



Headquarters Air Cadets Examination

520

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 One strength of Air Power is REACH. This means that:
- Aircraft can attack high-flying targets.
 - Aircraft can use stand-off weapons
 - Aircraft can fly to any part of the world.
 - Aircraft can attack airfields a long way from land.
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- 2 Which of the following best describes a wartime application of Air Power:
- Providing reassurance.
 - Destruction of enemy equipment.
 - Promoting International Relations.
 - Supporting friends
-
- 3 The three basic categories of Air Operations are:
- Air Transport Operations, Air Defence Operations, Support Operation,
 - Strike Operations, Transport Operations, Combat Air Operations,
 - Air Defence Operations, Transport Operations, Strike Operations
 - Combat Air Operations, Combat Support Air Operations, Ground Combat Support Operations
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- 4 The situation when an enemy's air forces are unlikely to prevent the successful completion of your land, sea and air operations is known as:
- A favourable Air Situation
 - Air Supremacy
 - Air Superiority
 - Victory in the Air
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- 5 To suppress an enemy's air defences a specialist weapon such as ALARM may be used. ALARM stands for:
- Air-Land Anti-Radar Missile
 - Air-Launched Anti-Radar Missile
 - Airborne Land All-Reaching Missile
 - Airborne Lightweight Active Radar Missile
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- 6 An air defence system must consist of the following elements:
- Detection system, Weapon system, Reporting system
 - Rockets, Missiles, Guns
 - Aircraft, Bombs, Rockets
 - Detection System, Command Control & Information System, Weapon System
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- 7 The Tornado maritime attack aircraft uses as it's primary anti-ship weapon:
- Nuclear weapons
 - ALARM
 - Sea Eagle
 - ASRAAM
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- 8 Non-combat flying operations designed to improve or support the effectiveness of air, surface and sub-surface forces are called:
- Air combat supply operations
 - Air support operations
 - Combat-support air operations
 - Air supply sorties
-
- 9 Aerospace Reconnaissance Operations are part of:
- Combat-support air operations
 - Ground support operations
 - AAR
 - EW
-
- 10 The 2 roles into which air-to-air refuelling operations are divided are:
- Towline & Trail
 - Bowline & Trail
 - Towline & Bowline
 - Trail & Tanker
-
- 11 The collection of information from airborne, ground and space-based sensors is known as:
- SAR
 - Airborne early warning
 - Reconnaissance operations
 - Espionage
-
- 12 SAR means:
- Search and Recover
 - Save and Rescue
 - Seek and Recover
 - Search and Rescue
-
- 13 CHAFF is designed to:
- Destroy the enemy's radar
 - Magnetise enemy radar beams
 - Confuse the enemy's radar
 - Reduce visibility
-
- 14 Ground Combat - Support Operations are essential to sustain any form of warfare, and might include:
- Equipment repair and Air-to-Air refuelling
 - Equipment repair and reconnaissance
 - Equipment repair and personnel training
 - Personnel training and reconnaissance
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5 Active Air Defence is part of Ground Combat - Support and involves:

- a The protection of air defence fighters from ASRAAM.
- b The protection of air bases from ground forces.
- c The protection of air defence fighters from AAA.
- d The protection of air bases from air attack.

16 The deployment of decoys, varying unit procedures and applying tone-down techniques are all known as:

- a Deception
- b Resilience
- c Camouflage
- d Dispersal

17 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 Intelligence
- c Tactics
- d Co-ordination

18 The Science of moving and maintaining all aspects of a fighting force is known as:

- a Air mobility
- b Logistics
- c Statistics
- d Aerobics

19 AAR means:

- a Armaments and Rockets
- b Air-to-Air Refuelling
- c Alert and Readiness
- d Air-to-Air Range

20 The carriage of long-range radar on-board an aircraft to give as much warning as possible of approaching aircraft is known as:

- a A and W
- b AEW
- c AAR
- d AWE

21 AWACS means

- a Airborne Warning and Communication System
- b Airborne Warning and Control System
- c Airborne Warfare and Control System
- d Airborne Warning and Command System

22 The expression HAS means:

- a Hardened Aircraft Shelter
- b Hardened Airport Shelter
- c Hardened Air-Raid Shelter
- d Hardened Attack Shelter

23 RECONNAISSANCE involves operations designed to:

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

24 A SORTIE is:

- a An operational flight by one aircraft.
- b A day's flying by one aircraft.
- c A method of sorting equipment
- d An exit point.

25 Actions in support of military or naval operations in a limited theatre of operations are described as:

- a Limited
- b Global
- c Strategic
- d Tactical