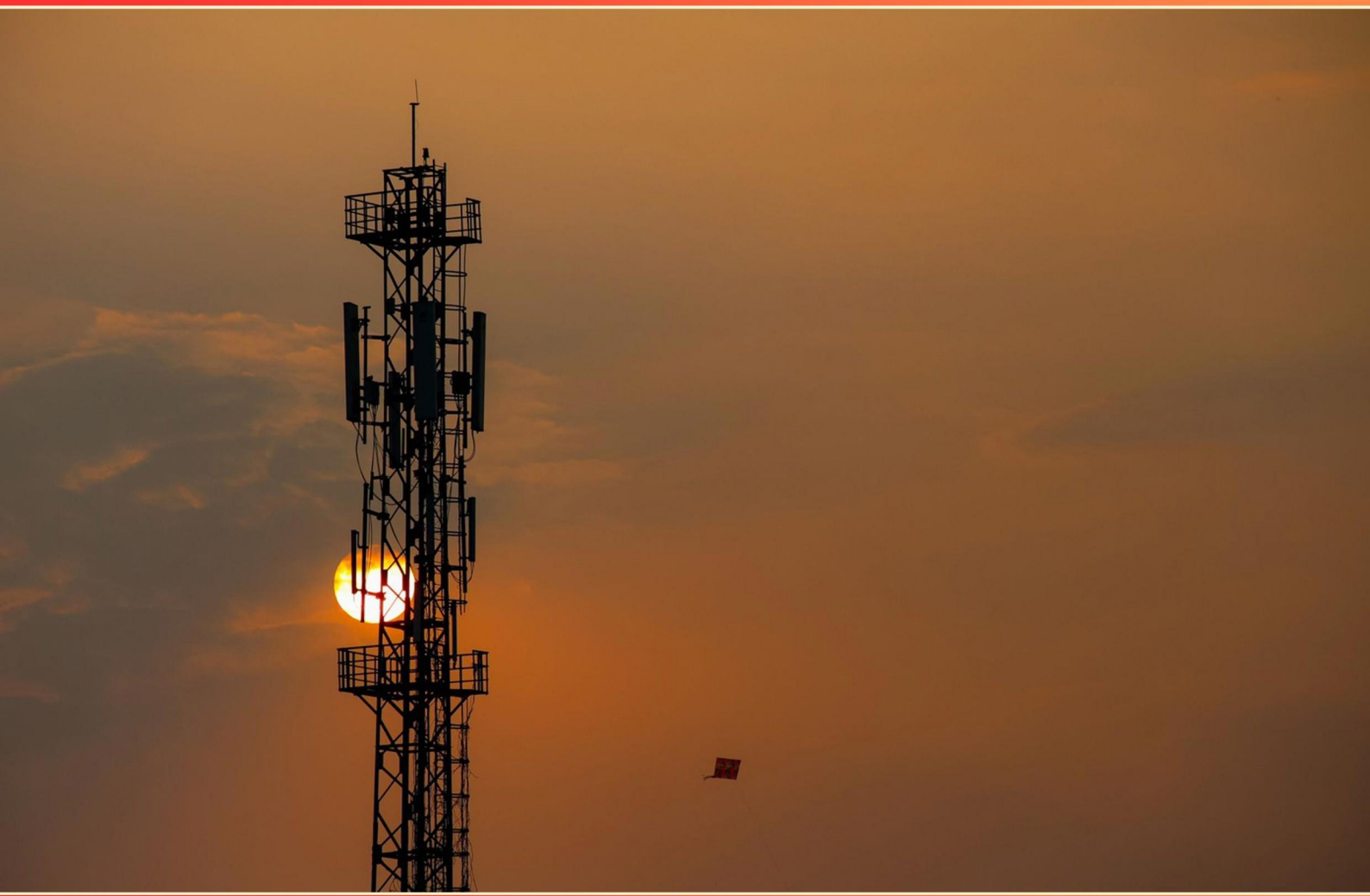
RADAR, AIRFIELD, AND WEATHER SYSTEMS (RAWS) CDC VOLUME 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. Why is lockout/tagout important during RAWS maintenance?

