

B-001-009-005 (A)

When must an amateur station have a control operator?

- A Whenever the station is transmitting
- B A control operator is not needed
- C Whenever the station receiver is operated
- D Only when training another amateur

B-001-009-006 (A)

When an amateur station is transmitting, where must its control operator be?

- A At the station's control point
- B Anywhere in the same building as the transmitter
- C At the station's entrance, to control entry to the room
- D Anywhere within 50 km of the station location

B-001-009-007 (C)

Why can't family members without qualifications transmit using your amateur station if they are alone with your equipment?

- A They must first know how to use the right abbreviations and Q signals
- B They must first know the right frequencies and emission modes for transmitting
- C They must hold suitable amateur radio qualifications before they are allowed to be control operators
- D They must not use your equipment without your permission

B-001-009-008 (C)

The owner of an amateur station may:

- A permit anyone to use the station without restrictions
- B permit anyone to use the station and take part in communications
- C permit any person to operate the station under the supervision and in the presence of the holder of the amateur operator certificate
- D permit anyone to take part in communications only if prior written permission is received from Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada

B-001-009-009 (A)

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A Any person may operate an amateur station under supervision, and in the presence of, a person holding appropriate qualifications
- B A person, holding only Basic Qualification, may operate another station on 14.2 MHz
- C Radio amateurs may permit any person to operate the station without supervision
- D Any person may operate a station in the amateur radio service

B-001-010-001 (D)

What is a transmission called that disturbs other communications?

- A Interrupted CW
- B Transponder signals
- C Unidentified transmissions
- D Harmful interference

B-001-010-002 (B)

When may you deliberately interfere with another station's communications?

- A You may expect, and cause, deliberate interference because it can't be helped during crowded band conditions
- B Never
- C Only if the station is operating illegally
- D Only if the station begins transmitting on a frequency you are using

B-001-010-003 (D)

If the regulations say that the amateur service is a secondary user of a frequency band, and another service is a primary user, what does this mean?

- A Nothing special: all users of a frequency band have equal rights to operate
- B Amateurs are only allowed to use the frequency band during emergencies
- C Amateurs must increase transmitter power to overcome any interference caused by primary users
- D Amateurs are allowed to use the frequency band only if they do not cause interference to primary users

B-001-010-004 (D)

What rule applies if two amateurs want to use the same frequency?

- A The station operator with a lesser qualification must yield the frequency to an operator of higher qualification
- B The station operator with a lower power output must yield the frequency to the station with a higher power output
- C Station operators in ITU Regions 1 and 3 must yield the frequency to stations in ITU Region 2
- D Both station operators have an equal right to operate on the frequency

B-001-010-005 (A)

What name is given to a form of interference that seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service?

- A Harmful interference
- B Intentional interference
- C Adjacent interference
- D Disruptive interference

B-001-010-006 (C)

Where interference to the reception of radiocommunications is caused by the operation of an amateur station:

- A the amateur station operator may continue to operate without restrictions
- B the amateur station operator may continue to operate and the necessary steps can be taken when the amateur operator can afford it
- C the Minister may require that the necessary steps for the prevention of the interference be taken by the radio amateur
- D the amateur station operator is not obligated to take any action

B-001-010-007 (C)

Radio amateur operation must not cause interference to other radio services operating in which of the following bands?

- A 144.0 to 148.0 MHz
- B 14.0 to 14.2 MHz
- C 430.0 to 450.0 MHz
- D 7.0 to 7.1 MHz

B-001-010-008 (B)

Radio amateur operations are not ARE NOT protected from interference caused by another service operating in which of the following frequency bands?

- A 50 to 54 MHz
- B 902 to 928 MHz
- C 144 to 148 MHz
- D 222 to 225 MHz

B-001-010-009 (A)

Which of the following is not correct? The operator of an amateur station:

- A may make trials or tests, even though there is a possibility of interfering with other stations
- B shall not cause harmful interference to a station in another service which has primary use of that band
- C may conduct technical experiments using the station apparatus
- D may make trials or tests, except if there is a possibility of interference to other stations

B-001-010-010 (D)

Which of these amateur bands may be heavily occupied by licence exempt devices?

- A 3.5 to 4.0 MHz
- B 430 to 450 MHz
- C 135.7 to 137.8 kHz
- D 902 to 928 MHz

B-001-010-011 (B)

The amateur radio service is authorized to share a portion of what Industrial Scientific Medical (ISM) band that is heavily used by licence exempt devices?

