

**B-002-001-010 (C)**

What is the accepted way to ask someone their location when using a repeater?

- A Locations are not normally told by radio
- B What is your 12?
- C Where are you?
- D What is your 20?

**B-002-001-011 (D)**

FM repeater operation on the 2 metre band uses one frequency for transmission and one for reception. The difference in frequency between the transmit and receive frequency is normally:

- A 800 kHz
- B 1 000 kHz
- C 400 kHz
- D 600 kHz

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

To make your call sign better understood when using voice transmissions, what should you do?

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

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

What can you use as an aid for correct station identification when using phone?

- A Unique words of your choice
- B A speech compressor
- C The Standard International Phonetic Alphabet
- D Q signals

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

What is the Standard International Phonetic for the letter A?

- A America
- B Alfa
- C Able
- D Adam

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

What is the Standard International Phonetic for the letter B?

- A Brazil
- B Borneo
- C Baker
- D Bravo

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

What is the Standard International Phonetic for the letter D?

- A Denmark
- B David
- C Delta
- D Dog

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

What is the Standard International Phonetic for the letter E?

- A Edward
- B England
- C Echo
- D Easy

**B-002-002-007 (C)**

What is the Standard International Phonetic for the letter G?

- A Germany
- B Gibraltar
- C Golf
- D George

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

What is the Standard International Phonetic for the letter I?

- A Item
- B India
- C Iran
- D Italy

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

What is the Standard International Phonetic for the letter L?

- A Luxembourg
- B Lima
- C Love
- D London

**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