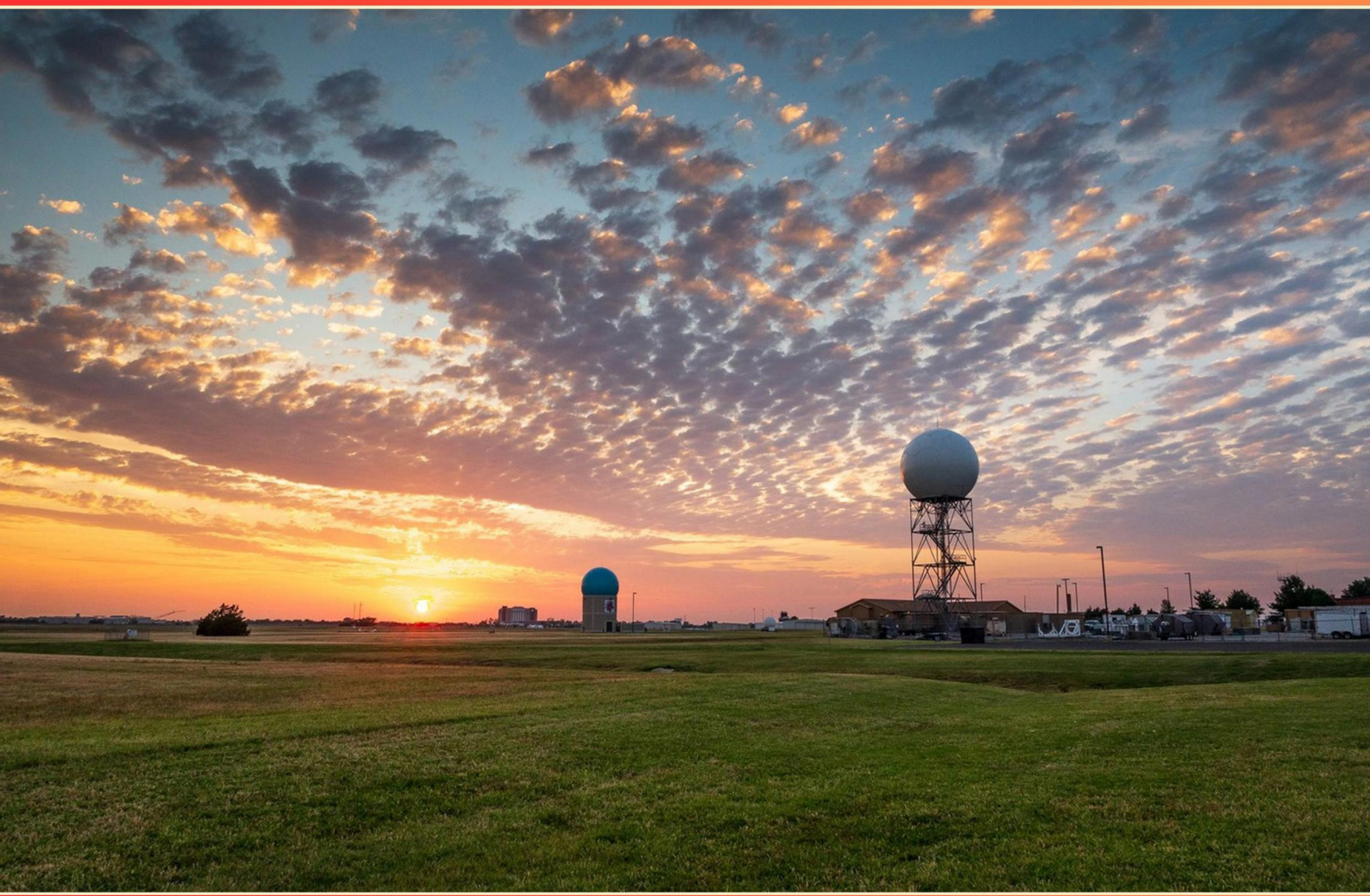
ACSO BASIC ELECTRONIC WARFARE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://acsobasicelectronicwarfare.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. **What defines the term "search radar"?**

   A. Radar that identifies friend or foe

   B. Radar that provides targeting information

   C. Radar used for detecting and tracking targets

   D. Radar that emits energy in a fixed direction

2. **This type of RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM) functions similarly to a resistor in an electrical circuit. What is this term?**

