1C8X3 VOLUMES 1-4 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What performs the function of displaying the screen you see on a computer monitor?

A. Liquid crystal display

B. Cathode ray tube

C. Graphics/video card

D. Image scanner

2. What selective identification feature (SIF) mode has a limit of 32 codes?

A. 1.

B. 2.

C. 3/A.

D. C.

3. Why is it essential for critical information from hard disk drives to be backed up or copied onto other media?

A. Hard drives connect by FireWire and Universal Serial Bus (USB)

B. Disk drives are subject to mechanical failure

C. Stored data is susceptible to hackers

D. It is not essential

4. In the precision approach radar (PAR) transmitter group of the AN/MPN-14K LCC, what does the waveguide switch connect one transmitter to?

A. Circulator

B. Waveguide

C. Dummy load

D. Transmission line

5. What does a knot in a lanyard do to its overall strength?

A. Increases strength by 25%.

B. Increases strength by 50%.

C. Reduces strength by 50%.

D. Has no effect.

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6. The bending of electromagnetic (EM) waves caused by a change in the density of the medium through which the waves are passing is referred to as:

A. Multipathing.

B. Reflection.

C. Refraction.

D. Ducting.

7. What is the maximum degree range that the AN/MPN-14K LCC airport surveillance radar (ASR) antenna can be tilted?

A. 0 to +10

B. +10 to +20

C. +20 to +30

D. +20 to +45

8. How many separate channels does a monopulse receiver have?

A. One.

B. Two.

C. Three.

D. Four.

9. The three main principles that provide the foundation for how the air and space expeditionary force (AEF) is structured and executed are:

A. Predictability, equitability, and short-notice requests.

B. Equitability, short-notice requests, transparency.

C. Predictability, equitability, and transparency.

D. Scope, size of needed force, units tasked.

10. Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) addresses are how much larger than Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) addresses?

A. Twice as large

B. Six times larger

C. Four times larger

D. Three times larger

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Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. C
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What performs the function of displaying the screen you see on a computer monitor?

A. Liquid crystal display

B. Cathode ray tube

C. Graphics/video card

D. Image scanner

The graphics or video card is responsible for generating and controlling the image displayed on a computer monitor. It processes data from the computer's CPU and converts it into a format that can be output to the display. This includes rendering images, videos, and graphics in a way that the monitor can present them visually. While both liquid crystal displays and cathode ray tubes are types of displays that show the output, they do not perform the function of creating the images responsible for what you see on the screen. Instead, they act as the medium through which the images created by the graphics card are displayed. An image scanner, on the other hand, captures images and does not play a role in display output. By performing its function, the graphics card enables more complex graphics processing, allowing for smoother visuals and rewarding experiences in gaming and multimedia applications.

2. What selective identification feature (SIF) mode has a limit of 32 codes?

A. 1.

B. 2.

C. 3/A.

D. C.

The selective identification feature (SIF) mode that has a limit of 32 codes is the first mode. This mode is designed to accommodate a range of 32 distinct identification codes, allowing for effective tracking and identification of various items or assets within a system. This limitation is significant in contexts where precise identification is necessary, as it establishes a specific framework within which the SIF operates. The nature and structure of the identification codes in this mode simplify the process of management and oversight, making it easier for users to maintain an organized system. In contrast, the other modes, while capable of supporting more or different functionalities, either expand the number of codes available or change the parameters of how identification occurs.

3. Why is it essential for critical information from hard disk drives to be backed up or copied onto other media?

A. Hard drives connect by FireWire and Universal Serial Bus (USB)

B. Disk drives are subject to mechanical failure

C. Stored data is susceptible to hackers

D. It is not essential

Backing up or copying critical information from hard disk drives to other media is vital primarily because disk drives are subject to mechanical failure. Hard drives, whether traditional spinning disks (HDDs) or solid-state drives (SSDs), have moving parts or components that can wear out or break over time. Issues like head crashes, platter damage, or electronic failures can lead to data loss. By ensuring that data is backed up or transferred onto other media, users can protect against the consequences of such failures. This practice is essential for safeguarding important information, as it allows for recovery in the event of drive malfunction or data corruption. Additionally, regular backups help to mitigate the impact of unexpected events, ensuring business continuity and personal data preservation.

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4. In the precision approach radar (PAR) transmitter group of the AN/MPN-14K LCC, what does the waveguide switch connect one transmitter to?

A. Circulator

B. Waveguide

C. Dummy load

D. Transmission line

In the context of the precision approach radar (PAR) transmitter group of the AN/MPN-14K LCC, the waveguide switch plays a crucial role in directing the output of the transmitter. When the waveguide switch connects one transmitter to a dummy load, it allows the system to test and monitor the transmitter without actually radiating a signal. This is important for ensuring the transmitter operates correctly and complies with safety protocols while preventing interference with live systems. The dummy load absorbs the power that would otherwise be transmitted into the air, enabling maintenance and testing procedures. This ensures that the performance and functionality of the radar system can be evaluated without transmitting a signal, which might be necessary during system checks or troubleshooting. Therefore, the connection to the dummy load is crucial for testing and maintenance aspects of the radar system, highlighting its importance in the operational integrity of the AN/MPN-14K LCC. Other options, such as a circulator, waveguide, and transmission line, do not serve the same testing purpose that the dummy load does in this specific scenario, which involves ensuring that power is handled safely without causing any unwanted transmissions.

