

SPACE ELECTROMAGNETIC WARFARE (SEW) TEST 4 PRACTICE (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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. Which statement correctly describes the pairing of the Joint Targeting Cycle (JTC) and Find, Fix, Track, Target, Engage, Assess (F2T2EA)?**
 - A. JTC Deliberate; F2T2EA Opportunistic
 - B. JTC Deliberate; F2T2EA Reactive
 - C. JTC Deliberate; F2T2EA Dynamic
 - D. JTC Reactive; F2T2EA Dynamic

- 2. Which option indicates Both 72 ISRS and 75 ISRS?**
 - A. 72 ISRS
 - B. Both 72 ISRS and 75 ISRS
 - C. 75 ISRS
 - D. 37 TIS

- 3. Which capability indicates the system requires minimal ongoing maintenance?**
 - A. High service quality
 - B. Availability
 - C. Low maintenance
 - D. Multicast

- 4. Which term denotes the command authority to organize and employ forces?**
 - A. TACON
 - B. OPCON
 - C. ADCON
 - D. ES R&R Planning

- 5. TACON is primarily concerned with which of the following?**
 - A. Strategic planning
 - B. Administrative control
 - C. Tactical tasking, movement, and maneuver
 - D. Logistics and sustainment

- 6. ADCON handles which personnel matters?**
- A. Leave, pay, UCMJ
 - B. Tactical movement
 - C. Geolocation
 - D. Administration
- 7. Which capability describes how quickly a VSAT network can be deployed?**
- A. Availability
 - B. High service quality
 - C. Deployability
 - D. Low maintenance
- 8. In space-to-ground link budgets, which factor is typically more significant than in ground-to-ground budgets?**
- A. Ground-based atmospheric noise
 - B. Stable Doppler
 - C. Very high free-space path loss and Doppler shifts due to orbital motion
 - D. Minimal transmitter power required
- 9. Which antenna technique directly helps suppress a jammer by steering a null toward its direction?**
- A. Beamforming to increase SNR
 - B. Polarization diversity
 - C. Using a broadband omnidirectional antenna
 - D. Phased-array beam steering to direct nulls at jammed directions and create high-gain beams
- 10. Which statement is true about the Joint Targeting Cycle?**
- A. The Joint Targeting Cycle is associated with Dynamic targeting.
 - B. The Joint Targeting Cycle is associated with Reactive targeting.
 - C. The Joint Targeting Cycle is associated with Deliberate targeting.
 - D. The Joint Targeting Cycle is associated with Instant targeting.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement correctly describes the pairing of the Joint Targeting Cycle (JTC) and Find, Fix, Track, Target, Engage, Assess (F2T2EA)?

- A. JTC Deliberate; F2T2EA Opportunistic
- B. JTC Deliberate; F2T2EA Reactive
- C. JTC Deliberate; F2T2EA Dynamic**
- D. JTC Reactive; F2T2EA Dynamic

Tempo alignment between planning and execution in targeting is being tested. In deliberate targeting, you establish objectives and prioritize targets in advance, but the actual execution still happens with a flexible, fast-paced cycle of Find, Fix, Track, Target, Engage, Assess. This dynamic execution allows the team to incorporate new intelligence, sensor data, and changing battlefield conditions while staying within the pre-approved plan. That combination—deliberate JTC with a dynamic F2T2EA pace—captures how planned targets can be adapted quickly as events unfold. The other pairings don't fit because they imply seizing unplanned opportunities, only reacting to events, or pairing a dynamic JTC tempo with an unrelated F2T2EA mode, which isn't consistent with the deliberate planning context.

2. Which option indicates Both 72 ISRS and 75 ISRS?

- A. 72 ISRS
- B. Both 72 ISRS and 75 ISRS**
- C. 75 ISRS
- D. 37 TIS

The idea here is to identify a statement that includes both items in one assertion. To show that both 72 ISRS and 75 ISRS are included, you need a description that mentions both together. The line that says "Both 72 ISRS and 75 ISRS" does exactly that, signaling the inclusion of both. The other choices refer to only one of them (or to something unrelated), so they don't convey the idea of both together. So the statement that explicitly mentions both items is the one that fits.

3. Which capability indicates the system requires minimal ongoing maintenance?

- A. High service quality
- B. Availability
- C. Low maintenance**
- D. Multicast

Understanding long-term sustainment and maintenance burden helps explain this item. The capability that signals you will need the least ongoing work to keep things running is low maintenance. When a system is described as low maintenance, it implies simpler upkeep, fewer required service actions, and, often, automation that reduces manual intervention. That directly indicates minimal ongoing maintenance, which is exactly what the question is asking about. High service quality speaks to how well the system performs, but it doesn't specify how much maintenance is needed to keep that performance over time. Availability measures uptime, showing how often the system is operational, but not the maintenance workload required to sustain it. Multicast describes a method for distributing data, not the ongoing maintenance demands of the system.

4. Which term denotes the command authority to organize and employ forces?

- A. TACON
- B. OPCON**
- C. ADCON
- D. ES R&R Planning

The key idea here is understanding how command authority is scoped. Operational control gives a commander the right to organize and employ forces to accomplish assigned missions. That means you can group units, assign tasks, and direct how they work together to achieve the objective within the mission's scope. It also allows reallocating forces as needed to meet the mission, without stepping into administrative details or into directing other commands. Tactical control is more limited: it covers directing the execution of specified actions within an operation, not broad organization of forces across missions. Administrative control handles admin and logistics, not the actual employment of forces in combat. The other term isn't a standard authority for command-and-control. So, the term denoting the authority to organize and employ forces is operational control.

5. TACON is primarily concerned with which of the following?

- A. Strategic planning
- B. Administrative control
- C. Tactical tasking, movement, and maneuver**
- D. Logistics and sustainment

Tactical Control governs directing the execution of tactical operations, specifically how units are tasked, move, and maneuver to achieve a mission on the battlefield (or in-space equivalents). This scope means TACON lets a commander green-light the actual movements and coordinated actions of forces, without giving authority over longer-term planning or support functions. That's why the option describing tactical tasking, movement, and maneuver is the best fit. Strategic planning belongs to higher-level decision-making about objectives and overall approach, not the day-to-day execution of actions. Administrative control covers personnel, administration, and some support duties, which are outside TACON's focus. Logistics and sustainment deal with supply and maintenance, again outside the direct tactical execution authority TACON provides.

6. ADCON handles which personnel matters?

- A. Leave, pay, UCMJ**
- B. Tactical movement
- C. Geolocation
- D. Administration

ADCON covers the administrative control of personnel matters—things that affect a service member's status and daily life rather than how they fight. Leave, pay, and the UCMJ fit here because they are administrative actions that keep personnel ready and properly accounted for: leave manages time away, pay ensures proper compensation, and UCMJ handles disciplinary and legal matters within the military system. These actions shape readiness and personnel welfare without directing unit combat tasks. In contrast, tactical movement is about how units maneuver in operations, geolocation deals with tracking positions, and broad administration is too general a term to specify the personnel actions involved.

7. Which capability describes how quickly a VSAT network can be deployed?

- A. Availability
- B. High service quality
- C. Deployability**
- D. Low maintenance

Deployability describes how quickly a VSAT network can be deployed. It captures the speed and ease with which you can bring terminals online, configure the gateway, align antennas, and establish the satellite link after arriving on site. Factors like standardized hardware, plug-and-play components, pre-configured settings, and remote provisioning reduce on-site time and let the network be operational faster. Availability measures uptime, high service quality refers to performance metrics, and low maintenance concerns ongoing upkeep; none of these describe how fast deployment occurs. So deployability is the best fit for describing how quickly a VSAT network can be deployed.

8. In space-to-ground link budgets, which factor is typically more significant than in ground-to-ground budgets?

- A. Ground-based atmospheric noise
- B. Stable Doppler
- C. Very high free-space path loss and Doppler shifts due to orbital motion**
- D. Minimal transmitter power required

The main idea here is that space-to-ground links are dominated by two big challenges: enormous free-space path loss due to the great distance, and large Doppler shifts from the spacecraft's orbital motion. Free-space path loss grows with distance and with frequency, so when a spacecraft is hundreds to thousands of kilometers away, the loss can reach hundreds of decibels. That enormous loss is the primary factor shaping the required transmitter power, antenna gains, and receiver sensitivity. On top of that, the spacecraft's high orbital speed means the received carrier frequency shifts rapidly as the geometry changes, producing substantial Doppler shifts that must be tracked and compensated for to maintain lock on the signal. Atmospheric noise on the ground and the need for very low transmitter power aren't the dominant constraints for space-to-ground budgets in the same way, because at the common space-band frequencies the atmosphere adds relatively little loss compared with the sheer free-space loss, and the path loss generally drives power and link margin more than anything else.

9. Which antenna technique directly helps suppress a jammer by steering a null toward its direction?

- A. Beamforming to increase SNR
- B. Polarization diversity
- C. Using a broadband omnidirectional antenna
- D. Phased-array beam steering to direct nulls at jammed directions and create high-gain beams**

Shaping the antenna's radiation pattern with a phased array lets you place a deep null in the jammer's direction while preserving a high-gain beam toward the intended signal. By carefully adjusting the relative phases (and amplitudes) of the array elements, the waves from the jammer add destructively in its direction, reducing received interference. At the same time, the same weightings steer energy constructively toward the target, boosting the signal-to-noise ratio. This ability to dynamically suppress interference by steering nulls is what makes phased-array beam steering particularly effective for jamming scenarios. Other methods either can't create a directional null or don't offer the same ability to maintain high gain toward the legitimate signal, so they're less effective at directly suppressing a jammer.

10. Which statement is true about the Joint Targeting Cycle?

- A. The Joint Targeting Cycle is associated with Dynamic targeting.
- B. The Joint Targeting Cycle is associated with Reactive targeting.
- C. The Joint Targeting Cycle is associated with Deliberate targeting.
- D. The Joint Targeting Cycle is associated with Instant targeting.

The Joint Targeting Cycle is the structured, staff-driven process used to identify, develop, and authorize targets in a coordinated way for planned operations. It aligns with deliberate targeting, which is the formal, long-horizon planning and prioritization of targets, including target validation, weaponeering, and formal approvals before action. Time-sensitive or rapidly evolving targets fall under dynamic or rapid targeting, which speeds up decisions and may shorten or bypass some steps, rather than following the full deliberate cycle. Instant targeting isn't a standard term in this doctrine. So, the Joint Targeting Cycle is associated with deliberate targeting.

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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://sew4.examzify.com>

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

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