



# 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 Which of the following lists 4 strengths of Air Power:
- a  Response, Height, Cost, Speed
  - b  Speed, Response, Flexibility, Reach
  - c  Fragility, Reach, Flexibility, Response
  - d  Speed, Response, Flexibility, Cost

- 2 Aircraft operate with limited payloads which are much smaller than those carried by ships or land vehicles. For air power this is considered to be:
- a  Demoralising
  - b  A secondary strength
  - c  An inconvenience
  - d  A limitation

- 3 Air Power can be used to preserve peace. Two examples of this are:
- a  Promoting International Relations, Control by Force
  - b  Providing Reassurance, Punishment
  - c  Promoting International Relations, Providing Reassurance
  - d  Control by Force, Promoting equipment sales

- 4 Which of the following lists best describes the use of Air Power in managing an international crisis:
- a  Punishment, Deterrence, Warning, International Rescue
  - b  Warning, Punishment, Destruction, Deterrence
  - c  Punishment, Warning, International Rescue, Demoralisation
  - d  Warning, Destruction, Deterrence, Demoralisation

- 5 Combat Air Operations can be described as:
- a  Using air power in combat situations
  - b  Using short-range air-to-air missiles
  - c  Using long-range air-to-air missiles
  - d  Using air power in non-combat situations

- 6 Counter-air operations, anti-surface operations and strategic air offensive operations are all forms of:
- a  Combat Air Operations
  - b  Combat Air Support Operations
  - c  Ground Combat Support Operations
  - d  Defensive Operations

- 7 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  Air Superiority
  - b  A favourable Air Situation
  - c  Air Supremacy
  - d  Victory in the Air

- 8 Which of the following is a typical Offensive Counter-Air Mission?
- a  AAR
  - b  Airfield Attack
  - c  Surveillance
  - d  AEW

- 9 Defensive counter-Air Operations are more commonly known as:
- a  Home Defence Activities
  - b  Ground Attack Missions
  - c  Self Defence Operations
  - d  Air Defence Operations

- 10 The use of air power to deter, contain or defeat the enemy's land and sea forces is called:
- a  Air defence operations
  - b  Active air defence
  - c  Anti-surface operations
  - d  Counter ground attack

- 11 Aerospace Reconnaissance Operations are part of:
- a  Ground support operations
  - b  Combat-support air operations
  - c  AAR
  - d  EW

- 12 Which of the following is NOT a combat-support air operation?
- a  Maritime attack
  - b  Electronic Warfare
  - c  Air Transport
  - d  AEW

- 13 CHAFF is designed to:
- a  Confuse the enemy's radar
  - b  Magnetise enemy radar beams
  - c  Reduce visibility
  - d  Destroy the enemy's radar

- 14 Ground Combat - Support Operations are essential to sustain any form of warfare, and might include:
- a  Equipment repair and reconnaissance
  - b  Equipment repair and Air-to-Air refuelling
  - c  Equipment repair and personnel training
  - d  Personnel training and reconnaissance

15 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  Active Air Defence
  - c  Passive Ground Defence
  - d  Active Ground Defence
- 

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

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

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  Intelligence
  - b  Tactics
  - c  Training
  - d  Co-ordination
- 

18 Logistics can be defined as:

- a  The logical conduct of operations
  - b  Air movements
  - c  The provision of aircraft fuel
  - d  The movement and maintenance of a fighting force
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19 The carriage of long-range radar on-board an aircraft to give as much warning as possible of approaching aircraft is known as:

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

20 The RAF's current Airborne Early Warning aircraft system is known as:

- a  AWACS
  - b  EARWAX
  - c  EWACS
  - d  ASRAAM
- 

21 The facility to store aircraft, which is built to withstand bomb-blast is called a:

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

22 Operations to discover an enemy's position and strength to help plan strategy are called:

- a  Strengthening
  - b  Espionage
  - c  Reconnaissance
  - d  Strategy
- 

23 An operational flight by one aircraft is:

- a  A Raid
  - b  A Sortie
  - c  A Sorter
  - d  A Sporty
- 

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

- a  Strategic
  - b  Global
  - c  Tactical
  - d  Limited
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25 Strategic actions are those designed to:

- a  Destroy the enemy's transport system.
  - b  Disorganise the enemy's theatre of operations.
  - c  Destroy the enemy's nuclear capability.
  - d  Disorganise the enemy's economy and warring potential.
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