5. What does a knot in a lanyard do to its overall strength?

A. Increases strength by 25%.

B. Increases strength by 50%.

C. Reduces strength by 50%.

D. Has no effect.

A knot in a lanyard reduces its overall strength due to the way the fibers are compressed and altered when the knot is formed. When a knot is tied, it creates pressure points and bends in the material, which can lead to a decrease in the effective load-bearing capacity. Specific knots can cause the fibers to pull against each other in ways that create friction and stress, potentially leading to failure. This is particularly significant in materials like rope or cord where the integrity of the fibers is crucial for maintaining strength. Various studies and safety guidelines indicate that the strength can be significantly compromised, often estimated as a reduction of around 50% for many common knots. Therefore, while knots are essential for securing items, their impact on overall strength must be considered carefully in applications requiring high reliability.

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6. The bending of electromagnetic (EM) waves caused by a change in the density of the medium through which the waves are passing is referred to as:

A. Multipathing.

B. Reflection.

C. Refraction.

D. Ducting.

Refraction refers to the bending of electromagnetic (EM) waves as they pass from one medium to another, resulting from a change in the density of the medium. This phenomenon occurs because electromagnetic waves travel at different speeds in different materials. When EM waves encounter a boundary between two media with differing densities, their speed changes, leading to a change in direction. The degree to which the waves bend is determined by Snell's Law, which relates the angles of incidence and refraction to the indices of refraction of the respective media. This principle is crucial across various applications, including optics, telecommunications, and radar systems, as it influences how signals propagate through different environments. Understanding refraction is vital for designing systems that utilize electromagnetic waves, as it impacts how signals are transmitted and received, leading to better performance and communication reliability.

7. What is the maximum degree range that the AN/MPN-14K LCC airport surveillance radar (ASR) antenna can be tilted?

A. 0 to +10

B. +10 to +20

C. +20 to +30

D. +20 to +45

The maximum degree range that the AN/MPN-14K LCC airport surveillance radar (ASR) antenna can be tilted is 0 to +10 degrees. This specification is essential for ensuring that the radar can effectively scan the airspace within its designated operational limits while avoiding unnecessary ground clutter and focusing on the primary targets of interest. The limited tilt range allows the radar to maintain optimal performance in tracking aircraft at low altitudes without compromising the accuracy of the radar returns. By keeping the tilt at this range, the system can more accurately assess the altitude and location of approaching and departing aircraft, which is crucial for airport safety and air traffic management. Choosing a tilt range beyond +10 degrees, as indicated by the other options, would not align with the operational design and functional capabilities of the AN/MPN-14K LCC system.

8. How many separate channels does a monopulse receiver have?

A. One.

B. Two.

C. Three.

D. Four.

A monopulse receiver is designed to achieve high accuracy in direction finding by utilizing multiple channels simultaneously. It typically features at least four separate channels: one for summing the signals from the antenna lobes and three others to compare the signals from those lobes. This configuration allows the receiver to derive precise angular information about the source of the signal. The use of multiple channels facilitates the capability to calculate the difference in signal strength between the various paths, ultimately determining the direction of the incoming signal with high precision. This design is particularly effective in radar and tracking applications, where accuracy in locating targets is critical. The additional channels provide the needed comparisons to ensure reliability and precision in the directional measurements, distinguishing it from simpler systems that may only use one or two channels for less complex tasks.

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9. The three main principles that provide the foundation for how the air and space expeditionary force (AEF) is structured and executed are:

A. Predictability, equitability, and short-notice requests.

B. Equitability, short-notice requests, transparency.

C. Predictability, equitability, and transparency.

D. Scope, size of needed force, units tasked.

The correct answer is rooted in the fundamental principles that shape the Air and Space Expeditionary Force (AEF) structure and operation. The principles of predictability, equitability, and transparency are essential for ensuring that the AEF can effectively respond to various mission requirements while maintaining a balanced approach to resource allocation and readiness. Predictability refers to the ability to anticipate the availability of forces and resources over time, allowing for better planning and coordination of missions. This principle helps units prepare for deployment cycles and ensures that personnel and equipment can be efficiently managed. Equitability ensures that resources and deployment responsibilities are shared fairly among the forces. This principle takes into account the need to distribute the operational load evenly, supporting morale and retention by preventing overburdening specific units while others may have a lighter load. Transparency is critical for maintaining trust and clarity within the force and among stakeholders. It involves clear communication about deployment timelines, resource distribution, and mission expectations, which fosters collaboration and understanding both within the military community and with external partners. These three principles work together to create a robust framework that enhances operational readiness and effectiveness in executing the diverse missions of the AEF.

10. Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) addresses are how much larger than Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) addresses?

A. Twice as large

B. Six times larger

C. Four times larger

D. Three times larger

The correct answer indicates that Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) addresses are significantly larger than Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) addresses. Specifically, an IPv4 address is 32 bits in length, which allows for 2^32 unique addresses, totaling around 4.3 billion possible addresses. On the other hand, an IPv6 address is 128 bits long, providing 2^128 unique addresses, which vastly exceeds the number of addresses available in IPv4. To determine the comparative size in the context of bits, you can consider the ratio of their lengths. Since 128 bits divided by 32 bits equals 4, this means that IPv6 addresses are indeed four times larger than IPv4 addresses. This increase in size is crucial for accommodating the growing number of devices connected to the internet, ensuring there are enough addresses available to meet future demands. Hence, the assertion that IPv6 addresses are four times larger is supported by the fundamental structure and design of both protocols.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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