

Basic Qualification Question Bank for Amateur Radio Operator Certificate Examinations

Regulations



B-001-01-01 (1)

Authority to make "Radiocommunication Regulations" is derived from:

the Radiocommunication Act
the General Radio Regulations
the Standards for the Operation of Radio
Stations in the Amateur Radio Service the ITU Radio Regulations

B-001-01-02 (2)

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

the General Radio Regulations
the Radiocommunication Act
the Standards for the Operation of Radio
Stations in the Amateur Radio Service the ITU Radio Regulations

B-001-01-03 (2)

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

Transport Canada
Industry Canada
Communications Canada
National Defense

B-001-01-04 (4)

The "amateur radio service" is defined in:

the Radiocommunication Act
the Standards for the Operation of Radio Stations in the Amateur Radio Service
the General Radio Regulations
the Radiocommunication Regulations

B-001-02-01 (3)

What must you do to notify your mailing address changes?

Telephone your local club, and give them your new address
Contact an accredited examiner and provide details of your address change
Contact Industry Canada and provide details of your address change
Write amateur organizations advising them of your new address, enclosing your licence

B-001-02-02 (4)

An Amateur Radio Operator Certificate is valid for:

five years
three years
one year
for life

B-001-02-03 (3)

Whenever a change of address is made:

Industry Canada must be notified within 14 days of operation at the new address
the station shall not be operated until a change of address card is forwarded to Industry Canada
Industry Canada must be advised of any change in postal address
within the same province, there is no need to notify Industry Canada

B-001-02-04 (3)

The Amateur Radio Operator Certificate:

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

B-001-02-05 (1)

The holder of a radio authorization shall, at the request of a duly appointed radio inspector, show the radio authorization, or a copy thereof, to the inspector, within ____ hours after the request:

48

12

24

72

B-001-02-06 (1)

The fee for an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate is:

free

\$32

\$10

\$24

B-001-02-07 (4)

The Amateur Radio Operator Certificate should be:

retained in a safety deposit box

retained on the radio amateur's person

retained in the radio amateur's vehicle

retained at the address notified to Industry Canada

B-001-03-01 (3)

Out of amateur band transmissions:

must be identified with your call sign

are permitted

are prohibited - penalties could be assessed to the control operator

are permitted for short tests only

B-001-03-02 (4)

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

A traditional greeting in May

An emergency test transmission

Nothing special: "MAYDAY" has no meaning in an emergency

False or deceptive signals

B-001-03-03 (1)

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 fine, not exceeding \$5 000, or a prison term of one year, or both

a fine of \$10 000

a prison term of two years

a fine of \$1 000

B-001-03-04 (3)

Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

No person shall decode an encrypted subscription programming signal without permission of the lawful distributor

No person shall, without lawful excuse, interfere with or obstruct any radiocommunication

A person may decode an encrypted subscription programming signal, and retransmit it to the public

No person shall send, transmit, or cause to be transmitted, any false or fraudulent distress signal

B-001-03-05 (3)

Which of the following is NOT correct? The Minister may suspend a radio authorization:

where the holder has contravened the Act, the Regulations, or the terms and conditions of the authorization

where the radio authorization was obtained through misrepresentation

where the holder has failed to comply with a request to pay fees or interest due

B-001-03-06 (2)

Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

Where entry is refused, and is necessary to perform his duties under the Act, a radio inspector may obtain a warrant

A radio inspector may enter a dwelling without the consent of the occupant and without a warrant

In executing a warrant, a radio inspector shall not use force, unless accompanied by a peace officer, and force is

authorized

The person in charge of a place entered by a radio inspector shall give the inspector information that the inspector requests

B-001-03-07 (4)

The Minister may suspend or revoke a radio authorization WITHOUT NOTICE:

where the radio authorization was obtained through misrepresentation

where the holder has contravened the Act or Regulations

where the holder has contravened the terms and conditions of the authorization

where the holder has failed to comply with a request to pay fees or interest due

B-001-04-01 (3)

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

70 years or younger

18 years or older

There are no age limits

14 years or older

B-001-04-02 (1)

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

Basic
12 w.p.m.
5 w.p.m.
Advanced

B-001-04-03 (2)

The holder of an Amateur Digital Radio Operator's Certificate:

has equivalency for the Basic qualification
has equivalency for the Basic and Advanced qualifications
has equivalency for the Basic and 12 w.p.m qualifications
has equivalency for the Basic, Advanced and 12 w.p.m. qualifications

B-001-04-04 (4)

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

12 w.p.m. after passing the Advanced
5 w.p.m. after passing the 12 w.p.m.
Advanced after the 5 w.p.m.
any order

B-001-04-05 (4)

Two Morse code qualifications are available for the Amateur Radio Operator Certificate. They are:

5 and 10 w.p.m.
7 and 12 w.p.m.
7 and 15 w.p.m.
5 and 12 w.p.m.

