

B-001-001-001 (C)

Authority to make regulations governing radiocommunications is derived from:

- A the Standards for the Operation of Radio Stations in the Amateur Radio Service
- B the ITU Radio Regulations
- C the Radiocommunication Act
- D the Radiocommunication Regulations

B-001-001-002 (B)

Authority to make "Standards for the Operation of Radio Stations in the Amateur Radio Service" is derived from:

- A the ITU Radio Regulations
- B the Radiocommunication Act
- C the Radiocommunication Regulations
- D the Standards for the Operation of Radio Stations in the Amateur Radio Service

B-001-001-003 (B)

The Department that is responsible for the administration of the Radiocommunication Act is:

- A National Defence
- B Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
- C Transport Canada
- D Communications Canada

B-001-001-004 (C)

The "amateur radio service" is defined in:

- A the Standards for the Operation of Radio Stations in the Amateur Radio Service
- B the FCC's Part 97 rules
- C the Radiocommunication Regulations
- D the Radiocommunication Act

B-001-002-001 (B)

What must you do to notify your mailing address changes?

- A Write amateur organizations advising them of your new address, enclosing your certificate
- B Contact Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada and provide details of your address change
- C Telephone your local club, and give them your new address
- D Contact an accredited examiner and provide details of your address change

B-001-002-002 (C)

An Amateur Radio Operator Certificate is valid for:

- A three years
- B one year
- C life
- D five years

B-001-002-003 (B)

Whenever a change of address is made:

- A within the same province, there is no need to notify Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
- B Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada must be advised of any change in postal address
- C Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada must be notified within 14 days of operation at the new address
- D the station shall not be operated until a change of address card is forwarded to Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada

B-001-002-004 (B)

The Amateur Radio Operator Certificate:

- A must be kept on the person to whom it is issued
- B must be retained at the station
- C must be put on file
- D must be kept in a safe place

B-001-002-005 (C)

The holder of an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate shall, at the request of a duly appointed radio inspector, produce the certificate, or a copy thereof, to the inspector, within _____ hours after the request:

- A 24
- B 72
- C 48
- D 12

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

The fee for an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate is:

- A \$24
- B free
- C \$32
- D \$10

B-001-002-007 **(D)**

The Amateur Radio Operator Certificate should be:

- A retained in a safety deposit box
- B retained on the radio amateur's person
- C retained in the radio amateur's vehicle
- D retained at the address provided to Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada

B-001-003-001 **(A)**

Out of amateur band transmissions:

- A are prohibited - penalties could be assessed to the control operator
- B must be identified with your call sign
- C are permitted
- D are permitted for short tests only

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

If an amateur pretends there is an emergency and transmits the word "MAYDAY," what is this called?

- A An emergency test transmission
- B Nothing special: "MAYDAY" has no meaning in an emergency
- C False or deceptive signals
- D A traditional greeting in May

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

A person found guilty of transmitting a false or fraudulent distress signal, or interfering with, or obstructing any radio communication, without lawful cause, may be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of:

- A a fine of \$1 000
- B a fine, not exceeding \$5 000, or a prison term of one year, or both
- C a fine of \$10 000
- D a prison term of two years

B-001-003-004 **(D)**

What government document states the offences and penalties for non compliance of the rules governing radiocommunications?

- A The Official Radio Rules of Canada
- B The Radiocommunications Regulations
- C The Radiocommunications Law Reform Act of 2002
- D The Radiocommunication Act

B-001-003-005 **(B)**

Which of the following is not correct? The Minister may suspend an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate:

- A Where the holder has failed to comply with a request to pay fees or interest due
- B With no notice, or opportunity to make representation thereto
- C Where the holder has contravened the Radiocommunication Act, its Regulations, or the terms and conditions of the certificate
- D Where the certificate was obtained through misrepresentation

B-001-003-006 **(A)**

Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A A radio inspector may enter a dwelling without the consent of the occupant and without a warrant
- B Where entry is refused, and is necessary to perform his duties under the Act, a radio inspector may obtain a warrant
- C In executing a warrant, a radio inspector shall not use force, unless accompanied by a peace officer, and force is authorized
- D The person in charge of a place entered by a radio inspector shall give the inspector information that the inspector requests

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

What age must you be to hold an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate with Basic Qualification?

- A There are no age limits
- B 70 years or younger
- C 18 years or older
- D 14 years or older

B-001-004-002 (C)

Which examination must be passed before an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate is issued?

- A Morse code
- B Advanced
- C Basic
- D Personality test

B-001-004-003 (C)

Holders of which one of the following certificates may be issued an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate?

