

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

- (1) Under what circumstances, if any, may an amateur station transmit radio communications containing obscene words?
- (A) Obscene words are permitted when they do not cause interference to any other radio communication or signal.
  - (B) Obscene words are prohibited in Amateur Radio transmissions.
  - (C) Obscene words are permitted when they are not retransmitted through repeater or auxiliary stations.
  - (D) Obscene words are permitted, but there is an unwritten rule among amateurs that they should not be used on the air.
- (2) What types of messages may be transmitted by an amateur station to a foreign country for a third party?
- (A) Third party traffic involving materials compensation, either tangible or intangible, direct or indirect, to a third party, a station licensee, a control operator, or any other person.
  - (B) Third party traffic consisting of business communications on behalf of any party.
  - (C) Only third party traffic, duly authorized, during peacetime civil emergencies or periods of disaster for the purpose of disaster relief where no other means of communication is available.
  - (D) No messages may be transmitted to foreign countries for third parties.
- (3) Under what circumstances, if any, may third party traffic be transmitted to a foreign country by an Amateur station?
- (A) under no circumstances.
  - (B) Only if the country has a third-party traffic agreement with Jamaica.
  - (C) Only if the control operator is a class "A" licensee.
  - (D) Only if the country has formed diplomatic relations with Jamaica.
- (4) What types of material compensation, if any, may be involved in third party traffic transmitted by an Amateur station?
- (A) Payment of an amount agreed upon by the amateur operator and the parties involved.
  - (B) Assistance in maintenance of auxiliary station equipment.
  - (C) Donation of amateur equipment to the control operator.
  - (D) No compensation may be accepted.
- (5) What additional limitations apply to third party messages transmitted to foreign countries?
- (A) Third party messages may only be transmitted to an amateur in countries with which Jamaica has a third party traffic agreement.
  - (B) Third party messages may only be sent to amateurs in ITU Region 1.
  - (C) Third party messages may only be sent to amateurs in ITU Region 3.
  - (D) Third party messages must always be transmitted in English.
- (6) How often should an amateur radio station identify itself in a lengthy conversation?

- (A) At the beginning and end of each transmission.
  - (B) Every ten minutes as well as at the beginning and end of a transmission.
  - (C) Once every 15 minutes.
  - (A) Station identification is not required.
- (7) What is the time period that an amateur station can be operated at a temporary location without having to notify the Postmaster General?
- (A) 24 hours.
  - (B) 48 hours.
  - (C) 36 hours.
  - (D) 72 hours.
- (8) The Radio and Telegraph act states a time period that an amateur radio operator must keep each log book after it has been completed. What is the period stated?
- (A) A log book must be preserved for at least 4 months following the last date of entry so it can be inspected by the Postmaster General if requested.
  - (B) A log book must be preserved for at least 1 year following the last date of entry so it can be inspected by the Postmaster General if requested.
  - (A) log book must be preserved for at least 8 months following the last date of entry so it can be inspected by the Postmaster General if requested.
  - (A) log book must be preserved for at least 5 years following the last date of entry so it can be inspected by the Postmaster General if requested.
- (9) What are the classifications for stations in Amateur radio service in Jamaica?
- (A) Technicians Class, Advanced Class and Extra Class.
  - (B) Class "A", "B" and "C".
  - (C) Class "AR 1", "AR 2 and "AR 3".
  - (D) Class 1, 2, and 3.
- (10) Under what circumstances, if any, may an amateur radio station transmit music?
- (A) When it is used to jam an illegal transmission.
  - (B) Only above 1215 MHz.
  - (C) Transmitting music is not permitted in the amateur radio service.
  - (D) When the music played produces no dissonances or spurious emissions.
- (11) What is the maximum transmitting power permitted a class "B" amateur station on frequency 21.150 MHz.?
- (A) 1,000 watts RMS at antenna feed point .
  - (B) 250 watts RMS at antenna feed point.
  - (C) 250 watts DC.
  - (D) 21.150 MHz. is out the band plan for the amateur radio service.
- (12) What is the maximum RF Power output allowed a Class "B" amateur station when operating between 3.5 MHz. and 29.700 MHz?

- (A) 250 watts RMS at the antenna feed point.
- (B) 100 watts RMS at the antenna feed point.
- (C) 250 watts DC.
- (D) 100 watts DC.