- A 1240 to 1300 MHz
- B 2300 to 2450 MHz
- C 430 to 450 MHz
- D 144 to 148 MHz

B-001-011-001 (D)

Amateur radio stations may communicate:

- A with anyone who uses international Morse code
- B with non amateur stations
- C with any station involved in a real or simulated emergency
- D only with other amateur stations

B-001-011-002 (A)

During relief operations in the days following a disaster, when may an amateur use his equipment to communicate on frequencies outside amateur bands?

- A Never
- B When relaying messages on behalf of government agencies
- C When messages are destined to agencies without amateur radio support
- D When normal communication systems are overloaded, damaged or disrupted

B-001-011-003 (C)

If you hear an unanswered distress signal on an amateur band where you do not have privileges to communicate:

- A you may offer assistance after contacting Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada for permission to do so
- B you may not offer assistance
- C you should offer assistance
- D you may offer assistance using international Morse code only

B-001-011-004 (D)

In the amateur radio service, it is permissible to broadcast:

- A music
- B commercially recorded material
- C programming that originates from a broadcast undertaking
- D radio communications required for the immediate safety of life of individuals or the immediate protection of property

B-001-011-005 (C)

An amateur radio station in distress may:

- A use any means of radiocommunication, but only on internationally recognized emergency channels
- B only Morse code communications on internationally recognized emergency channels
- C any means of radiocommunication
- D only use radiocommunication bands for which the operator is qualified to use

B-001-011-006 (B)

During a disaster, when may an amateur station make transmissions necessary to meet essential communication needs and assist relief operations?

- A Only when the local emergency net is activated
- B When normal communication systems are overloaded, damaged or disrupted
- C Never: only official emergency stations may transmit in a disaster
- D When normal communication systems are working but are not convenient

B-001-011-007 (A)

During an emergency, what power output limitations must be observed by a station in distress?

- A There are no limitations for a station in distress
- B 1000 watts PEP during daylight hours, reduced to 200 watts PEP during the night
- C 1500 watts PEP
- D 200 watts PEP

B-001-011-008 (D)

During a disaster:

- A use only frequencies in the 80 metre band
- B use only frequencies in the 40 metre band
- C use any United Nations approved frequency
- D most communications are handled by nets using predetermined frequencies in amateur bands. Operators not directly involved with disaster communications are requested to avoid making unnecessary transmissions on or near frequencies being used for disaster communications

B-001-011-009 (A)

Messages from recognized public service agencies may be handled by amateur radio stations:

- A during peace time and civil emergencies and exercises
- B using Morse code only
- C when Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada has issued a special authorization
- D only on the 7 and 14 MHz bands

B-001-011-010 (D)

It is permissible to interfere with the working of another station if:

- A the other station is not operating according to the Radiocommunication Regulations
- B you both wish to contact the same station
- C the other station is interfering with your transmission
- D your station is directly involved with a distress situation

B-001-012-001 (D)

What kind of payment is allowed for third-party messages sent by an amateur station?

- A Donation of amateur equipment
- B Donation of equipment repairs
- C Any amount agreed upon in advance
- D No payment of any kind is allowed

B-001-012-002 (C)

Radiocommunications transmitted by stations other than a broadcasting station may be divulged or used:

- A if transmitted in English or French
- B during peacetime civil emergencies
- C if it is transmitted by an amateur station
- D if transmitted by any station using the international Morse code

B-001-012-003 (B)

The operator of an amateur station:

- A may accept a gift or gratuity in lieu of remuneration for any message that the person transmits or receives
- B shall not demand or accept remuneration in any form, in respect of a radiocommunication that the person transmits or receives
- C shall charge no less than \$10 for each message that the person transmits or receives
- D shall charge no more than \$10 for each message that the person transmits or receives

B-001-012-004 (A)

Which of the following is not an exception from the penalties under the Act, for divulging, intercepting or using information obtained through radiocommunication, other than broadcasting?

- A Where it is to provide information for a journalist
- B Where it is for the purpose of preserving or protecting property, or for the prevention of harm to a person
- C Where it is for the purpose of giving evidence in a criminal or civil proceeding in which persons are required to give evidence
- D Where it is on behalf of Canada, for the purpose of international or national defence or security

B-001-013-001 (A)

Which of the following call signs is a valid Canadian amateur radio call sign?

- A VA3XYZ
- B SM2CAN
- C BY7HY
- D KA9OLS

B-001-013-002 (A)

How often must an amateur station be identified?

