



Candidate: FOUNDATION, Mock ONE

Exam: Amateur Radio Examination Foundation Level - **Syllabus V1.6b**

Centre: RSGB (RSGB – ONLINE REMOTE INV)

Date: Friday, 17 April 2026

1. Which, of the items listed below, is NOT a type of Amateur licence?

1A2-2025-Foundation2435

- A Full.
- B Foundation.
- C Intermediate.
- D Beginner.

2. You are operating in the 'all modes' section of the 2 metre band plan, sending CW with the 'mode' (type of transmission) switch set to CW. You then switch mode to FM to talk to your Morse practice tutor. Before discussing your Morse sending you should

1A4-2025-Foundation4044

- A start your transmission by saying 'CQ'.
- B disconnect the Morse key.
- C give your callsign in voice.
- D say that you have changed mode.

3. An amateur is not operating in accordance with the licence if they

1C1-2025-Foundation3360

- A fail to give the call sign of the person being spoken to on every over.
- B transmit information intended for general reception.
- C transmit to a group of more than five amateurs.
- D transmit to amateurs outside Europe.

4. An authorised person from which organisation has the right to require modification of the Radio Equipment?

1D1-2025-Foundation3256

- A The Radio Society of Great Britain.
- B The Institute of Engineering and Technology.
- C The local electricity supply company.
- D Ofcom.

5. For the purposes of the EMF requirements in the amateur licence the description "General Public" means

1G1-2025-Foundation7978

- A everybody apart from the licence holder in person.
- B everybody except those living at the amateur's house.
- C people outside the amateur's circle of family and friends.
- D people outside the amateur's family and relatives.



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6. When in London, the band 431.0-432.0MHz is

1H1-2025-Foundation3178

- A not available.
- B secondary.
- C limited to 10W.
- D limited to 10W erp.

7. The Volt is a unit of

2A1-2025-Foundation2502

- A current flow.
- B potential difference.
- C power.
- D resistance.

8. Alternating current is

2E1-2025-Foundation2844

- A a current greater than 240 A.
- B a current greater than 0.6A.
- C obtainable from batteries.
- D a current which periodically changes in direction .

9. The key feature of a digital signal, when compared to an analogue signal is that

2F1-2025-Foundation7719

- A the change between the amplitude of the signal at one instant in time to another is smooth and gradual.
- B the maximum amplitude of the signal is not limited as a result of digital processing.
- C a digital signal can represent an analogue signal that has been sampled at regular intervals.
- D It is not possible to process a digital signal using software applications and techniques.

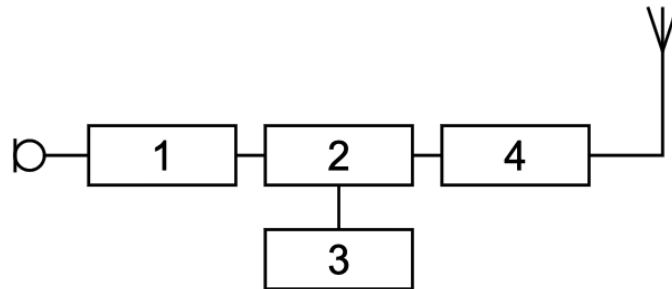
10. The process of making a radio wave carry the information we want to send is known as

3A1-2025-Foundation7723

- A communication .
- B broadcast.
- C transmission .
- D modulation .



11. What is the function of the box marked '2' on the transmitter block diagram?



3B1-2025-Foundation3468

- A Oscillator.
- B RF amplifier.
- C Audio amplifier.
- D Modulator.

12. The function of a radio receiver is to recover information sent from one place to another using

3H1-2025-Foundation7867

- A sympathetic radiation.
- B parasitic radiation.
- C harmonic radiation.
- D electromagnetic radiation.

13. A coaxial cable is most widely used to connect a transmitter to an antenna because

4A1-2025-Foundation2890

- A it is light weight.
- B it is a balanced feeder.
- C it is flexible.
- D of its screening qualities.

14. The polarisation of the radio wave from an antenna depends on the

4C1-2025-Foundation3066

- A mode switch on the transmitter.
- B orientation of the antenna.
- C transmitted frequency.
- D ionosphere.



15. A radio amateur decides to erect a second dipole of the same type but a different length. This is done because

4E1-2025-Foundation2611

- A the second antenna will be kept as a spare.
- B the second antenna is intended to be used on a different frequency.
- C the amateur wants to talk to two friends at the same time.
- D two antennas will give a stronger signal than one.

16. A mobile VHF radio receiver is fitted in a car. The car is driven along a clear open road directly away from the transmitter but is always in sight of the transmitter. The received signal will

5A1-2025-Foundation2629

- A remain a constant strength or level all the time the transmitter is in sight.
- B vanish once the transmit aerial is too small to be seen.
- C get stronger as the distance increases.
- D get weaker as the distance increases.

17. Ducting is a propagation effect that

5C1-2025-Foundation1339

- A extends the range of HF signals.
- B reduces the range of VHF and UHF signals.
- C extends the range of VHF and UHF signals.
- D reduces the range of HF signals.

18. The avoidance of interference between two items of electrical equipment is known as

6A1-2025-Foundation2642

- A SWR.
- B VHF.
- C EMF.
- D EMC.

19. Which of the following modes of transmission is MOST likely to cause interference to nearby radio or television receivers?

6B1-2025-Foundation2659

- A SSB.
- B FM voice.
- C FM data.
- D PSK31 (a data mode).



20. A case of interference is proving difficult to solve. Before calling Ofcom, who else may be able to help you?

6G1-2025-Foundation1388

- A British Telecom.
- B The local broadcast radio station.
- C The local authority.
- D The RSGB EMC committee.

21. Before making an initial call a radio amateur should

7A1-2025-Foundation2678

- A listen on the frequency.
- B make an entry in the log book.
- C log the frequency.
- D check the transmitter power.

22. Band Plans are published because

7B1-2025-Foundation2992

- A it allows the different modes and types of transmission to best share the band.
- B it is a convenient way of remembering the schedule to the amateur licence.
- C it is illegal to operate in contravention of the band plan.
- D it allocates most of the band to the higher power stations.

23. Connecting anything to the Microphone socket of a transmitter other than the supplied microphone may

7D1-2025-Foundation2955

- A cause incorrect operation of the PTT.
- B cause a decrease in SWR.
- C cause an increase SWR.
- D cause changes in the received signal.

24. High voltages may cause

8A1-2025-Foundation3161

- A poor audio reception.
- B overheating.
- C poor signal strength.
- D electrocution.



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25. A risk when drilling metal is

8B1-2025-Foundation1113

- A the centre punch will mark the work.
- B swarf will fly up towards the eyes.
- C the drill bit will become blunt.
- D an electric shock may occur.

26. The main detrimental effect on health of being too close to a high power transmission is

8D1-2025-Foundation1121

- A repetitive strain injury.
- B heating of body tissue.
- C loss of memory.
- D premature deafness.



Answers FOUNDATION MOCK PAPER 1

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	D	14	B
2	C	15	B
3	B	16	D
4	D	17	C
5	A	18	D
6	A	19	A
7	B	20	D
8	D	21	A
9	C	22	A
10	D	23	A
11	D	24	D
12	D	25	B
13	D	26	B