B-001-04-06 (4)

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

a station authorized in the aeronautical service
a station authorized in the maritime service
any authorized station except stations authorized in the amateur, aeronautical or maritime services
a station authorized in the amateur service

B-001-05-01 (1)

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:

if the other person is the holder of a radio authorization to operate in the amateur radio service pending the granting of a radio authorization,

if the apparatus covers the amateur and commercial frequency bands pending the granting of a radio authorization, if the apparatus covers the amateur frequency bands

only if the transmitter of a station, for which a radio authorization is to be applied for, is type approved and crystal controlled

B-001-05-02 (1)

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

Advanced qualification

Morse code 12 w.p.m. qualification

Morse code 5 w.p.m. qualification

Basic qualification

B-001-05-03 (4)

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:

install an amateur station, but not operate or permit the operation of the apparatus

install and operate the radio apparatus, using your own call sign

modify and repair the radio apparatus but not install it

not install, place in operation, modify, repair, maintain, or permit the operation of the radio apparatus

B-001-05-04 (1)

A radio amateur with Basic and 12w.p.m. Morse qualifications may install an amateur station for another person:

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

only if the final power input does not exceed 100 watts

only if the station is for use on one of the VHF bands

only if the DC power input to the final stage does not exceed 200 watts

B-001-06-01 (1)

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

must be licensed at all locations

must be licensed in built-up areas only

must be licensed in isolated areas only

is exempt from licensing

B-001-06-02 (3)

An amateur station may be used to communicate with:

any stations which are identified for special contests
armed forces stations during special contests and training exercises
similarly licensed stations
any station transmitting in the amateur bands

B-001-06-03 (4)

Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

A radio amateur may not transmit superfluous signals
A radio amateur may not transmit profane or obscene language or messages
A radio amateur may not operate, or permit to be operated, a radio apparatus which he knows is not performing to the Radiocommunication Regulations
A radio amateur may use his linear amplifier to amplify the output of a licence-exempt transmitter

B-001-06-04 (3)

Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

No person shall possess or operate any device, for the purpose of amplifying the output power of a licence-exempt radio apparatus
A person may operate or permit the operation of radio apparatus only where the apparatus is maintained to the Radiocommunication Regulations tolerances
A person may operate radio apparatus on the amateur radio bands only to transmit superfluous signals
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-001-06-05 (1)

Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

A person may operate radio apparatus, licensed in the amateur service:

on aeronautical, marine or land mobile frequencies
only where the person complies with the Standards for the Operation of Radio Stations in the Amateur Radio Service
only where the apparatus is maintained within the performance standards set by Industry Canada regulations and policies
but not for the amplification of the output power of licence-exempt radio apparatus

B-001-07-01 (4)

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

Recreation planning
Code practice planning
Emergency planning
Business planning

B-001-07-02 (1)

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

Never

Only when the operator is being paid

Only when broadcasts last less than 1 hour

Only when broadcasts last longer than 15 minutes

B-001-07-03 (1)

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

Never

When operating a beacon transmitter in a "fox hunt" exercise

When playing a harmless "practical joke"

When you need to hide the meaning of a message for secrecy

B-001-07-04 (1)

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

Broadcasts intended for the general public

Telecommands to model craft

Brief transmissions to make adjustments to the station

Morse code practice

B-001-07-05 (1)

When may you send indecent or profane words from your amateur station?

Never

Only when they do not cause interference to other communications

Only when they are not retransmitted through a repeater

Any time, but there is an unwritten rule among amateurs that they should not be used on the air

B-001-07-06 (3)

When may an amateur station in two-way communication transmit a message in a secret code in order to obscure the meaning of the communication?

