



Headquarters Air Cadets Examination

Staff Cadet
34/4 Op Flying
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1. Use black or dark blue pen, NOT pencil.
2. Mark one answer per question with a cross.
3. If you wish to change an answer, cancel the original mark and mark another single answer.

A selected answer.

A cancelled answer.

Mark:

Name and Initials _____

Date of Exam _____

Date of Birth _____

Squadron/Unit _____

Wing _____

1 The ability to use platforms operating in or passing through the air for military purposes is the RAF's definition of:

- a Air Strategy
- b Combat Air Operations
- c Flexibility
- d Air Power

2 In terms of Air Power, fragility, limited payloads and airborne time are:

- a Limitations
- b Assets
- c Strengths
- d Requirements

3 Which of the following lists three limitations of Air Power:

- a Fragility, Limited Payloads, Airborne Time
- b Cost, Flexibility, Fragility
- c Sensitivity to Technology, Dependency on Bases, Flexibility
- d Height, Speed, Cost

4 Air Power can be used to preserve peace. Two examples of this are:

- a Control by Force, Promoting equipment sales
- b Promoting International Relations, Control by Force
- c Promoting International Relations, Providing Reassurance
- d Providing Reassurance, Punishment

5 Which of the following best describes a wartime application of Air Power:

- a Destruction of enemy equipment.
- b Supporting friends
- c Promoting International Relations.
- d Providing reassurance.

6 How many basic categories of Air Operations does the RAF recognise?

- a 6
- b 2
- c 4
- d 3

7 A situation where your air forces are notably more dominant than those of your enemy is known as:

- a Air Superiority
- b Air Advantage
- c Air Domination
- d Air Supremacy

8 To suppress an enemy's air defences a specialist weapon such as ALARM may be used. ALARM stands for:

- a Air-Land Anti-Radar Missile
- b Airborne Lightweight Active Radar Missile
- c Air-Launched Anti-Radar Missile
- d Airborne Land All-Reaching Missile

9 Defensive counter-Air Operations are more commonly known as:

- a Air Defence Operations
- b Ground Attack Missions
- c Home Defence Activities
- d Self Defence Operations

10 Operations to delay or destroy enemy forces in the battle area before they have a chance to attack friendly forces are called:

- a Battlefield Air Deployments
- b Battlefield Delaying Techniques
- c Delaying Actions
- d Battlefield Air Interdiction

11 Action aimed at undermining the enemy's ability and will to continue fighting by attacking industrial, political and economic targets is called:

- a Tactical Air offensive
- b Strategic Air offensive
- c Strategic Air defensive
- d Operations by offensive aircrew

12 Which of the following IS a combat-support air operation:

- a Maritime attack
- b Aerospace Reconnaissance
- c British Aerospace
- d Ground Attack

13 Aerospace Reconnaissance Operations are part of:

- a Ground support operations
- b Combat-support air operations
- c AAR
- d EW

14 The 2 roles into which air-to-air refuelling operations are divided are:

- a Bowline & Trail
- b Towline & Bowline
- c Towline & Trail
- d Trail & Tanker

15 When interpreting reconnaissance information its usefulness will depend on:

- a Weather and visibility
- b Height and speed
- c Daylight and focus
- d Speed and skill of operators

16 Search and rescue helicopters are vulnerable to attack in wartime because:

- a They fly very low
 - b They are slow and unarmed
 - c They are painted yellow
 - d They are very noisy
-

17 CHAFF is designed to:

- a Magnetise enemy radar beams
 - b Destroy the enemy's radar
 - c Confuse the enemy's radar
 - d Reduce visibility
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18 Non-flying operations required to provide direct support for air operations is called:

- a Ground Combat - Support
 - b Ground Equipment Provision
 - c Ground Combat - Supply
 - d Ground Supply Operations
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19 The creation of a ground defence area that can be patrolled, cleared of obstacles, protected and guarded is known as:

- a Passive Air Defence
 - b Passive Ground Defence
 - c Active Air Defence
 - d Active Ground Defence
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20 Technology is an important factor in the effectiveness of air power, but it is of little use unless the aircrew have the necessary skills to apply that technology. Those skills are gained by:

- a Co-ordination
 - b Tactics
 - c Training
 - d Intelligence
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21 Logistics can be defined as:

- a The provision of aircraft fuel
 - b Air movements
 - c The movement and maintenance of a fighting force
 - d The logical conduct of operations
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22 Operations to discover an enemy's position and strength to help plan strategy are called:

- a Strategy
 - b Strengthening
 - c Espionage
 - d Reconnaissance
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23 Tactical actions are those in support of military or naval operations in:

- a A world-wide theatre of operations.
 - b A limited theatre of operations.
 - c A global theatre of operations.
 - d A strategic theatre of operations.
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24 Actions designed to disorganise the enemy's internal economy and warmaking potential are described as:

- a Global
 - b Strategic
 - c National
 - d Tactical
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25 Under-cover or secret operations are said to be:

- a Clandestine
 - b Unconcealed
 - c Strategic
 - d Overt
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