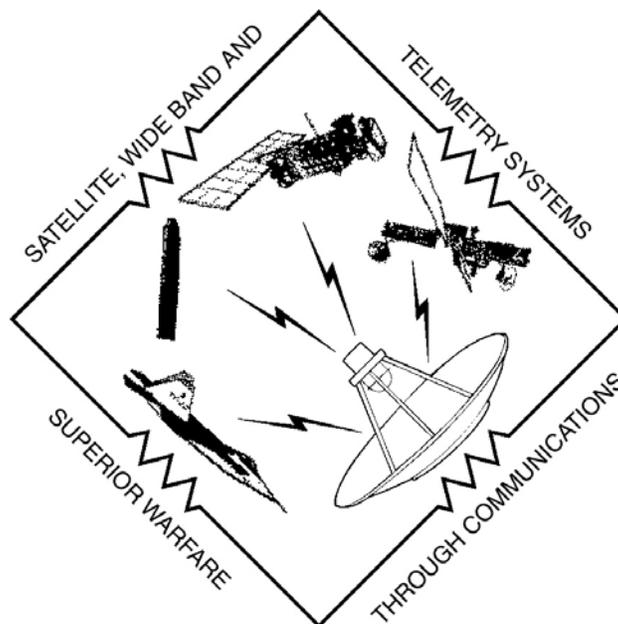


Detachment 1, 338th Training Squadron
Fort Gordon AIN, Georgia



Satellite, Wideband, and Telemetry Systems Journeyman

CDC 2E151 Edition 02



CDC2E151001-8910-008

Student Practice Exam III

Last Revised: August 2002

Student Practice Exam III

Opr: MSgt Robert E. Williams
Detachment 1, 338th Training Squadron
Satellite, Wideband, and Telemetry Systems (AETC)
Det 1, 338TRS/TDE
25th Street (Bldg 25702)
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905-5668
DSN: 780-8878
E-mail address: cdc2e1x1@338trsdet1.gordon.army.mil

Note: A passing score on the final end of course exam is a 65. This practice exam contains a sampling of URE questions extracted from the 2E151 Ed02 CDCs. URE questions only comprise about 70% of the actual end of course exam. Therefore, it's recommended that this practice exam be used only as a tool to find out which lesson objectives that a student may be weakest in (prior to taking the final course exam), and not as the sole means of exam preparation.

Student Practice Exam III

Multiple Choice

*Note to Student: Consider all choices carefully. Then select the **best** answer to each question.*

1. (200) When can a shop standard be used for routine maintenance functions?
 - a. During critical alignments when accuracy is vital.
 - b. If an emergency condition exists and like test equipment is inoperative.
 - c. When like items are not calibrated and preventive maintenance inspections are due.
 - d. When normal shop items are at another location, and authorization has been provided.
2. (201) Before measuring a resistance, you must sometimes unsolder one side of a resistor in order to
 - a. ensure power is removed.
 - b. prevent erroneous readings.
 - c. prevent damage to meters and transistors.
 - d. ensure all circuit resistance points are checked.
3. (202) What is the *most* important step in the troubleshooting effort?
 - a. Analyze the system operation.
 - b. Isolate the defective circuit.
 - c. Isolate the defective state.
 - d. Think before you act.
4. (206) What type of tests would you do to isolate a defective component?
 - a. Resistance measurement, voltage measurement, and waveform comparisons.
 - b. Circuit, system, and equipment tests.
 - c. Preventive maintenance tests.
 - d. Marginal checking.
5. (209) How do you place multimeter test leads in a circuit to measure *voltage*?
 - a. Series.
 - b. Parallel.
 - c. Series-parallel.
 - d. Parallel-parallel.
6. (211) When you use the Fluke 8025A, which voltage range do you select to measure 50 volts DC?
 - a. Volts AC.
 - b. Volts DC.
 - c. Millivolts AC.
 - d. Millivolts DC.
7. (213) Which triggering source would be used to look for power line hum?
 - a. External.
 - b. Internal.
 - c. Slope.
 - d. Line.
8. (214) Which probe does *not* need to actually make contact with the circuit under test?
 - a. Current probe.
 - b. Passive 1:1 probe.
 - c. Active (FET) probe.
 - d. Passive divider, 10:1 probe.
9. (217) What digital storage oscilloscope (DSO) circuit compensates for high sampling rates of high-frequency signals?
 - a. Analog-to-digital converter (ADC).
 - b. Digital-to-analog converter (DAC).
 - c. Charged coupled device (CCD).
 - d. Cathode-ray tube (CRT).
10. (217) Which are the three types of digital storage oscilloscope acquisition modes, and which is the *standard* operating mode?
 - a. Sample, peak detect, averaging; sample.
 - b. Real-time, peak detect, sample; real-time.
 - c. Real-time, peak detect, sample; averaging.
 - d. Sample, peak detect, averaging; peak detect.
11. (218) Which of these is a major section of the typical bit error rate test set?
 - a. Analog signal generator.
 - b. External clock generator
 - c. Internal clock generator.
 - d. Bit synchronizer and error counter.

