequency modulation (FM) on 29.6 MHz
C single-sideband (SSB) on 3.76 MHz
D fast-scan television (ATV) on 14.23 MHz

B-001-016-011 **(B)**

Which of the following answers is not correct? Based on the bandwidth required, the following modes may be transmitted on these frequencies:

A 300 bps packet on 10.148 MHz
B single-sideband (SSB) on 10.12 MHz
C frequency modulation (FM) on 29.6 MHz
D Morse radiotelegraphy (CW) on 10.11 MHz

B-001-017-001 **(B)**

What amount of transmitter power should radio amateurs use at all times?

A 2000 watts PEP output
B The minimum legal power necessary to communicate
C 25 watts PEP output
D 250 watts PEP output

B-001-017-002 **(D)**

What is the most FM transmitter power a holder of only Basic Qualification may use on 147 MHz?

A 1000 watts DC input
B 200 watts PEP output
C 25 watts PEP output
D 250 W DC input

B-001-017-003 **(C)**

Where in your station can you verify that legal power limits are respected?

A On the antenna itself, after the transmission line
B At the power supply terminals inside the transmitter or amplifier
C At the antenna connector of the transmitter or amplifier
D At the power amplifier RF input terminals inside the transmitter or amplifier

B-001-017-004 **(C)**

What is the maximum transmitting output power an amateur station may use on 3750 kHz, if the operator has Basic and Morse code qualifications?

A 1500 watts PEP output for SSB operation
B 2000 watts PEP output for SSB operation
C 560 watts PEP output for SSB operation
D 1000 watts PEP output for SSB operation

B-001-017-005 **(A)**

What is the maximum transmitting power an amateur station may use for SSB operation on 7055 kHz, if the operator has Basic with Honours qualifications?

A 560 watts PEP output
B 1000 watts PEP output
C 2000 watts PEP output
D 200 watts PEP output

B-001-017-006 **(C)**

The DC power input to the anode or collector circuit of the final RF stage of a transmitter, used by a holder of an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate with Advanced Qualification, shall not exceed:

A 500 watts
B 750 watts
C 1000 watts
D 250 watts

B-001-017-007 **(D)**

The maximum DC input to the final stage of an amateur transmitter, when the operator is the holder of both the Basic and Advanced qualifications, is:

A 250 watts
B 1500 watts
C 500 watts
D 1000 watts

B-001-017-008 **(A)**

The operator of an amateur station, who is the holder of a Basic Qualification, shall ensure that the station power, when expressed as RF output power measured across an impedance matched load, does not exceed:

A 560 watts peak-envelope power, for transmitters producing any type of single sideband emission
B 2500 watts peak power
C 1000 watts carrier power for transmitters producing other emissions
D 150 watts peak power

B-001-017-009 **(A)**

The holder of an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate with Basic Qualification is limited to a maximum of _____ watts when expressed as direct current input power to the anode or collector circuit of the transmitter stage supplying radio frequency energy to the antenna:

A 250
B 1000
C 750
D 100

B-001-017-010 **(B)**

Which of the following is the most powerful equipment the holder of a Basic with Honours certificate can legally operate at full power?

A 600 watts PEP HF linear amplifier
B 160 watts carrier power VHF amplifier
C 100 watts carrier power HF transmitter
D 200 watts carrier power HF transceiver

B-001-018-001 **(A)**

What kind of amateur station automatically retransmits the signals of other stations?

A Repeater station
B Space station control and telemetry link
C Remote-control station
D Beacon station

B-001-018-002 **(B)**

An unmodulated carrier may be transmitted only:

A in frequency bands below 30 MHz
B for brief tests on frequencies below 30 MHz
C if the output to the final RF amplifier is kept under 5W
D when transmitting SSB

B-001-018-003 **(D)**

Radiotelephone signals in a frequency band below ____ MHz cannot be automatically retransmitted, unless these signals are received from a station operated by a person qualified to transmit on frequencies below the above frequency:

A 29.7 MHz
B 50 MHz
C 144 MHz
D 29.5 MHz

B-001-018-004 **(A)**

Which of the following statements is not correct? Radiotelephone signals may be retransmitted:

A in the 21 MHz band, when received in a VHF band, from a station operated by a person with only Basic Qualification
B in the 29.5-29.7 MHz band, when received in a VHF band, from a station operated by a person with only Basic Qualification
C in the 50-54 MHz frequency band, when received from a station operated by a person with only Basic Qualification
D in the 144-148 MHz frequency band, when received from a station operated by a person with only Basic Qualification

B-001-019-001 **(D)**

When operating on frequencies below 148 MHz:

A the bandwidth for any emission must not exceed 3 kHz
B the frequency stability of the transmitter must be at least two parts per million over a period of one hour
C an overmodulation indicator must be used
D the frequency stability must be comparable to crystal control

B-001-019-002 **(B)**

A reliable means to prevent or indicate overmodulation must be employed at an amateur station if:

A persons other than the holder of the authorization use the station
B radiotelephony is used
C DC input power to the anode or collector circuit of the final RF stage is in excess of 250 watts
D radiotelegraphy is used

B-001-019-003 **(B)**

An amateur station using radiotelephony must install a device for indicating or preventing:

A plate voltage
B overmodulation
C resonance
D antenna power

B-001-019-004 **(C)**

The maximum percentage of modulation permitted in the use of radiotelephony by an amateur station is:

A 50 percent
B 90 percent
C 100 percent
D 75 percent

B-001-019-005 **(B)**

All amateur stations, regardless of the mode of transmission used, must be equipped with:

A a dummy antenna
B a reliable means of determining the operating radio frequency
C a DC power meter
D an overmodulation indicating device

B-001-019-006 **(C)**

The maximum percentage of modulation permitted in the use of radiotelephony by an amateur station is:

A 75 percent
B 50 percent
C 100 percent
D 90 percent

B-001-020-001 **(C)**

What type of messages may be transmitted to an amateur station in a foreign country?

A Messages that are not religious, political, or patriotic in nature
B Messages of any type
C Messages of a technical nature or personal remarks of relative unimportance
D Messages of any type, if the foreign country allows third-party communications with Canada

B-001-020-002 **(D)**

The operator of an amateur station shall ensure that:

A communications are exchanged only with commercial stations
B all communications are conducted in secret code
C charges are properly applied to all third-party communications
D communications are limited to messages of a technical or personal nature

B-001-020-003 **(B)**

Which of the following is not a provision of the ITU Radio Regulations which apply to Canadian radio amateurs?

A Administrations shall take such measures as they judge necessary to verify the operational and technical qualifications of amateurs
B Transmissions between countries shall not include any messages of a technical nature, or remarks of a personal character
C It is forbidden to transmit international messages on behalf of third parties, unless those countries make special arrangements
D Radiocommunications between countries shall be forbidden, if the administration of one of the countries objects

B-001-020-004 **(C)**

The ITU Radio Regulations limit those radio amateurs, who have not demonstrated proficiency in Morse code, to frequencies above:

A 3.5MHz
B 28 MHz
C none of the other answers
D 1.8 MHz

B-001-020-005 **(A)**

In addition to complying with the Radiocommunication Act and Regulations, Canadian radio amateurs must also comply with the regulations of the:

A International Telecommunication Union
B American Radio Relay League
C Radio Amateurs of Canada Inc.
D International Amateur Radio Union