   A. Resonant RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

   B. Non-Resonant RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

   C. Ablative RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

   D. Non-Ablative RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

3. **In the context of radar systems, what does frequency agility enhance?**

   A. Detection range

   B. Operational stealth

   C. Signal clarity

   D. Response time

4. **Which of the following is not considered an Information Operations (IO) discipline?**

   A. Computer Network Operations (CNO)

   B. Public Affairs (PA)

   C. Operational Security (OPSEC)

   D. Suppression of Enemy Air Defences (SEAD)

5. **What are the two classifications of a passive Missile Approach Warning System (MAWS)?**

   A. Active and Passive

   B. LASER and Pulse Doppler RADAR

   C. Ultraviolet and Infrared

   D. RADAR and LIDAR

SAMPLE

6. **Which RADAR Electronic Protection (EP) technique helps prevent a RADAR receiver from being saturated by jamming?**

A. Instantaneous Automatic Gain Control (IAGC)

B. Lobe On Receive Only (LORO)

C. Moving Target Indicator (MTI)

D. Non-Synchronous Pulse Suppression (NSPS)

7. **"The generic term used to describe Communications Intelligence (COMINT) and Electronic Intelligence (ELINT) when there is no requirement to differentiate between these two types of intelligence" is the definition of which term?**

A. Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

B. Signal Intelligence (SIGINT)

C. Electronic Intelligence (ELINT)

D. Communication Intelligence (COMINT)

8. **The angle in degrees between the half power points of an antenna radiation pattern is referred to as which term?**

A. Scan Time

B. Scan Type

C. Beamwidth

D. Scan Rate

9. **What are the primary heat sources of an aircraft?**

A. Leading edge and skin emissions

B. Reflected radiation and exhaust gases

C. Hot engine parts and exhaust gases

D. Hot engine parts and leading edges

10. **This type of RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM) reduces the RADAR return by attacking the magnetic portion of the Electromagnetic (EM) wave. What is it called?**

A. Resonant RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

B. Non-Resonant RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

C. Ablative RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

D. Non-Ablative RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What defines the term "search radar"?

A. Radar that identifies friend or foe

B. Radar that provides targeting information

C. Radar used for detecting and tracking targets

D. Radar that emits energy in a fixed direction

The term "search radar" specifically refers to systems designed for the detection and tracking of targets, such as aircraft, ships, or missiles. This type of radar scans a designated area by emitting radio waves and analyzing the return signals reflected from any objects in that space. Its primary function is to locate potential threats or targets without needing prior information about their exact position. Search radar differs from other radar types in that it is primarily focused on wide-area surveillance and initial detection, rather than just identifying friendly or hostile forces or providing precision targeting data. While it plays a crucial role in situational awareness and threat assessment, its key characteristic is the ability to detect and track multiple targets across a broad area, which is what makes it essential in military applications and air defense systems.

2. This type of RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM) functions similarly to a resistor in an electrical circuit. What is this term?

A. Resonant RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

B. Non-Resonant RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

C. Ablative RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

D. Non-Ablative RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

Non-Resonant RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM) functions similarly to a resistor in an electrical circuit by dissipating electromagnetic energy as heat instead of reflecting it back. This characteristic allows the material to absorb specific radar frequencies over a broad range effectively. In this context, just as a resistor in an electrical circuit reduces the flow of current and dissipates energy, non-resonant RAM reduces radar signal reflection, thereby minimizing radar cross-section and enhancing stealth capabilities for the objects coated with it. This makes it invaluable for applications in military stealth technology, where avoiding detection is crucial. Other types of RAM have different mechanisms of absorbing radar signals. Resonant RAM, for instance, relies on specific frequencies, whereas ablative RAM is designed to undergo physical changes when exposed to radar energy, which may not be suitable for all applications. Non-ablative RAM, though similar to non-resonant, focuses more on structural integrity while absorbing energy, making non-resonant RAM the most suitable terminology in this context.