Student Practice Exam III

12. (218) What pattern synchronizer and error counter section of the bit error rate test set internally generates its own pattern to compare with the received data from the data/clock receivers?
- 48-bit transmitter.
 - 48-bit synchronizer/comparator.
 - PRN pattern synchronizer/comparator.
 - External data pattern synchronizer/comparator.
13. (219) Which of these data circuit speeds would normally use the shorter generated bit error rate (BER) test pattern lengths, and what is data circuit bit rate?
- Low to intermediate, 1200 to 9600 bps.
 - Low to intermediate, 9600 to 12 Kbps.
 - Higher speed circuits, 5000 to 64 Kbps.
 - Higher speed circuits, 50 Kbps to 64 Kbps.
14. (221) Which one of these is *not* an application of a radio frequency generator?
- Verifying transmitter frequencies.
 - Troubleshooting receivers.
 - Checking antenna systems.
 - Aligning galvanometers.
15. (223) The 10:1 power ratio represented by 1 bel can also be represented by how many decibels (dB)?
- 1 dB.
 - 3 dB.
 - 6 dB.
 - 10 dB.
16. (226) You are using an HP 436A power meter to troubleshoot a transmitter. You are trying to determine which stage is causing a low power output from the transmitter. To find out how well each transmitter stage is amplifying, which power meter mode should you select?
- Peak power.
 - Average power.
 - Absolute power.
 - Relative power.
17. (228) Besides the per division mode, what are the other two scan modes available through the FREQUENCY SPAN/DIV control on a spectrum analyzer?
- Manual and 0 Hz.
 - Manual and 50 Hz.
 - Maximum and 0 Hz.
 - Maximum and 50 Hz.
18. (230) When the display section of a frequency counter receives the first 10 pulses passed from the signal gate, what is sent from the first decimal counting unit to the second decimal counting unit?
- A set signal.
 - A reset pulse.
 - A carry pulse.
 - A relay latch signal.
19. (231) What type of deflection return on the TDR CRT would indicate a cable “short?”
- No “pip.”
 - Positive “pip.”
 - Negative “pip.”
 - Smear “pip.”
20. (402) What factor determines the spacing of the sidebands in an amplitude modulated signal?
- Amplitude of the modulating signal.
 - Amplitude of the carrier signal.
 - Frequency of the modulating signal.
 - Frequency of the carrier signal.
21. (405) The output of the oscillator in a FM modulator increases in frequency with each
- positive half cycle of the carrier.
 - negative half cycle of the carrier.
 - positive half cycle of the modulating signal.
 - negative half cycle of the modulating signal.
22. (406) By using 8-PSK instead of binary phase shift keying, information capacity is increased
- twice.
 - three times.
 - four times.
 - five times.