- A At least every thirty minutes, and at the beginning and at the end of a contact
- B At the beginning of a contact and at least every thirty minutes after that
- C At least once during each transmission
- D At the beginning and end of each transmission

B-001-013-003 (C)

What do you transmit to identify your amateur station?

- A Your first name and your location
- B Your full name
- C Your call sign
- D Your "handle"

B-001-013-004 (B)

What identification, if any, is required when two amateur stations begin communications?

- A One of the stations must give both stations' call signs
- B Each station must transmit its own call sign
- C No identification is required
- D Both stations must transmit both call signs

B-001-013-005 (B)

What identification, if any, is required when two amateur stations end communications?

- A Both stations must transmit both call signs
- B Each station must transmit its own call sign
- C No identification is required
- D One of the stations must transmit both stations' call signs

B-001-013-006 (A)

What is the longest period of time an amateur station can transmit, without identifying by call sign?

- A 30 minutes
- B 20 minutes
- C 15 minutes
- D 10 minutes

B-001-013-007 (A)

When may an amateur transmit unidentified communications?

- A Never, except to control a model craft
- B Only for brief tests not meant as messages
- C Only if it does not interfere with others
- D Only for two-way or third-party communications

B-001-013-008 (A)

What language may you use when identifying your station?

- A English or French
- B Any language being used for a contact
- C Any language being used for a contact, providing Canada has a third-party communications agreement with that country
- D Any language of a country which is a member of the International Telecommunication Union

B-001-013-009 (A)

The call sign of an amateur station must be transmitted:

- A at the beginning and at the end of each exchange of communications and at intervals not greater than 30 minutes
- B at intervals not greater than three minutes when using voice communications
- C at intervals not greater than ten minutes when using Morse code
- D when requested to do so by the station being called

B-001-013-010 (D)

The call sign of an amateur station must be sent:

- A every minute
- B every 15 minutes
- C once after initial contact
- D at the beginning and end of each exchange of communications, and at least every 30 minutes, while in communications

B-001-013-011 (C)

The call sign of a Canadian amateur radio station would normally start with the letters:

- A A, K, N or W
- B EA, EI, RO or UY
- C VA, VE, VO or VY
- D GA, GE, MO or VQ

B-001-014-001 (B)

If a non-amateur friend is using your station to talk to someone in Canada, and a foreign station breaks in to talk to your friend, what should you do?

- A Stop all discussions and quickly sign off
- B Have your friend wait until you determine from the foreign station if their administration permits third-party traffic
- C Since you can talk to foreign amateurs, your friend may keep talking as long as you are the control operator
- D Report the incident to the foreign amateur's government

B-001-014-002 (A)

If you let an unqualified third party use your amateur station, what must you do at your station's control point?

- A You must continuously monitor and supervise the third party's participation
- B You must key the transmitter and make the station identification
- C You must monitor and supervise the communication only if contacts are made on frequencies below 30 MHz
- D You must monitor and supervise the communication only if contacts are made in countries which have no third party communications

B-001-014-003 (D)

Radio amateurs may use their stations to transmit international communications on behalf of a third party only if:

- A the amateur station has received written authorization from Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to pass third party traffic
- B the communication is transmitted by secret code
- C prior remuneration has been received
- D such communications have been authorized by the other country concerned

B-001-014-004 (B)

A person operating a Canadian amateur station is forbidden to communicate with amateur stations of another country:

- A unless he is passing third-party traffic
- B when that country has notified the International Telecommunication Union that it objects to such communications
- C without written permission from Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
- D until he has properly identified his station

B-001-014-005 (B)

International communications on behalf of third parties may be transmitted by an amateur station only if:

- A radiotelegraphy is used
- B the countries concerned have authorized such communications
- C English or French is used to identify the station at the end of each transmission
- D the countries for which the traffic is intended have registered their consent to such communications with the ITU

B-001-014-006 (D)

Amateur third party communications is:

- A the transmission of commercial or secret messages
- B a simultaneous communication between three operators
- C none of these answers
- D the transmission of non-commercial or personal messages to or on behalf of a third party

B-001-014-007 (C)

International third party amateur radio communication in case of emergencies or disaster relief is expressly permitted unless:

- A the foreign administration is in a declared state of war
- B internet service is working well in the foreign country involved
- C specifically prohibited by the foreign administration concerned
- D satellite communication can be originated in the disaster area