During a declared communications emergency

During contests

Never

When transmitting above 450 MHz

B-001-07-07 (4)

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

There are no restrictions

They are not permitted because they obscure the meaning of a message to government monitoring stations

Only "10 codes" are permitted

They may be used if they do not obscure the meaning of a message

B-001-07-08 (4)

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

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

B-001-07-09 (3)

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

is permitted for contests
must be approved by Industry Canada
is not permitted
is permitted for third-part traffic

B-001-07-10 (2)

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

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

B-001-07-11 (4)

An amateur station may transmit:

profane or obscene words or language
music
secret codes or ciphers
signals which are not superfluous

B-001-08-01 (1)

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

anywhere in Canada
anywhere in Canada during times of emergency
only at the address shown o Industry Canada records
anywhere in your call sign prefix area

B-001-08-02 (1)

Which type of station may transmit one-way communications?

Beacon station
Repeater station
HF station
VHF station

B-001-08-03 (1)

Amateur radio operators may install or operate radio apparatus:

at any location in Canada
only at the address which is on record at Industry Canada
at the address which is on record at Industry Canada and at one other location
at the address which is on record at Industry Canada and in two mobiles

B-001-08-04 (2)

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 these qualifications:

Basic and 12 w.p.m. Morse qualifications
Basic and Advanced qualifications
Basic Qualification
Basic and 5 w.p.m. Morse qualifications

B-001-08-05 (1)

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:

Basic and Advanced
Basic, Advanced and 5 w.p.m.
Basic
Basic, Advanced, and 12 w.p.m.

B-001-08-06 (4)

In order to install or operate a transmitter or RF amplifier that is not commercially manufactured for use in the amateur service, a radio amateur must hold an Amateur Operator's Certificate, with a minimum of which qualifications?

Basic, Advanced and 12 w.p.m.
Basic, and 12 w.p.m.
Basic, Advanced and 5 w.p.m.
Basic and Advanced

B-001-09-01 (2)

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

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

B-001-09-02 (2)

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

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

B-001-09-03 (4)

What is your responsibility as a station owner?

- You must allow another amateur to operate your station upon request
- You must be present whenever the station is operated
- You must notify Industry Canada if another amateur acts as the control operator
- You are responsible for the proper operation of the station in accordance with the regulations

B-001-09-04 (2)

Who may be the control operator of an amateur station?

- Any person over 21 years of age with a Basic Qualification
- Any qualified amateur chosen by the station owner
- Any person over 21 years of age with Basic and 12 w.p.m. qualifications
- Any person over 21 years of age

B-001-09-05 (3)

When must an amateur station have a control operator?

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

B-001-09-06 (4)

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

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

B-001-09-07 (4)

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

They must not use your equipment without your permission

They must first know how to use the right abbreviations and Q signals

They must first know the right frequencies and emissions for transmitting

They must hold suitable amateur radio qualifications before they are allowed to be control operators

B-001-09-08 (3)

The owner of an amateur station may:

permit anyone to take part in communications only if prior written permission is received from Industry Canada

permit anyone to use the station without restrictions

permit any person to operate the station under the supervision and in the presence of the holder of the amateur operator certificate

permit anyone to use the station and take part in communications

B-001-09-09 (3)

Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

A person, holding only Basic Qualification, may operate another station on 14.2 MHz

radio amateur may permit any person to operate the station without supervision

Any person may operate an amateur station under supervision, and in the presence of, a person holding appropriate qualifications

Any person may operate a station in the amateur radio service

B-001-10-01 (1)

What is a transmission called that disturbs other communications?

Harmful interference

Interrupted CW

Transponder signals

Unidentified transmissions

B-001-10-02 (1)

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

Never

Only if the station is operating illegally

Only if the station begins transmitting on a frequency you are using

You may expect, and cause, deliberate interference because it can't be helped during crowded band conditions

B-001-10-03 (1)

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?

Amateurs are allowed to use the frequency band only if they do not cause interference to primary users

Nothing special: all users of a frequency band have equal rights to operate

Amateurs are only allowed to use the frequency band during emergencies

Amateurs must increase transmitter power to overcome any interference caused by primary users

B-001-10-04 (1)

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

Both station operators have an equal right to operate on the frequency

The station operator with a lesser class of licence must yield the frequency to a higher-class licensee

The station operator with a lower power output must yield the frequency to the station with a higher power output

Station operators in ITU Regions 1 and 3 must yield the frequency to stations in ITU Region 2

B-001-10-05 (4)

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

Intentional interference

Adjacent interference

Disruptive interference

Harmful interference

B-001-10-06 (3)

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

the amateur station operator is not obligated to take any action

the amateur station operator may continue to operate without restrictions

the Minister may require that the necessary steps for the prevention of the interference be taken by the radio amateur

the amateur station operator may continue to operate and the necessary steps can be taken when the amateur operator can afford it

B-001-10-07 (3)