Student Practice Exam III

23. (409) Which RS-232C signal is the data from the data communications equipment to the data terminal equipment?
- Ring indicator.
 - Carrier detect.
 - Receive data.
 - Transmit data.
24. (410) Which standard uses many of the same pins and functions as RS-232?
- RS-422.
 - RS-423.
 - RS-449.
 - RS-530.
25. (413) What is the most common error correction technique?
- Automatic retransmit on request.
 - A combination of a, c, and d.
 - Block check character matrix.
 - Forward error control.
26. (415) What two important facts *must* be considered when light is propagated through a prism or a fiber?
- The refractive index and angle at which the light strikes the junction.
 - The speed of light as it strikes the material and the refractive index.
 - The speed of light through the material and the angle of which it strikes it.
 - The speed of light in different media and wavelengths travel at different speeds in the same medium.
27. (416) The *most* useful way to classify optic fiber cables is by
- fiber material and number of fibers.
 - buffer type and application method.
 - numerical aperture and cable elements.
 - refractive index profile and number of modes.
28. (417) What outer jacket material used on fiber optic cables has a low resistance to sunlight and abrasion?
- Neoprene.
 - Polyurethane.
 - Polyethylene.
 - Polyvinyl chloride.
29. (418) What type of emitter has an “etched well” created in the N-type gallium aluminum arsenide material?
- Edge.
 - Laser.
 - Surface.
 - Injection laser.
30. (420) Which fiber optic cable configuration consists of multifiber cables?
- Splices.
 - Pigtails.
 - Patch cords.
 - Breakout cables.
31. (422) The employment phase of a mobility exercise *begins* when the
- equipment is setup.
 - first element of the convoy departs.
 - first element of the convoy arrives at the site.
 - equipment is operationally ready.
32. (424) If assigned to an Air Force Expeditionary Force, how often can you expect to be deployment vulnerable?
- 90 days every 15 months.
 - 60 days every 15 months.
 - Alternate 90 day periods.
 - Alternate 15 month periods.
33. (427) Where does the term TRI-TAC come from?
- Triple tactical
 - Tri-level tactical
 - Tri-service tactical
 - Triple theater and contingency

Student Practice Exam III

34. (430) What TRI-TAC equipment supplies environmental control for the deployed communications equipment?
- A/E 24U–8.
 - AE 32C–24.
 - M–270.
 - EMU–32E.
35. (432) What type of generator system is required to power the lightweight multiband satellite terminal?
- 1–10KW.
 - 2–10KW.
 - 1–15KW.
 - 2–15KW.
36. (436) How many deployed personnel can be supported by an initial deployment package?
- 30 to 100.
 - 40 to 120.
 - 50 to 140.
 - 60 to 160.
37. (440) The mechanical terminations, patch cords, and jumper cables used to interconnect the media are considered part of which cabling structure?
- maintenance.
 - segmented.
 - horizontal.
 - backbone.
38. (444) How many cross-connects are allowed from the main cross-connect to the horizontal interface located in the telecommunications closet?
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
39. (445) What do you terminate the conductors of a CAT 5 cable to on a patch panel?
- 110 conductor slots.
 - 82 termination pins.
 - 710 connector slots.
 - 66 connector block.
40. (601) Basic steps you are to do before you drive ground rods includes all of the following *except*
- to coat the rod with grease to reduce corrosion while the rod is in the ground.
 - to inspect the rod for a reasonably sharp point and straightness.
 - to remove any paint so it has maximum contact with the earth.
 - do *not* attach the conductor until the rod has been driven.
41. (603) Name the four *primary* nuclear environment elements.
- Thermal radiation, EMP, TREE, and weapon debris.
 - Thermal radiation, EMP, TREE, and airblast and shock.
 - Thermally generated x-rays, neutrons, gamma rays, and weapon debris.
 - Thermally generated x-rays, neutrons, gamma rays, and airblast and shock.
42. (603) What derived nuclear environment causes communications blackout and scintillation effects?
- Atmospheric disturbances.
 - Airblast and shock.
 - Thermal radiation.
 - TREE.
43. (605) What type of electromagnetic interference occurs when an unwanted carrier frequency follows the normal signal path through the victim receiver?
- Brute force.
 - Co-channel.
 - Rusty bolt.
 - Spurious responses.