3. In the context of radar systems, what does frequency agility enhance?

A. Detection range

B. Operational stealth

C. Signal clarity

D. Response time

Frequency agility enhances operational stealth in radar systems. This capability allows a radar system to rapidly switch between different frequencies while operating. By doing so, it becomes more difficult for adversaries to detect, track, or jam the radar signals. When a radar system employs frequency agility, it can avoid detection by electronic support measures (ESM) that are monitoring specific frequency bands. Since the radar's emissions are not confined to a single frequency, they become less predictable and harder for an enemy to counter, thereby improving the system's survivability and allowing it to operate more covertly. Operational stealth is critical in various military applications where maintaining the element of surprise is essential. The ability to change frequencies helps mitigate vulnerabilities that arise from fixed frequency operations which can be more easily targeted by enemy electronic warfare systems.

SAMPLE

4. Which of the following is not considered an Information Operations (IO) discipline?

A. Computer Network Operations (CNO)

B. Public Affairs (PA)

C. Operational Security (OPSEC)

D. Suppression of Enemy Air Defences (SEAD)

The correct choice highlights that Suppression of Enemy Air Defences (SEAD) is not classified as an Information Operations discipline. SEAD is primarily a military strategy and tactic aimed at neutralizing or destroying enemy surface-based air defenses to ensure air superiority for friendly forces. This concept is heavily grounded in operational military engagements and does not directly involve influencing or managing information. In contrast, the other options—Computer Network Operations, Public Affairs, and Operational Security—are integral to the broader field of Information Operations, which focuses on the collection, processing, and dissemination of information, as well as protecting and altering the information environment. Computer Network Operations involve the use of information technology to conduct warfare through both offensive and defensive strategies. Public Affairs relates to managing communication with the public and ensuring that accurate information about operations and the military is conveyed, playing a crucial role in shaping perceptions. Operational Security involves the protection of sensitive information that could be exploited by adversaries, thereby preserving operational effectiveness. Each of these plays a vital role in the strategic management of information in military operations.

5. What are the two classifications of a passive Missile Approach Warning System (MAWS)?

A. Active and Passive

B. LASER and Pulse Doppler RADAR

C. Ultraviolet and Infrared

D. RADAR and LIDAR

A passive Missile Approach Warning System (MAWS) is designed to detect incoming missile threats by analyzing emissions from the missile systems during their flight. The correct classification of such systems focuses on the types of wavelengths they monitor, which are primarily Ultraviolet (UV) and Infrared (IR). Ultraviolet detection mechanisms are effective at identifying missile plumes and other signatures that emit UV radiation during different phases of flight. Infrared systems, on the other hand, are used to sense the thermal signatures of an approaching missile, particularly important during the launch phase when the missile exhaust is at its hottest. While other options present different types of systems or technologies, they do not accurately reflect the specific classifications related to passive MAWS. For example, active and passive refer to broader categories of system operation rather than specific detection methods used in MAWS. Similarly, LASER, Pulse Doppler RADAR, RADAR, and LIDAR pertain to technologies that either transmit their own emissions or classify systems based on the type of detection technique rather than the passive detection categories relevant to passive MAWS.

SAMPLE

6. Which RADAR Electronic Protection (EP) technique helps prevent a RADAR receiver from being saturated by jamming?

A. Instantaneous Automatic Gain Control (IAGC)

B. Lobe On Receive Only (LORO)

C. Moving Target Indicator (MTI)

D. Non-Synchronous Pulse Suppression (NSPS)

Instantaneous Automatic Gain Control (IAGC) is designed specifically to manage the gain of a radar receiver dynamically, which helps prevent saturation due to strong jamming signals. By adjusting the gain in real time based on the incoming signal levels, IAGC ensures that valid radar returns can still be detected even in the presence of overwhelming jamming. This is critical in maintaining the effectiveness of radar operations, as it allows for the differentiation between legitimate targets and jamming interference. In contrast, other techniques may focus on different aspects of radar performance or address jamming in alternative ways. For instance, Lobe On Receive Only (LORO) deals primarily with the directional characteristics of radar reception but does not directly manage signal levels to counteract saturation from jamming. Moving Target Indicator (MTI) is used to distinguish moving objects from stationary background clutter, thereby enhancing target detection, but it does not involve gain control mechanisms. Non-Synchronous Pulse Suppression (NSPS) focuses on mitigating specific types of jamming by suppressing non-coherent jamming signals but does not provide the continuous gain management that IAGC offers. Therefore, the effectiveness of IAGC in dynamically adjusting the radar receiver's sensitivity is what makes it the appropriate choice for

7. "The generic term used to describe Communications Intelligence (COMINT) and Electronic Intelligence (ELINT) when there is no requirement to differentiate between these two types of intelligence" is the definition of which term?

A. Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

B. Signal Intelligence (SIGINT)

C. Electronic Intelligence (ELINT)

D. Communication Intelligence (COMINT)

The term that encompasses both Communications Intelligence (COMINT) and Electronic Intelligence (ELINT) when a distinction is not necessary is known as Signal Intelligence (SIGINT). This definition is robust because SIGINT serves as an umbrella term that includes all forms of intelligence derived from intercepted signals, regardless of their specific nature or source. COMINT specifically refers to gathering intelligence from communications between people, such as phone calls, radio transmissions, and other forms of verbal communication. Conversely, ELINT pertains to the analysis of non-communication radar signals and other electronic emissions. By using the term SIGINT, it allows analysts and military professionals to refer to the broader category that includes both types of intelligence, facilitating discussions and operations without needing to specify which type is being utilized or referenced when that distinction is not critical. This broad definition is important in practical terms, as it simplifies communication across various intelligence disciplines and operations, enabling a cohesive approach to electronic warfare and intelligence gathering. The context in which SIGINT is often utilized also reinforces the importance of having an inclusive term that captures the various dimensions of signal interception.

SAMPLE

8. The angle in degrees between the half power points of an antenna radiation pattern is referred to as which term?

A. Scan Time

B. Scan Type

C. Beamwidth

D. Scan Rate

The term that describes the angle in degrees between the half power points of an antenna radiation pattern is known as beamwidth. This concept is critical in understanding how antennas radiate energy and receive signals. Beamwidth specifically reflects the angular width of the beam where the antenna delivers 50% of its maximum power, which is often referred to as the -3 dB point. Understanding beamwidth is essential for evaluating antenna performance, as it influences the coverage area and directionality of the antenna. A narrower beamwidth typically indicates a more focused antenna that can direct energy over longer distances, while a wider beamwidth signifies a broader coverage area but potentially reduced directivity. The other terms listed, such as scan time, scan type, and scan rate, pertain to different aspects of electronic warfare and radar systems, but they do not describe the angular separation related to the power levels of an antenna's radiation pattern. Therefore, beamwidth is the correct term to use in this context.

9. What are the primary heat sources of an aircraft?

A. Leading edge and skin emissions

B. Reflected radiation and exhaust gases

C. Hot engine parts and exhaust gases

D. Hot engine parts and leading edges

The primary heat sources of an aircraft primarily come from hot engine parts and exhaust gases. The engines of an aircraft generate significant heat during operation due to the combustion of fuel and the mechanical processes involved. The heat produced in the engine compartments can have a considerable impact on the thermal signature of the aircraft. Additionally, exhaust gases expelled from the engines also contribute to the overall heat signature, as these gases are typically at high temperatures as they exit the aircraft. Understanding these heat sources is crucial in the context of electronic warfare, as thermal signatures can be exploited by hostile forces using infrared tracking systems. The effective management of these heat sources can enhance an aircraft's survivability by reducing its visibility to such threats. While other options contain elements that may emit heat—like leading edges, which can become warm due to airflow, and skin emissions from the structure of the aircraft—the combination of hot engine parts and exhaust gases represents the most significant and persistent sources of heat during flight operations.

SAMPLE

10. This type of RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM) reduces the RADAR return by attacking the magnetic portion of the Electromagnetic (EM) wave. What is it called?

A. Resonant RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

B. Non-Resonant RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

C. Ablative RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

D. Non-Ablative RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM)

Ablative RADAR Absorbent Material (RAM) is designed to reduce RADAR returns specifically by targeting the magnetic portion of the electromagnetic (EM) wave. This type of material works by absorbing the energy of the radar waves, effectively diminishing the strength of the reflected signal that would otherwise return to the radar system. The process involves a physical response to the electromagnetic fields, where the material might undergo changes or degradation as it interacts with the radar waves, thereby transforming the electromagnetic energy into a form that does not return to the source. This makes ablative RAM particularly effective in stealth applications, where minimizing radar signatures is crucial for evading detection. In contrast to other forms of RAM that might operate based on different principles—such as non-resonant materials that rely on broader frequency applications without specific magnetic targeting—ablative RAM provides a significant advantage by focusing on the absorption mechanism that directly affects the return signal at particular frequencies where radar systems operate.

SAMPLE

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:

https://acsobasicelectronicwarfare.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE