



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 Combat Air Operations
- b Flexibility
- c Air Strategy
- d Air Power
-
- 2 A measure of an aircraft's response is:
- a Its ability to be deployed in a short period of time.
- b Its ability to operate at long range from base.
- c Its ability to counter multiple threats.
- d Whether it can reply to Air Traffic Control.
-
- 3 Sensitivity to technology means that:
- a Bad weather can make it difficult to take-off and land.
- b Small advances in technology can have a big impact on the offensive operations of aircraft.
- c Ideally, aircraft should carry a technician.
- d Aircrew resist advances in technology.
-
- 4 Which of the following best describes a peacetime application of air power?
- a Providing Reassurance
- b Surveillance
- c Deterrence
- d Demoralisation
-
- 5 Which of the following best describes a wartime application of Air Power:
- a Providing reassurance
- b Increasing training levels
- c Promoting international relations
- d Control by force

- 6 How many basic categories of Air Operations does the RAF recognise?
- a 2
- b 4
- c 6
- d 3
-
- 7 Counter-air operations, anti-surface operations and strategic air offensive operations are all forms of:
- a Defensive Operations
- b Ground Combat Support Operations
- c Combat Air Support Operations
- d Combat Air Operations
-
- 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 Air-Launched Anti-Radar Missile
- c Airborne Lightweight Active Radar Missile
- d Airborne Land All-Reaching Missile
-
- 9 To make a complete air defence system a Detection System and a Weapon System must be combined with:
- a A command, control and information system
- b Aircraft and rockets
- c Hardened Aircraft shelters
- d A command, control and regulation system
-
- 10 Close air support is similar to battlefield interdiction, but it is aimed at destroying enemy forces that are:
- a Very close to one another.
- b Very close to their own bases.
- c Advancing at high speed from their bases.
- d Very close to friendly forces.

- 11 Strategic Air Offensive Operations can be divided into two basic types:
- a Nuclear, Conventional
- b Offensive, Defensive
- c Active, Passive
- d Nuclear, Stealth
-
- 12 Which of the following is NOT a combat-support air operation:
- a Electronic Warfare
- b Maritime attack
- c AEW
- d Air Transport
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- 13 Air transport, AAR, AEW, SAR and EW are all forms of:
- a Combat-Support Air Operations
- b Air Support Command Operations
- c Combat-Support Ground Operations
- d Ground Support Operations
-
- 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 Which of the following is NOT a combat-support air operation:
- a AEW
- b Maritime attack
- c Air Transport
- d Electronic Warfare
-
- 16 SAR means:
- a Save and Rescue
- b Seek and Recover
- c Search and Rescue
- d Search and Recover

17 Non-flying operations required to provide direct support for air operations is called:

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

- a Active Air Defence
 - b Active Ground Defence
 - c Passive Ground Defence
 - d Passive Air Defence
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19 Ground Dispersal, Deception, Physical Protection and Resilience are all part of:

- a Passive Defence
 - b Passive Air Defence
 - c Active 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 Training
 - b Co-ordination
 - c Intelligence
 - d Tactics
-

21 If men and equipment are not in the right place at the right time any military operation will fail. That timely positioning is called:

- a Strategy
 - b Tactics
 - c Logistics
 - d Statistics
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22 AEW means:

- a Air Electronic Warfare
 - b Airborne Elementary Weapons
 - c Airborne Early Warning
 - d Airborne Electronic Weapons
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23 AWACS means

- a Airborne Warning and Command System
 - b Airborne Warfare and Control System
 - c Airborne Warning and Control System
 - d Airborne Warning and Communication System
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24 The facility to store aircraft, which is built to withstand bomb-blast is called a:

- a Hardened Airport Shelter
 - b Hardened Aircraft Shelter
 - c Hardened Air-Road Shelter
 - d Hardened Attack Shelter
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25 RECONNAISSANCE involves operations designed to:

- a Photograph all enemy equipment and personnel.
 - b Confuse the enemy's intelligence system.
 - c Photograph all enemy territory.
 - d Discover an enemy's position and strength to help plan strategy.
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