Student Practice Exam III

44. (607) What are the three propagation paths that radio waves can travel?
- Ground waves, space waves, and earth waves.
 - Ground waves, space waves, and sky waves.
 - Earth waves, sky waves, and ground waves.
 - Space waves, earth waves, and sky waves.
45. (609) Signal loss caused by temperature inversions in the atmosphere is called
- multi-path effect.
 - slow fading.
 - fast fading.
 - ducting.
46. (611) Waveguides are capable of handling more power than coaxial lines because the waveguide
- has less resistance than the coaxial line.
 - has an arc-over path twice as long.
 - does not use dielectric support.
 - has an inner silver coating.
47. (614) What is the inclination angle of a polar orbit?
- 0° .
 - 45° .
 - 90° .
 - 180° .
48. (616) Information contained in the ephemeris data pertains to the
- predicted satellite orbit.
 - predicted atmospheric conditions.
 - channels through a satellite that are available for use.
 - combinations of ground stations that can communicate with each other.
49. (618) What value should you add or subtract when calculating the azimuth (AZ) look angle when the terminal is northwest of the satellite?
- 180° plus the calculated azimuth look angle.
 - 180° minus the calculated azimuth look angle.
 - 360° plus the calculated azimuth look angle.
 - 360° minus the calculated azimuth look angle.
50. (621) When any frequency source, regardless of its accuracy or stability, is used as the sole calibration reference for other frequency sources, what kind of standard do we refer to it as?
- 1st generation.
 - Secondary.
 - Primary.
 - Class I.
51. (623) When a time code modulates a carrier, we refer to it as
- alternating current.
 - frequency modulation.
 - direct current.
 - pulse modulation.
52. (625) To which organization's atomic clock is a global positioning system receiver's 1 pulse per second timing signal traceable?
- United States Naval Observatory.
 - International Bureau of Weights and Measures.
 - National Institute of Standards and Technology.
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
53. (628) As a transmission medium, how many channels of data can twisted-pair wire handle?
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 4.
 - 8.

Student Practice Exam III

54. (629) Which two lines must the general-purpose interface bus controller simultaneously activate *true* to execute a parallel poll?
- Attention and Service Request.
 - Attention and End or Identify.
 - Service Request and Interface Clear.
 - Service Request and End or Identify.
55. (631) In the spread spectrum multiple access system, what signal does the receiver use to recover the data?
- Specific carrier frequency.
 - Coherent address carrier.
 - Coherent IF.
 - Specific IF.
56. (633) Which is *not* one of the basic components of a successive approximation analog-to-digital converter?
- Op-amps.
 - Comparator.
 - Digital control unit.
 - Calibrated voltage source.
57. (636) What is the largest application for a demultiplexing system?
- Playback recording.
 - Data reduction.
 - RF downlink.
 - RF uplink.
58. (639) In a tape recorder, which are essential AC bias signal requirements?
- A pure sine wave, three to five times the highest recorded frequency.
 - A pure sine wave, five to seven times the highest recorded frequency.
 - A pure digital signal, three to five times the highest recorded frequency.
 - A pure digital signal, five to seven times the highest recorded frequency.
59. (642) In a tape recorder, what is the capstan design in which the tape is tensioned in the area of the head by two capstans, one on either side of the head?
- Open loop.
 - Closed loop.
 - Differential velocity.
 - Dual differential velocity.
60. (801) Position and orientation control is especially critical for what type of satellite antenna?
- Broadband.
 - Wide angle.
 - High frequency.
 - Highly directional.
61. (803) The two major subdivisions of the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program user segment are
- Air Force Weather Agency and the Fleet Numerical Meteorology Oceanography Center and tactical terminals.
 - Air Force Weather Agency and Fleet Numerical Meteorology Oceanography Center only.
 - Air Force Weather Agency and National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration.
 - Fleet Numerical Meteorology Oceanography Center and National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration, and the tactical terminals.