- A Canadian Restricted Operator's Certificate - Maritime Commercial (ROC-MC)
- B Canadian Restricted Operator Certificate - Aeronautical (ROC-A)
- C Canadian Radiocommunication Operator General Certificate Maritime (RGMC)
- D Canadian Restricted Operator Certificate - Maritime (ROC-M)

B-001-004-004 (C)

After an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate with Basic qualifications is issued, the holder may be examined for additional qualifications in the following order:

- A Morse code after passing the Basic with Honours
- B Advanced after passing Morse code
- C any order
- D Morse code after passing the Advanced

B-001-004-005 (A)

One Morse code qualification is available for the Amateur Radio Operator Certificate. It is:

- A 5 w.p.m.
- B 12 w.p.m.
- C 7 w.p.m.
- D 15 w.p.m.

B-001-004-006 (B)

The holder of an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate with the Basic Qualification is authorized to operate following stations:

- A any authorized station except stations authorized in the amateur, aeronautical or maritime services
- B a station authorized in the amateur service
- C a station authorized in the aeronautical service
- D a station authorized in the maritime service

B-001-004-007 (C)

What conditions must candidates to amateur radio certification meet?

- A Be a Canadian citizen or permanent resident
- B Be at least 14 years of age and a Canadian citizen or permanent resident
- C Have a valid address in Canada
- D Be a Canadian citizen

B-001-005-001 (A)

Radio apparatus may be installed, placed in operation, repaired or maintained by the holder of an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate with Advanced Qualification on behalf of another person:

- A if the other person is the holder of an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate to operate in the amateur radio service
- B pending the granting of a radio authorization, if the apparatus covers the amateur and commercial frequency bands
- C pending the granting of an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate if the apparatus covers the amateur frequency bands only
- D if the transmitter of a station, for which a radio authorization is to be applied for, is type approved and crystal controlled

B-001-005-002 (B)

The holder of an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate may design and build from scratch transmitting equipment for use in the amateur radio service provided that person has the:

- A Basic qualification
- B Advanced qualification
- C Basic and Morse code qualification
- D Morse code with Honours qualification

B-001-005-003 (D)

Where a friend is not the holder of any type of radio operator certificate, you, as a holder of an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate with Basic Qualification, may, on behalf of your friend:

- A install an amateur station, but not operate or permit the operation of the apparatus
- B install and operate the radio apparatus, using your own call sign
- C modify and repair the radio apparatus but not install it
- D not install, place in operation, modify, repair, maintain, or permit the operation of the radio apparatus

B-001-005-004 (A)

A radio amateur with Basic and Morse code qualifications may install an amateur station for another person:

- A only if the other person is the holder of a valid Amateur Radio Operator Certificate
- B 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

B-001-006-001 (B)

An amateur radio station with a maximum input power to the final stage of 2 watts:

- A is exempt from regulatory control by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
- B must be operated by a person with an Amateur Certificate and call sign
- C must be licensed by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
- D need not be licensed in isolated areas only

B-001-006-002 (A)

An amateur station may be used to communicate with:

- A stations operated under similar authorizations
- B any stations which are identified for special contests
- C armed forces stations during special contests and training exercises
- D any station transmitting in the amateur bands

B-001-006-003 (A)

Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A A radio amateur may use a linear amplifier to amplify the output of a licence-exempt transmitter outside any amateur radio allocations
- B A considerate operator does not transmit unnecessary signals
- C A courteous operator refrains from using offensive language
- D A radio amateur may not operate, or permit to be operated, a radio apparatus which he knows is not performing to the Radiocommunication Regulations

B-001-006-004 (B)

Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A A person may operate an amateur radio station when the person complies with the Standards for the Operation of Radio Stations in the Amateur Radio Service
- B An amateur radio operator transmitting unnecessary or offensive signals does not violate accepted practice
- C Except for a certified radio amateur operating within authorized amateur radio allocations, no person shall possess or operate any device for the purpose of amplifying the output power of a licence-exempt radio apparatus
- D A person may operate or permit the operation of radio apparatus only where the apparatus is maintained to the Radiocommunication Regulations tolerances

B-001-006-005 **(A)**

Which of the following statements is not correct? A person may operate radio apparatus, authorized in the amateur service:

- A on aeronautical, marine or land mobile frequencies
- B only where the person complies with the Standards for the Operation of Radio Stations in the Amateur Radio Service
- C only where the apparatus is maintained within the performance standards set by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada regulations and policies
- D except for the amplification of the output power of licence-exempt radio apparatus operating outside authorized amateur radio service allocations

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

Some VHF and UHF FM radios purchased for use in the amateur service can also be programmed to communicate on frequencies used for the land mobile service. Under what conditions is this permissible?

- A The equipment is used in remote areas north of 60 degrees latitude
- B The radio is certified under the proper Radio Standard Specification for use in Canada and licensed by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada on the specified frequencies
- C The radio operator has a Restricted Operator's Certificate
- D The equipment has a RF power output of 2 watts or less

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

Which of the following cannot be discussed on an amateur club net?

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

B-001-007-002 **(D)**

When is a radio amateur allowed to broadcast information to the general public?