A. It provides a checklist for calibrations.

B. It increases radio frequency exposure to protect antennas.

C. It standardizes instrument naming.

D. It prevents unexpected energization and RF exposure hazards during servicing.

2. Which instruments are used together to measure wind at an airfield?

A. PAPI and MALSR.

B. Ceilometer and Barometer.

C. Anemometer and wind vane.

D. NOTAM system.

3. In RVR reporting, what does TDZ stand for and indicate?

A. Temperature dew zone

B. Touchdown zone; visibility at touchdown area

C. Takeoff dash zone; speed measurement

D. Terminal distance zone; distance to taxiway

4. Which editor is traditionally associated with Unix environments and often used for scripting and text editing?

A. vi

B. ed

C. nano

D. emacs

5. Which organization provides civilian accreditation of standards used for Air Force cyberspace equipment?

A. Industrial Standards Organization

B. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

C. American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

D. International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

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6. Which technology is a graphics interface developed to enhance PC graphics performance?

A. PCI

B. USB

C. Accelerated Graphics Port

D. IDE

7. Which protocol is commonly used to send small, unreliable messages in a TCP/IP context?

A. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

B. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

C. Internet Protocol (IP)

D. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

8. What is the basic communication language or protocol of the Internet?

A. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

B. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

C. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)

D. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

9. In aviation navigation, what does Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) stand for?

A. Direct Measuring Elevation.

B. Distance Measuring Equipment.

C. Data Management Engine.

D. Dynamic Magnetic Engagement.

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

A. Central Processing Unit

B. Memory Module

C. Graphics/Video Card

D. Network Interface Card

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why is lockout/tagout important during RAWS maintenance?

A. It provides a checklist for calibrations.

B. It increases radio frequency exposure to protect antennas.

C. It standardizes instrument naming.

D. It prevents unexpected energization and RF exposure hazards during servicing.

Lockout/tagout protects workers by preventing unexpected energization during maintenance. In RAWS maintenance, there are electrical power sources and RF-transmitting equipment that can energize suddenly, creating shock or RF exposure hazards. By locking the energy source and tagging the equipment, you ensure it cannot be turned on until safe to do so and that the person performing the work is identified. This combination reduces the risk of injury and RF exposure while technicians service antennas, radios, or power supplies. The other ideas described don't address stopping energy or protecting against RF exposure; they're about calibration checklists, increasing RF exposure, or naming conventions, which don't protect workers during servicing.

2. Which instruments are used together to measure wind at an airfield?

A. PAPI and MALSR.

B. Ceilometer and Barometer.

C. Anemometer and wind vane.

D. NOTAM system.

Measuring wind at an airfield relies on two instruments that provide both how fast the air is moving and from which direction. The anemometer captures wind speed, typically with cups or a turbine that spins as air moves; the faster it spins, the stronger the wind. The wind vane points into the wind and shows the wind direction, indicating where the wind is coming from. When you combine these readings, you know the wind condition at the field, which affects runway selection, takeoff/landing performance, and crosswind considerations. The other devices in the options have different purposes: PAPI and MALSR are lighting and visual guidance systems for approaches, not wind. A ceilometer and a barometer measure cloud height and atmospheric pressure, not wind. The NOTAM system distributes airport notices, not measurement data.

3. In RVR reporting, what does TDZ stand for and indicate?

A. Temperature dew zone

B. Touchdown zone; visibility at touchdown area

C. Takeoff dash zone; speed measurement

D. Terminal distance zone; distance to taxiway

TDZ stands for Touchdown Zone. It indicates the portion of the runway near the threshold where landing aircraft touch down, and the Runway Visual Range reported for that zone reflects the visibility in that area during the landing phase. This measure helps pilots judge whether the visibility at the point of touchdown meets requirements for a safe landing. Other interpretations don't align with RVR terminology, as TDZ refers specifically to the touchdown area, not a temperature-related zone, a takeoff-related zone, or a distance to a taxiway.

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4. Which editor is traditionally associated with Unix environments and often used for scripting and text editing?

A. vi

B. ed

C. nano

D. emacs

Vi is the editor most closely tied to Unix heritage and widely used for both interactive text editing and scripting tasks. It was developed as the standard Unix editor and is included by default on virtually all Unix-like systems, making it the go-to tool when you're working on servers or in environments where you need reliable, fast editing from a terminal. Its modal design—separate command and insert modes—lets you manipulate text efficiently with a small set of keystrokes, which is especially handy for scripting or making quick, repetitive edits across many files. While other editors like ed, nano, or emacs have their own strengths, vi's long-standing association with Unix environments and its ubiquity for editing and scripting make it the best-fit choice in this context.

5. Which organization provides civilian accreditation of standards used for Air Force cyberspace equipment?

A. Industrial Standards Organization

B. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

C. American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

D. International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

ANSI, the American National Standards Institute, handles civilian accreditation of standards in the United States. It doesn't create standards itself, but it accredits standards developers and conformity assessment bodies to ensure standards are developed and tested through a recognized, open process. That accreditation framework is what underpins the civilian standards used for Air Force cyberspace equipment. NIST focuses on developing standards and guidelines, but it doesn't provide the accreditation of those standards. ISO is an international standards body; while its standards may be used domestically, the U.S. accreditation role for civilian standards is ANSI.

6. Which technology is a graphics interface developed to enhance PC graphics performance?

A. PCI

B. USB

C. Accelerated Graphics Port

D. IDE

The idea being tested is a dedicated, high-bandwidth graphics interface that speeds up how the graphics subsystem talks to the rest of the computer. Accelerated Graphics Port is designed to provide a direct, point-to-point channel between the graphics card and the system, separate from the common PCI bus. This dedicated path lets the GPU transfer textures, vertex data, and frame buffers more quickly, reducing bottlenecks and enabling smoother rendering. It also supports features like faster data transfers and pipelined communication that PCI doesn't offer as effectively. PCI is a general-purpose bus shared among devices, USB is for peripheral connections, and IDE is for storage. None of those are specialized graphics interfaces, which is why Accelerated Graphics Port is the best choice for enhancing PC graphics performance.

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7. Which protocol is commonly used to send small, unreliable messages in a TCP/IP context?

A. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

B. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

C. Internet Protocol (IP)

D. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

Small, unreliable messages are best handled by User Datagram Protocol. UDP is a connectionless transport protocol that sends datagrams with minimal overhead and does not guarantee delivery, order, or error recovery. That trade-off makes it ideal for quick, simple messages where speed is more important than reliability, such as lightweight queries or real-time data. In contrast, TCP provides reliable, ordered delivery with retransmission and more overhead; IP handles addressing and routing but doesn't provide transport-layer reliability; and SMTP is an application-layer protocol for email that typically runs over TCP. So UDP's low overhead and lack of delivery guarantees match the described use case.

8. What is the basic communication language or protocol of the Internet?

A. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

B. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

C. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)

D. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

TCP/IP is the basic communication language for the Internet. It provides the standard set of rules that lets devices across different networks find each other, address data, and move it from one place to another. The Internet's addressing and routing come from Internet Protocol (IP), which gives every device a unique address and guides packets through multiple networks to their destination. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) sits above IP to handle reliable delivery: it breaks data into packets, orders them, detects errors, and retransmits any lost packets. Put together, TCP/IP forms a robust, scalable stack that supports a wide range of applications—the web, email, file transfer, and more—each of which uses its own higher-level protocols (like HTTP or SMTP) that run on top of TCP/IP. The other protocols mentioned serve specific purposes on top of this foundation, but they are not the universal transport mechanism that enables Internet communication.

9. In aviation navigation, what does Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) stand for?

A. Direct Measuring Elevation.

B. Distance Measuring Equipment.

C. Data Management Engine.

D. Dynamic Magnetic Engagement.

Distance Measuring Equipment is what DME stands for. It's a radio navigation aid that provides the distance from the aircraft to a ground DME station, usually in nautical miles. The system works by the aircraft sending an interrogation and the ground station replying; the elapsed time is translated into distance. This distance information is typically used alongside VOR or ILS signals to help determine your position. The other terms—Direct Measuring Elevation, Data Management Engine, and Dynamic Magnetic Engagement—are not aviation navigation terms for DME, so they don't fit.

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

A. Central Processing Unit

B. Memory Module

C. Graphics/Video Card

D. Network Interface Card

The graphics/video card is responsible for turning data into the image you see on the screen. It contains a graphics processing unit that renders scenes, textures, and colors, and it uses video memory to store the frames and intermediate data. Once the image is ready, the card outputs a video signal to the monitor (via HDMI, DisplayPort, VGA, etc.) and the monitor displays those pixels. The CPU handles tasks and logic, but it doesn't drive the display by itself. The memory module simply stores data, and the network card handles network communication, not image display. If graphics are integrated on the CPU, it still serves the same role—producing and sending the display signal to the monitor.

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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:

https://rawscdcvol1.examzify.com

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

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