(13) What is the maximum RF Power output allowed a Class "B" amateur station when operating on Frequencies above 50 MHz?

- (A) 150 watts RMS at the antenna feed point.
- (B) 250 watts RMS at the antenna feed point.
- (C) 200 watts DC.
- (D) 300 ,watts DC.

(14) What do you understand by the term "Modulation"?

- (A) The process of increasing the average power of a single sideband transmission.
- (B) Modulation means the process or the result of the process, whereby some characteristic of one wave is varied in accordance with another.
- (C) The process of recovering audio information from a received signal.
- (D) The process of suppressing the carrier in a single-sideband transmitter.

(15) What do you understand by the term "Telephony"?

- (A) Telephony means a system of telecommunications set up for the transmission of RTTY.
- (B) Telephony means a system of telecommunications set up for the transmission of speech or in some cases, other sounds.
- (C) Telephony means a system of telecommunications set up for the transmission of Morse Code.
- (D) Telephony means a system of telecommunications set up for the transmission of A2type transmissions.

(16) What do you understand by the term frequency modulation?

- (A) Frequency modulation means modulation in which the frequency of the carrier is the characteristic varied.
- (B) Frequency modulation means modulation in which the amplitude of the carrier is the characteristic varied.
- (C) Frequency modulation means the process or the result of the process, whereby some characteristic of one wave is varied in accordance with another wave.
- (D) Frequency means modulation means a system of telecommunications set up for the transmission of F5 type emissions.

(17) What do you understand by the term Amplitude modulation?

- (A) Amplitude modulation means modulation in which the frequency of the carrier is the character varied.
- (B) Amplitude modulation means modulation in which the amplitude of the carrier is the characteristic varied.
- (C) Amplitude means modulation the process or the result of the process, whereby some characteristic of one wave is varied in accordance with another wave.
- (D) Amplitude means modulation means a system of telecommunications set up for the transmission of F5 type emissions.

(18) What type of radio wave emission does A3J represent?

- (A) telegraphy by frequency modulation using the keying of a modulating audio tone.
- (B) Telegraphy by single sideband suppressed carrier.
- (C) Telephony by frequency or phase modulation.
- (D) Telegraphy by amplitude modulation.

(19) What type of radio wave emission does A2 represent?

- (A) telegraphy by frequency modulation using the keying of a modulating audio tone.
- (B) An emission unkeyed or unmodulated.
- (C) Telegraphy by amplitude modulation using the keying of a modulated audio frequency or the keying of the modulated emission, including in special cases, an unkeyed modulated emission.
- (D) Television by frequency modulation.

(20) What type of radio wave emission does F3 represent?

- (A) Telephony by frequency modulation.
- (B) Telephony by amplitude modulation.
- (C) Telegraphy by amplitude modulation using the keying of a modulated audio frequency or the keying of the modulated emission, including in special cases, an unkeyed modulated emission.
- (D) Television by frequency modulation.

(21) What is the frequency range of operation for an amateur station operating on 2 meters?

- (A) 134.00 MHz. to 138.00 MHz..
- (B) 144.00 MHz. to 148.00 MHz...
- (C) 154.00 MHz. to 158.00 MHz..
- (D) 140 MHz. to 144.00 MHz...

(22) What is the frequency range of operation for an amateur station operating on 6 meters?

- (A) 50.000 MHz. to 50.350 MHz..
- (B) 50.000 MHz. to 54.000 MHz...
- (C) 50.000 MHz. to 54.300 MHz..
- (D) 50.000 MHz. to 52.000 MHz..

(23) What is the frequency range of operation designated for amateur radio stations using the 20 and 40 meter bands?

- (A) For 20 meters – 14.000 MHz. to 14.350 MHz and for 40 meters 7.000 MHz. to 7.300 MHz...
- (B) For 20 meters – 14.550 MHz. to 14.350 MHz and for 40 meters 7.000 MHz. to 7.350 MHz..
- (C) For 20 meters – 14.000 MHz. to 14.360 MHz and for 40 meters 7.000 MHz. to 7.550 MHz.
- (D) For 20 meters – 14.200 MHz. to 14.450 MHz and for 40 meters 7.100 MHz. to 7.400 MHz....