- A Only when the operator is being paid
- B Only when broadcasts last less than 1 hour
- C Only when broadcasts last longer than 15 minutes
- D Never

B-001-007-003 **(A)**

When may false or deceptive amateur signals or communications be transmitted?

- A Never
- B When operating a beacon transmitter in a "fox hunt" exercise
- C When playing a harmless "practical joke"
- D When you need to hide the meaning of a message for secrecy

B-001-007-004 **(B)**

Which of the following one-way communications may not be transmitted in the amateur service?

- A Morse code practice
- B Broadcasts intended for the general public
- C Radio control commands to model craft
- D Brief transmissions to make adjustments to the station

B-001-007-005 **(B)**

You wish to develop and use a new digital encoding technique to transmit data over amateur radio spectrum. Under what conditions is this permissible?

- A When it includes sending the amateur station's call sign
- B When the encoding technique is published in the public domain
- C When it is used for music streaming content
- D When it is used for commercial traffic

B-001-007-006 (A)

When may an amateur station in two-way communication transmit an encoded message?

- A Only when the encoding or cipher is not secret
- B During a declared communications emergency
- C During contests
- D When transmitting above 450 MHz

B-001-007-007 (D)

What are the restrictions on the use of abbreviations or procedural signals in the amateur service?

- A There are no restrictions
- B They are not permitted because they obscure the meaning of a message to government monitoring stations
- C Only "10 codes" are permitted
- D They may be used if the signals or codes are not secret

B-001-007-008 (B)

What should you do to keep your station from retransmitting music or signals from a non-amateur station?

- A Adjust your transceiver noise blanker
- B Turn down the volume of background audio
- C Turn up the volume of your transmitter
- D Speak closer to the microphone to increase your signal strength

B-001-007-009 (A)

The transmission of a secret code by the operator of an amateur station:

- A is not permitted
- B is permitted for contests
- C must be approved by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
- D is permitted for third-party traffic

B-001-007-010 (D)

A radio amateur may be engaged in communication which include the transmission of:

- A programming that originates from a broadcasting undertaking
- B radiocommunication in support of industrial, business, or professional activities
- C commercially recorded material
- D Q signals

B-001-007-011 (D)

In the amateur radio service, business communications:

- A are permitted on some bands
- B are only permitted if they are for the safety of life or immediate protection of property
- C are not prohibited by regulation
- D are not permitted under any circumstance

B-001-008-001 (A)

Where may the holder of an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate operate an amateur radio station in Canada?

- A Anywhere in Canada
- B Anywhere in Canada during times of emergency
- C Only at the address shown on Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada records
- D Anywhere in your call sign prefix area

B-001-008-002 (A)

Which type of station may transmit one-way communications?

- A Beacon station
- B Repeater station
- C HF station
- D VHF station

B-001-008-003 (B)

Amateur radio operators may install or operate radio apparatus:

- A at the address which is on record at Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada and in two mobiles
- B at any location in Canada
- C only at the address which is on record at Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
- D at the address which is on record at Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada and at one other location

B-001-008-004 (B)

In order to install any radio apparatus, to be used specifically for receiving and automatically retransmitting radiotelephone communications within the same frequency band, a radio amateur must hold an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate, with a minimum of:

- A Basic with Honours qualification
- B Basic and Advanced qualifications
- C Basic and Morse code qualifications
- D Basic qualification

B-001-008-005 (C)

In order to install any radio apparatus, to be used specifically for an amateur radio club station, the radio amateur must hold an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate, with a minimum of the following qualifications:

- A Basic
- B Basic with Honours
- C Basic and Advanced
- D Basic, Advanced and Morse code

B-001-008-006 (A)

In order to install or operate a transmitter or RF amplifier that is neither professionally designed nor commercially manufactured for use in the amateur service, a radio amateur must hold an Amateur Operator's Certificate, with a minimum of which qualifications?

- A Basic and Advanced
- B Basic with Honours
- C Basic and Morse code
- D Basic, Advanced and Morse code

B-001-009-001 (D)

Who is responsible for the proper operation of an amateur station?

- A Only the station owner who is the holder of an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate
- B The person who owns the station equipment
- C Only the control operator
- D Both the control operator and the station owner

B-001-009-002 (B)

If you transmit from another amateur's station, who is responsible for its proper operation?

- A The station owner
- B Both of you
- C You
- D The station owner, unless the station records show that you were the control operator at the time

B-001-009-003 (C)

What is your responsibility as a station owner?

- A You must be present whenever the station is operated
- B You must notify Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada if another amateur acts as the control operator
- C You are responsible for the proper operation of the station in accordance with the regulations
- D You must allow another amateur to operate your station upon request

B-001-009-004 (B)

Who may be the control operator of an amateur station?

- A Any person over 21 years of age
- B Any qualified amateur chosen by the station owner
- C Any person over 21 years of age with a Basic Qualification
- D Any person over 21 years of age with Basic and Morse code qualifications