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

7.0 to 7.1 MHz

144.0 to 148.0 MHz

430.0 to 450.0 MHz

14.0 to 14.2 MHz

B-001-10-08 (4)

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

144 to 148 MHz

220 to 225 MHz

50 to 54 MHz

902 to 928 MHz

B-001-10-09 (3)

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

shall not cause harmful interference to a station in another service which has primary use of that band

may conduct technical experiments using the station apparatus

may make trials or tests, even though there is a possibility of interfering with other stations

may make trials or tests, except under circumstances that preclude the possibility of interference with other stations

B-001-11-01 (3)

Amateur radio stations may communicate:

with anyone who uses international Morse code

with non amateur stations

with any station involved in a real or simulated emergency

only with other amateur stations

B-001-11-02 (2)

In the amateur radio service, business communications:

Are permitted on some bands

are not permitted under any circumstance

are only permitted if they are for the safety of life or immediate protection of property

are not prohibited by regulation

B-001-11-03 (3)

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

you may offer assistance using international Morse code only

you may offer assistance after contacting Industry Canada for permission to do so

you should offer assistance

you may not offer assistance

B-001-11-04 (4)

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

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

B-001-11-05 (3)

An amateur radio station in distress may:

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

B-001-11-06 (2)

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

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

B-001-11-07 (3)

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

1000 watts PEP during daylight hours, reduced to 200 watts PEP during the night
1500 watts PEP
There are no limitations during an emergency
200 watts PEP

B-001-11-08 (4)

During a disaster:

use only frequencies in the 80 metre band
use only frequencies in the 40 metre band
use any United Nations approved frequency
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-001-11-09 (4)

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

using Morse code only
when Industry Canada has issued a special authorization
only on the 7 and 14 MHz band
during peace time and civil emergencies and exercises

B-001-11-10 (4)

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

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

B-001-12-01 (3)

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

Donation of amateur equipment
Donation of equipment repairs
No payment of any kind is allowed
Any amount agreed upon in advance

B-001-12-02 (2)

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

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

B-001-12-03 (4)

The operator of an amateur station:

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

B-001-12-04 (1)

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?

Where it is to provide information for a journalist

Where it is for the purpose of preserving or protecting property, or for the prevention of harm to a person

Where it is for the purpose of giving evidence in a criminal or civil proceeding in which persons are required to give evidence

Where it is on behalf of Canada, for the purpose of international or national defence or security

B-001-13-01 (2)

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

SM2CAN

VA3XYZ

BY7HY

KA9OLS

B-001-13-02 (1)

How often must an amateur station be identified?

At least every thirty minutes, and at the beginning and at the end of a contact

At the beginning of a contact and at least every thirty minutes after that

At least once during each transmission

At the beginning and end of each transmission

B-001-13-03 (4)

What do you transmit to identify your amateur station?

Your "handle"

Your first name and your location

Your full name

Your call sign

B-001-13-04 (2)

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

No identification is required

Each station must transmit its own call sign

Both stations must transmit both call signs

One of the stations must give both stations' call signs

B-001-13-05 (1)

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

Each station must transmit its own call sign

No identification is required

One of the stations must transmit both stations' call signs

Both stations must transmit both call signs

B-001-13-06 (3)

What is the longest period of time an amateur station can operate, without transmitting its call sign?

20 minutes

15 minutes

30 minutes

10 minutes

B-001-13-07 (4)

When may an amateur transmit unidentified communications?

Only for brief tests not meant as messages

Only if it does not interfere with others

Only for two-way or third-party communications

Never, except to control a model craft

B-001-13-08 (1)

What language may you use when identifying your station?

English or French

Any language being used for a contact

Any language being used for a contact, providing Canada has a third-party communications agreement with that

country

Any language of a country which is a member of the International Telecommunication Union

B-001-13-09 (4)

The call sign of an amateur station must be transmitted:

at intervals not greater than three minutes when using voice communications

at intervals not greater than ten minutes when using Morse code

when requested to do so by the station being called

at the beginning and at the end of each exchange of communications and at

intervals not greater than 30 minutes

B-001-13-10 (3)

The call sign of an amateur station must be sent:

every minute

every 15 minutes

at the beginning and end of each exchange of communications, and at least every 30 minutes, while in communications

once after initial contact

B-001-13-11 (1)

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

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

B-001-14-01 (2)

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?