(24) What is the frequency range of operation designated for amateur radio stations using the 15 and 10 meter bands?

- (A) For 15 meters – 21.000 MHz. to 21.450 MHz and for 10 meters 28.000 MHz. to 29.700 MHz..
- (B) For 15 meters – 21.000 MHz. to 21.350 MHz and for 10 meters 28.000 MHz. to 29.900 MHz..
- (C) For 15 meters – 21.100 MHz. to 21.500 MHz and for 10 meters 28.100 MHz. to 28.550 MHz.
- (D) For 15 meters – 21.200 MHz. to 21.450 MHz and for 10 meters 28.200 MHz. to 28.700 MHz.

(25) What is the frequency range of operation designated for amateur radio stations using the 12 and 17 meter bands?

- (A) For 12 meters – 24.000 MHz. to 24.990 MHz and for 17 meters 18.000 MHz. to 18.500 MHz..
- (B) For 12 meters – 24.000 MHz. to 24.350 MHz and for 17 meters 18.000 MHz. to 18.900 MHz..
- (C) For 12 meters – 24.890 MHz. to 24.990 MHz and for 17 meters 18.068 MHz. to 18.168 MHz.
- (D) For 12 meters – 24.100 MHz. to 24.450 MHz and for 17 meters 18.100 MHz. to 18.700 MHz.

(26) What is the frequency range of operation designated for amateur radio stations using the 30 and 80 meter bands?

- (A) For 30 meters – 10.000 MHz. to 10.990 MHz and for 80 meters 3.000 MHz. to 3.500 MHz..
- (B) For 30 meters – 21.000 MHz. to 21.450 MHz and for 80 meters 18.000 MHz. to 18.900 MHz..
- (C) For 30 meters – 10.100 MHz. to 10.150 MHz and for 80 meters 3.500 MHz. to 4.000 MHz.
- (D) For 30 meters – 21.100 MHz. to 21.150 MHz and for 80 meters 3.500 MHz. to 4.000 MHz.

(27) What is the frequency range of operation designated for amateur radio stations using the 80 and 40 meter bands?

- (A) For 80 meters – 3.500 MHz. to 4.000 MHz and for 40 meters 7.000 MHz. to 7.300 MHz..
- (B) For 80 meters – 3.000 MHz. to 4.350 MHz and for 40 meters 7.000 MHz. to 7.500 MHz..
- (C) For 80 meters – 3.100 MHz. to 3.900 MHz and for 40 meters 7.100 MHz. to 7.300 MHz.
- (D) For 80 meters – 3.100 MHz. to 3.450 MHz and for 40 meters 7.100 MHz. to 7.700 MHz.

(28) State the types of emissions which may not be used by a class "B" amateur station?

- (A) A1, F1,
- (B) A5, F5
- (C) F3, A3J
- (D) AO, A3,

(29) Which International Telecommunication Union Region is Jamaica located?

- (A) Region 1
- (B) Region 2
- (C) Region 3
- (D) Region 4

(30) At what point in your station is the transmitter power to be measured?

- (A) By measuring the final amplifier supply voltage inside the transmitter or amplifier.
- (B) By measuring the final amplifier supply current inside the transmitter or amplifier.
- (C) At the transmitter or amplifier antenna terminals.
- (D) On the antenna itself, after the feed line.

(31) What is the maximum transmitter power permitted a class 'B' Amateur station on frequency 14.400 MHz?

- (A) 250 watts.
- (B) 500 watts.
- (C) 14.400 MHz. is out the band plan for the amateur radio service.
- (D) 1,000 watts.

(32) What do the initials ITU stand for?

- (A) International Transmission Unit.
- (B) International Telephony Union.
- (C) International Telecommunications Union.
- (D) Interparish Telecommunications Unit.

(33) Which sideband is commonly used for 15 meters phone operations?

- (A) Lower sideband.
- (B) Double sideband.
- (C) Upper sideband.
- (D) Single side band.

(34) If the ITU allocates a frequency band to the Amateur Service on a Secondary basis, what does this mean?

- (A) The Amateur service can claim protection from other Primary services using the same band.
- (B) The Amateur service cannot claim protection from other Primary services using the same band.
- (C) The Amateur service must operate at very low transmit power
- (D) The Amateur service is prohibited from operating in certain areas.