Student Practice Exam III

62. (804) What are the Air Force Satellite Control Network control nodes?
- Schriever AFB, Colorado, and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration at the Satellite Operations Control Center at Suitland, MD.
 - Schriever AFB, Colorado, and Multi Purpose Satellite Operations Center, Offutt AFB, Nebraska.
 - Air Force Weather Agency, Offutt AFB, Nebraska, and Onizuka AFB, California.
 - Air Force Weather Agency, Offutt AFB, Nebraska, and Multi Purpose Satellite Operations Center, Offutt AFB, Nebraska.
63. (807) The purpose of the Defense Satellite Program is to
- collect global visual and infrared cloud cover data, and oceanographic and solar-geophysical data, and disseminate the data to support DoD worldwide operations.
 - maintain a highly available, survivable and reliable satellite warning and surveillance system with the capability to detect and report missile and space launches and nuclear detonations in near real-time.
 - detect and report missile and space launches and nuclear detonations in near real-time, and provide authorized and appropriately equipped users with worldwide three-dimensional positioning and navigation data.
 - provide authorized and appropriately equipped users with worldwide three-dimensional positioning and navigation data, and nuclear detonation detection as part of the compliance to monitor the limited test ban treaty.
64. (809) What are the components of the global positioning system space segment?
- 12 II/IIA satellites.
 - 24 II/IIA satellites.
 - Master control station and 12 II/IIA satellites.
 - Master control station and 24 II/IIA satellites.
65. (812) What are the three major areas of the master control station?
- Data processing center, data distribution center, and satellite operations center.
 - Data processing center, data distribution center, and telemetry tracking control.
 - Nodal data system, data processing center, and satellite operations center.
 - Nodal data system, data processing center, and telemetry tracking control.
66. (813) Which phase of operational test and evaluation must a newly researched and developed product go through?
- Developmental.
 - Investigative.
 - Post-design.
 - Follow-on.
67. (815) Equipment designed for observation, detection, and automatic control is known as
- telemetry.
 - instrumentation.
 - research and development.
 - operational test and evaluation.
68. (816) Which aspect of a personal computer is *not* a factor in determining data acquisition performance?
- Bus architecture.
 - Graphics capability.
 - Microprocessor type.
 - Data transfer method.
69. (816) Which is the layer of software that directly programs the registers of the data acquisition hardware, managing its operation and integration with the personal computer resources?
- Driver-level.
 - Data analysis.
 - Data processing.
 - Application-level.

Student Practice Exam III

70. (818) Which is *not* a transducer principle of operation?
- Magnetic.
 - Inductive.
 - Acceleration.
 - Photoelectric.
71. (819) Which is *not* a function performed by telemetry system signal conditioners?
- Attenuating high-level signals
 - Amplifying low-level signals.
 - Sensing physical phenomena.
 - Filtering wideband signals.
72. (820) Which telemetry equipment performs signal conditioning, locks onto the incoming data bit rate, and reconstructs, or cleans up, the serial pulse code modulation data stream?
- Multiplexer-encoder.
 - Bit synchronizer.
 - Decommutator.
 - Commutator.
73. (821) Which telemetry equipment provides an effective means of avoiding telemetry signal loss due to polarization mismatches between transmitting and receiving antennas caused when the test vehicle maneuvers during a test?
- Diversity combiner.
 - Bit synchronizer.
 - Decommutator.
 - Commutator.
74. (822) Which type of magnetic tape recording is performed at the decommutator's output?
- Pre-detection.
 - Post-detection.
 - Formatted data.
 - High-density digital.
75. (823) When compared to space diversity, two advantages of frequency diversity are that it
- is more economical and provides backup.
 - is cheaper and provides greater channel capability.
 - conserves the frequency spectrum and provides backup.
 - has greater channel capability and conserves the frequency spectrum.
76. (824) What factor does elevation play in selecting a site location?
- It must be neither excessively higher nor lower than the surrounding land.
 - It must be on the highest point of elevation on the surrounding land.
 - It should have less than 5 percent grade over the surrounding land.
 - It should be on level land.
77. (824) What factor determines the gain of a microwave antenna?
- Its size.
 - Atmospheric loss.
 - The transmitted power.
 - The gain of the low noise amplifiers.
78. (825) What type of secure traffic does the KY-58 VINSON process in the AN/TRC-170?
- Analog user channel.
 - Digital user channel.
 - Analog voice orderwire.
 - Digital voice orderwire.
79. (826) In the troposcatter/satellite support radio's baseband assembly, a 1-volt peak-to-peak input signal results in how much frequency deviation in the transmitter?
- ± 4 MHz.
 - Less than ± 4 MHz.
 - More than ± 4 MHz.
 - No signal deviation.