Since you can talk to foreign amateurs, your friend may keep talking as long as you are the control operator
Have your friend wait until you find out if Canada has a third-party agreement with the foreign station's government
Report the incident to the foreign amateur's government
Stop all discussions and quickly sign off

B-001-14-02 (3)

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

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

B-001-14-03 (3)

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

the amateur station has received written authorization from Industry Canada to pass third party traffic
the communication is transmitted by secret code
such communications have been authorized by the countries concerned
prior remuneration has been received

B-001-14-04 (1)

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

when that country has notified the International Telecommunication Union that it objects to such communications
without written permission from Industry Canada
until he has properly identified his station
unless he is passing third- party traffic

B-001-14-05 (2)

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

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

B-001-14-06 (4)

Amateur third party communications is:

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

B-001-14-07 (3)

Third-party traffic is:

any message passed by an amateur station
coded communications of any type
a message sent to a non- amateur via an amateur station
any communication between two amateur operators

B-001-14-08 (3)

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:

messages that are handled within a local network
messages addressed to points within Canada
messages originated from Canadian Forces Affiliated Radio Service (CFARS)
all messages received from Canadian stations

B-001-14-09 (1)

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 nonamateur:

messages that originate from the United States Military Affiliated Radio System (MARS)
all messages originated by Canadian amateur stations
messages addressed to points within Canada from the United States
messages that are handled within local networks during a simulated emergency exercise

B-001-14-10 (3)

Which of the following is NOT correct? While in Canada, the operator of a station licensed by the Government of the United States, shall identify the station using three of these identifiers:

by adding to the call sign the Canadian call sign prefix for the geographic location of the station by radiotelephone,

adding to the call sign the word "mobile" or "portable" or by radiotelegraph adding the oblique character "/"

US radio amateurs must obtain a Canadian amateur station licence before operating in Canada by transmitting the call sign assigned by the FCC

B-001-14-11 (1)

Which of the following statements is NOT correct? A Canadian radio amateur may:

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

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

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

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

B-001-15-01 (1)

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

Only the privileges allowed by your qualifications

Any privileges allowed by the additional qualifications

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

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

B-001-15-02 (4)

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

Any privileges allowed by the additional qualifications

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

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

Only the privileges allowed by your qualifications

B-001-15-03 (4)

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

You must notify Industry Canada that you intend to operate on the HF bands

You must pass a Morse code test

You must attend a class to learn about HF communications

You must pass a Morse code or Advanced test or attain a mark of 80% on the Basic exam

B-001-15-04 (2)

The licensee of an amateur station may operate radio controlled models:

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

B-001-15-05 (4)

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

3.0 to 3.5 MHz
4.0 to 4.5 MHz
4.5 to 5.0 MHz
3.5 to 4.0 MHz

B-001-15-06 (1)

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

1.8 to 2.0 MHz
1.5 to 2.0 MHz
2.0 to 2.25 MHz
2.25 to 2.5 MHz

B-001-15-07 (4)

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

6.5 to 6.8 MHz
6.0 to 6.3 MHz
7.7 to 8.0 MHz
7.0 to 7.3 MHz

B-001-15-08 (1)

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

14.000 to 14.350 MHz
13.500 to 14.000 MHz
15.000 to 15.750 MHz
16.350 to 16.830 MHz

B-001-15-09 (4)

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

18.068 to 18.168 MHz
14.000 to 14.350 MHz
28.000 to 29.700 MHz
21.000 to 21.450 MHz

B-001-15-10 (1)

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

28.000 to 29.700 MHz
24.890 to 24.990 MHz
21.000 to 21.450 MHz
50.000 to 54.000 MHz

B-001-15-11 (3)

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

50 to 54 MHz only
all amateur frequency bands
all amateur frequency bands above 30 MHz
50 to 54, 144 to 148, and 220 to 225 MHz only

B-001-16-01 (4)

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

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

B-001-16-02 (2)

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

6 kHz
20 kHz
30 kHz
15 kHz

B-001-16-03 (1)

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

6 kHz
15 kHz
20 kHz
30 kHz

B-001-16-04 (3)

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

6 kHz
20 kHz
30 kHz
15 kHz

B-001-16-05 (2)

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

- 20 kHz
- 30 kHz
- 6 kHz
- 15 kHz

B-001-16-06 (2)

Only one band of amateur frequencies has a maximum allowed bandwidth of less than 6 kHz. That band is:

- 18.068 to 18.168 MHz
- 10.1 to 10.15 MHz
- 24.89 to 24.99 MHz
- 1.8 to 2.0 MHz

B-001-16-07 (2)

Single sideband is not permitted in the band:

