Headquarters Air Cadets
Examination

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.

Name and Initials ___________________________ Date of Birth ___________________________ Date of Exam ___________________________ Wing ___________________________

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1 In operational flying the word platform means:
   a ☐ Missile Launch Pad
   b ☐ Aircraft, Guided Missiles and Space Vehicles
   c ☐ Aircraft Carrier
   d ☐ Battlefield

2 Aircraft spend less time over their target, and therefore reduce their exposure to hostile fire, by virtue of their:
   a ☐ Stealth
   b ☐ Flexibility
   c ☐ Weight
   d ☐ Speed

3 Sensitivity to technology means that:
   a ☐ Ideally, aircraft should carry a technician.
   b ☐ Aircrew resist advances in technology.
   c ☐ Small advances in technology can have a big impact on the offensive operations of aircraft.
   d ☐ Bad weather can make it difficult to take-off and land.

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

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

6 Which of the following best describes a wartime application of Air Power:
   a ☐ Destruction of enemy equipment.
   b ☐ Promoting International Relations.
   c ☐ Supporting friends
   d ☐ Providing reassurance.

7 Combat Air Support Operations can be described as:
   a ☐ Non-flying operations which support air operations.
   b ☐ Training sorties
   c ☐ Using air power in non-combat flying operations to support one's effective fighting capability.
   d ☐ Ground defence operations

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

9 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 Supremacy
   b ☐ Victory in the Air
   c ☐ A favourable Air Situation
   d ☐ Air Superiority

10 Missions mounted to destroy, disrupt or limit enemy air power as close to its home base as possible are called:
   a ☐ Offensive counter Air Operations
   b ☐ Defensive Counter Air Operations
   c ☐ Ground attack missions
   d ☐ Counter Ground Operations

11 To make a complete air defence system a detection system and a weapon system must be combined with:
   a ☐ A command, control and regulation system
   b ☐ A command, control and information system
   c ☐ Aircraft and rockets
   d ☐ Hardened Aircraft shelters

12 All nuclear operations are considered as:
   a ☐ Passive
   b ☐ Strategic
   c ☐ Conventional
   d ☐ Tactical

13 Which of the following is NOT a combat-support air operation?
   a ☐ Electronic Warfare
   b ☐ Air Transport
   c ☐ AEW
   d ☐ Maritime attack
14. When tankers escort the receiver aircraft to their destination it is called:
   a. Sweep
   b. Towline
   c. Bowline
   d. Traile

15. The collection of information from airborne, ground and space-based sensors is known as:
   a. Airborne early warning
   b. Espionage
   c. Reconnaissance operations
   d. SAR

16. Operations to locate and recover personnel in distress and crashed aircrew are known as:
   a. Save and Return
   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 Equipment Provision
   b. Ground Combat - Support
   c. Ground Combat - Supply
   d. Ground Supply Operations

18. The creation of a ground defence area that can be patrolled, cleared of obstacles, protected and guarded is known as:
   a. Passive Ground Defence
   b. Active Ground Defence
   c. Passive Air Defence
   d. Active Air Defence

19. The deployment of decoys, varying unit procedures and applying tone-down techniques are all known as:
   a. Dispersal
   b. Resilience
   c. Camouflage
   d. Deception

20. Ground Branches involve highly demanding skills that can be critically important to air operations. These skills are gained by:
   a. Co-ordination
   b. Intelligence
   c. Tactics
   d. Training

21. The term for the transfer of fuel from one aircraft to another while in flight is:
   a. AAR
   b. RAR
   c. AEW
   d. ARR

22. AWACS means:
   a. Airborne Warfare and Control System
   b. Airborne Warming and Command System
   c. Airborne Warming and Communication System
   d. Airborne Warning and Control System

23. The expression HAS means:
   a. Hardened Aircraft Shelter
   b. Hardened Air-Raid Shelter
   c. Hardened Airport Shelter
   d. Hardened Attack Shelter

24. Operations to discover an enemy's position and strength to help plan strategy are called:
   a. Reconnaissance
   b. Espionage
   c. Strategy
   d. Strengthening

25. Tactical actions are those in support of military or naval operations in:
   a. A limited theatre of operations.
   b. A strategic theatre of operations.
   c. A global theatre of operations.
   d. A world-wide theatre of operations.