- 18.068 to 18.168 MHz
- 10.1 to 10.15 MHz
- 24.89 to 24.99 MHz
- 7.0 to 7.3 MHz

B-001-16-08 (4)

The bandwidth of an amateur station shall be determined by measuring the frequency band occupied by that signal at a level of ____ dB below the maximum amplitude of that signal:

- 3
- 6
- 36
- 26

B-001-16-09 (3)

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

- AMTOR on 14.08 MHz
- packet on 10.145 MHz
- fast-scan television (ATV) on 145 MHz
- fast-scan television (ATV) on 440 MHz

B-001-16-10 (1)

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

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

B-001-16-11 (1)

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

single-sideband (SSB) on 10.12 MHz
frequency modulation (FM) on 29.6 MHz
Morse radiotelegraphy (CW) on 10.11 MHz
packet on 10.148 MHz

B-001-17-01 (1)

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

The minimum legal power necessary to communicate
25 watts PEP output
250 watts PEP output
2000 watts PEP output

B-001-17-02 (3)

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

1000 watts DC input
200 watts PEP output
250 W DC input
25 watts PEP output

B-001-17-03 (2)

At what point in your station is transceiver power measured?

At the final amplifier input terminals inside the transmitter or amplifier
At the antenna terminals of the transmitter or amplifier
On the antenna itself, after the feed line
At the power supply terminals inside the transmitter or amplifier

B-001-17-04 (4)

What is the maximum transmitting output power an amateur station may use on 3750 kHz, if the operator has Basic and 5 w.p.m. qualifications?

1000 watts PEP output for SSB operation
1500 watts PEP output for SSB operation
2000 watts PEP output for SSB operation
560 watts PEP output for SSB operation

B-001-17-05 (2)

What is the maximum transmitting power an amateur station may use for SSB operation on 7055 kHz, if the operator has Basic and 12 w.p.m. qualifications?

- 1000 watts PEP output
- 560 watts PEP output
- 2000 watts PEP output
- 200 watts PEP output

B-001-17-06 (3)

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:

- 250 watts
- 500 watts
- 1000 watts
- 750 watts

B-001-17-07 (2)

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:

- 250 watts
- 1000 watts
- 1500 watts
- 500 watts

B-001-17-08 (3)

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:

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

B-001-17-09 (3)

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 :

- 1000
- 750
- 250
- 100

B-001-18-01 (1)

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

Repeater station
Space station
Telecommand station
Beacon station

B-001-18-02 (2)

An unmodulated carrier may be transmitted only:

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

B-001-18-03 (4)

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:

29.7 MHz
50 MHz
144 MHz
29.5 MHz

B-001-18-04 (4)

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

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.
in the 50-54 MHz frequency band, when received from a station operated by a person with only Basic Qualification
in the 144-148 MHz frequency band, when received from a station operated by a person with only Basic Qualification
in the 21 MHz band, when received in a VHF band, from a station operated by a person with only Basic Qualification

B-001-19-01 (3)

When operating on frequencies below 148 MHz:

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

B-001-19-02 (1)

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

radiotelephony is used

DC input power to the anode or collector circuit of the final RF stage is in excess of 250 watts

radiotelegraphy is used

persons other than the licensee use the station

B-001-19-03 (4)

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

resonance

antenna power

plate voltage

overmodulation

B-001-19-04 (2)

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

75 percent

100 percent

50 percent

90 percent

B-001-19-05 (3)

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

a DC power meter

an overmodulation indicating device

a reliable means of determining the operating radio frequency

a dummy antenna

B-001-19-06 (4)

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

90 percent

75 percent

50 percent

100 percent

B-001-20-01 (3)

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

Messages of any type, if the foreign country allows third-party communications with Canada

Messages that are not religious, political, or patriotic in nature

Messages of a technical nature or personal remarks of relative unimportance

Messages of any type

B-001-20-02 (4)

The operator of an amateur station shall ensure that:

communications are exchanged only with commercial stations
all communications are conducted in secret code
charges are properly applied to all thirdparty communications
communications are limited to messages of a technical or personal nature

B-001-20-03 (3)

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

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

B-001-20-04 (4)

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

1.8 MHz
3.5 MHz
28 MHz
none of the above

B-001-20-05 (2)

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

American Radio Relay League
International Telecommunication Union
Radio Amateurs of Canada Inc.
International Amateur Radio Union

B-001-21-01 (3)

In which International Telecommunication Union Region is Canada?

Region 4
Region 3
Region 2
Region 1

B-001-21-02 (1)

A Canadian radio amateur, operating his station in the state of Florida, is subject to which frequency band limits?

Those applicable to US radio amateurs

ITU Region 2

ITU Region 3

ITU Region 1

B-001-21-03 (3)

A Canadian radio amateur, operating his station 7 kilometers (4 miles) offshore from the coast of Florida, is subject to which frequency band limits?

Those applicable to Canadian radio amateurs

ITU Region 1

Those applicable to US radio amateurs

ITU Region 2

B-001-21-04 (3)

Australia, Japan, and Southeast Asia are in which ITU Region?

Region 4

Region 2

Region 3

Region 1

B-001-21-05 (2)

Canada is location in ITU Region:

region 1

region 2

region 3

region 4

B-001-21-06 (1)

Which of the following answers is NOT correct? Canadian radio amateurs may apply for a CEPT international radio amateur licence for operation in any of the 32 CEPT countries, and:

foreign radio amateurs, holding CEPT Class 2 licenses, receive the same privileges in Canada as Canadians with Basic and 12 WPM qualifications

Canadian radio amateurs, holding Basic and 12 w.p.m. qualifications, will be granted CEPT Class 1 recognition

Canadian radio amateurs, holding Basic Qualification only, will be granted CEPT Class 2 recognition operation only above 30 MHz)

foreign radio amateurs, holding CEPT Class 1 licenses, receive the same privileges in Canada as Canadians with Basic and 12 w.p.m. qualifications

B-001-21-07 (3)

Which of the following answers is NOT correct? Canadian radio Canadian CEPT international radio licenses for operation in any of the 32 CEPT member amateurs may apply for countries, and:

foreign radio amateurs, holding CEPT Class 1 licenses, will receive recognition in Canada equal to Basic and 12 w.p.m.

Canadian radio amateurs, holding Basic Qualification only, will be granted CEPT Class 2 recognition (operation above 30 MHz)

foreign radio amateurs, holding CEPT Class 1 licenses, will receive recognition in Canada equal to Basic Qualification only

Canadian radio amateurs, holding Basic and 12 w.p.m. qualifications, will be granted CEPT Class 1 recognition

B-001-22-01 (2)

Which of these statements is NOT correct?

The fee for taking an examination for an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate by an accredited volunteer examiner is to be negotiated

The fee for taking an examination for an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate at an Industry Canada office is \$5 per qualification

An accredited volunteer examiner must hold an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate with Basic, Advanced, and 12 w.p.m. qualifications

The fee for taking an examination for an Amateur Radio Operator Certificate at an Industry Canada office is \$20 per qualification

B-001-22-02 (3)

Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

A disabled candidate, taking a Morse code sending test, may be allowed to recite the examination text in Morse code sounds

Examinations for disabled candidates may be given orally, or tailored to the candidate's ability to complete the examination

A disabled candidate must pass a normal amateur radio certificate examination before being granted any qualification

The fee for taking an amateur radio certificate examination from an accredited volunteer examiner is to be negotiated

B-001-22-03 (1)

The fee for taking examinations for amateur radio operator certificates by an accredited volunteer examiner is:

to be negotiated between examiner and candidate

always \$20 per qualification

always free of charge

always \$20 per visit regardless of the number of examinations

B-001-22-04 (4)

The fee for taking amateur radio certificate examinations at an Industry Canada office is:

\$20 per visit, regardless of the number of qualification examinations

no charge for qualification examinations

\$5 per qualification examination

\$20 per qualification

B-001-23-01 (2)

Which of these statements about erection of an antenna structure is NOT correct?

There is no requirement to receive the prior approval from Industry Canada to construct an antenna or its structure

A radio amateur may erect any size antenna structure without consulting neighbours or the local land-use authority

Industry Canada expects radio amateurs to address community concerns in a responsible manner

Prior to an installation, for which community concerns could be raised, radio amateurs must consult with their land-use authority

B-001-23-02 (3)

Which of these statements is NOT correct?

If a radio amateur erects an antenna structure without consulting the land-use authority, he must accept any consequences

For the purposes of environmental filing, amateur stations are considered to be Type 2 (non-site-specific)

For the purposes of environmental filing, amateur stations are considered to be Type 1 (site-specific)

Before installing an antenna structure which could raise community concerns, radio amateurs must consult with the land-use authority

B-001-23-03 (2)

Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

Prior to installing an antenna structure, for which concerns could be raised, radio amateurs must consult their land use authority

Radio amateurs must secure written permission of Industry Canada before installing an antenna structure

Should an antenna structure be installed without consulting the land-use authority, it must be with the acceptance of consequences

Industry Canada expects radio amateurs to responsibly address any community concerns, and to consider land-use authority requests

B-001-23-04 (2)

Before erecting an antenna structure, for which community concerns could be raised, a radio amateur must consult with:

Industry Canada only

the land-use authority, and possibly the neighbours

Industry Canada and Transport Canada

Industry Canada and the neighbours

B-001-24-01 (4)

What organization has published safety guidelines for the maximum limits of RF energy near the human body?

Canadian Standards Association
Environment Canada
Transport Canada
Health Canada

B-001-24-02 (1)

What is the purpose of the Safety Code 6?

It gives RF exposure limits for the human body
It lists all RF frequency allocations for interference protection
It sets transmitter power limits for interference protection
It sets antenna height limits for aircraft protection

B-001-24-03 (2)

According to Safety Code 6, what frequencies cause us the greatest risk from RF energy?

300 to 3000 MHz
30 to 300 MHz
Above 1500 MHz
3 to 30 MHz

B-001-24-04 (4)

Why is the limit of exposure to RF the lowest in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 300 MHz, according to Safety Code 6?

There are more transmitters operating in this range
There are fewer transmitters operating in this range
Most transmissions in this range are for a longer time
The human body absorbs RF energy the most in this range

B-001-24-05 (2)

According to Safety Code 6, what is the maximum safe power output to the antenna of a hand-held VHF or UHF radio?

10 watts
not specified - the exemption for portable equipment was withdrawn in 1999
25 watts
125 milliwatts

B-001-24-06 (4)

Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

Maximum exposure levels of RF fields to the general population, in the frequency range 10 to 300 MHz, is 28 VRMS/metre (E-field)

Permissible exposure levels of RF fields increases as frequency is increased above 300 MHz

Permissible exposure levels of RF fields increases as frequency is decreased below 10 MHz

Permissible exposure levels of RF fields decreases as frequency is decreased below 10 MHz

B-001-24-07 (2)

The permissible exposure levels of RF fields:

decreases, as frequency is decreased below 10 MHz

increases, as frequency is increased above 300 MHz

increases, as frequency is increased from 10 MHz to 300 MHz

decreases, as frequency is increased above 300 MHz

B-001-24-08 (2)

Which statement is NOT correct:

maximum exposure level of RF fields for general population, in the range 10 to 300 MHz, is 28 V RMS per metre (Efield)

portable transmitters, operating below 1 GHz with a power output up to 7 watts, are excluded from Safety Code 6 requirements

maximum exposure level of RF fields for general population, in the range 30 to 300 Mhz, is .073 A RMS per metre (Hfield)

the exemption of portable transmitters, operating below 1 GHz with a power output up to 7 watts was removed from Safety Code 6 in 1999

B-001-24-09 (4)

Which statement is correct?

Safety Code 6 regulates the operation of receivers only

the operation of portable transmitting equipment is of no concern in Safety Code 6

portable transmitters, operating below 1 GHz, with an output power equal to, or less than 7 watts, are exempt from the requirements of Safety Code 6

the exemption for portable transmitters was eliminated in Safety Code 6 in 1999

B-001-24-10 (4)

The maximum exposure level of RF fields for general population, in the frequency range 10 to 300 MHz is ___ V RMS per metre (E-field):

7

37

0.073

28

B-001-25-01 (3)

In the event of interference to a neighbour's FM receiver and stereo system, if the field strength of the amateur station signal is below ____ volts per metre, it will be deemed that the affected equipment's lack of immunity is the cause:

- 2.8
- 7.9
- 1.83
- 3.16

B-001-25-02 (2)

In the event of interference to a neighbour's television receiver, if the field strength of the amateur station signal exceeds ____ volts per metre, it will be deemed that the transmission is the cause of the problem:

- 14.2
- 1.83
- 28
- 3.75

B-001-25-03 (3)

Which of the following is defined as "any device, machinery or equipment, other than radio apparatus, the use or functioning of which is, or can be, adversely affected by radiocommunication emissions"?

- cable television converters
- audio and video recorders
- radio-sensitive equipment
- broadcast receivers

B-001-25-04 (1)

Which of the following types of equipment is NOT included in the list of field strength criteria for resolution of immunity complaints?

- broadcast transmitters
- broadcast receivers
- associated equipment
- radio-sensitive equipment