Student Practice Exam III

80. (A02) What military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) capability is very different from previous military and commercial satellite communications systems?
- Crossbanding.
 - Crosslinking.
 - Multi-service.
 - Secure networking.
81. (A04) Advanced EHF (AEHF) satellite uplinks, crosslinks, and downlinks operate in which frequency bands?
- System downlinks and crosslinks (EHF); uplinks (SHF).
 - System downlinks and crosslinks (SHF); uplinks (EHF).
 - System uplinks and crosslinks (EHF); downlinks (SHF).
 - System uplinks and crosslinks (SHF); downlinks (EHF).
82. (A06) Which antenna provides high gain, selective coverage of any ground station visible on the earth's surface within its own footprint?
- Agile beam.
 - Spot beam.
 - Gimballed dish.
 - Earth coverage.
83. (A09) Extremely high frequency (EHF) satellite communication is more susceptible to performance degradation in the presence of
- fog.
 - rain.
 - sleet.
 - snow.
84. (A11) Which military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) terminal unit displays both a visual and audible alarm whenever an emergency action message (EAM) is received?
- Status panel.
 - Large display.
 - KI-36 control.
 - Control indicator panel.
85. (A13) In the military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) extremely high frequency (EHF) group, where are digital words containing frequency-hopping instructions for the receiver synthesizer generated?
- Amplifier circuits.
 - EHF modem circuits.
 - Group timing circuits.
 - Receiver synthesizer circuits.
86. (A15) What device provides communications and transmission security for all military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) terminal operations?
- KI-36.
 - KGV-9.
 - KG-84A.
 - KGV-11A.
87. (A17) What agency provides the regional space support center (RSSC) with satellite engineering parameters?
- Commander in Chief of the United States Space Command (USCINCSpace).
 - Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).
 - Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
 - DISA Operations Control Complex (DOCC).
88. (A19) The Defense Satellite Communications System phase III (DSCS III) satellite waveguide lens receive antenna, with electronically steerable beams provides
- increased data throughput.
 - crossbanding capabilities.
 - anti-jam nulling capabilities.
 - decreased downlink power requirements.
89. (A21) What satellite access technique is a superior method because intermodulation noise is not a limiting factor and there is an increase in capacity?
- Code division multiple access (CDMA).
 - Time division multiple access (TDMA).
 - Demand assigned multiple access (DAMA).
 - Frequency division multiple access (FDMA).

Student Practice Exam III

90. (A23) The *overall* goal of the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) fixed terminal modernization program is to
- reduce cost.
 - reduce manpower.
 - replace old terminals.
 - recycle usable equipment.
91. (A25) How are the high power amplifiers (HPA) cooled in an AN/GSC–52 earth terminal?
- Air.
 - Cryogenic.
 - Liquid nitrogen.
 - Ethanol/glycol solution.
92. (A25) The AN/GSC–52 earth terminal's portable real-time clock accuracy is based on the
- rubidium standard.
 - cesium standard.
 - phase-lock-loop.
 - local oscillator.
93. (A26) Which feedhorns are located in the AN/GSC–52 earth terminal feed assembly?
- Single tracking and communication feedhorn.
 - One tracking feedhorn and one communications feedhorn.
 - One tracking feedhorn and four communications feedhorns.
 - Four tracking feedhorns and one communications feedhorn.
94. (A27) In the AN/GSC–52 earth terminal's frequency generation subsystem, redundant power supplies for the portable real-time clock provide
- 12 volts with 8-hour backup.
 - 12 volts with 12-hour backup.
 - 24 volts with 8-hour backup.
 - 24 volts with 12-hour backup.
95. (A29) Which functional equipment group in an AN/TSC–100 ground mobile forces (GMF) terminal provides an interface between the external subscriber circuits and the modem group?
- Antenna.
 - Receiver.
 - Transmitter.
 - MUX/DEMUX.
96. (A30) In an AN/TSC–100 ground mobile forces (GMF) terminal's anti-jam equipment, the purpose of the critical control circuit is to provide
- tactical data communications.
 - frequency and synchronization information.
 - a means for network control and synchronization between a nodal terminal and the non-nodal terminal.
 - a means for network control and command communications between the network control terminal and a nodal/non-nodal terminal.
97. (A31) What are the DC power requirements for the ground mobile force (GMF) terminals?
- 5, ± 15 , 24, and 28.
 - 5, 12, 24, and 48.
 - 12, ± 15 , 28, and 48.
 - ± 15 , 24, 28, and 48.
98. (A32) How does the lightweight multi-band satellite terminal (LMST) obtain an accurate 5-MHz reference frequency?
- Cesium standard.
 - Rubidium standard.
 - Synchronous timing bit.
 - Global positioning system.

Student Practice Exam III

99. (A35) Deploying a “small” terminal package to support initial communications requirements and then increasing the terminal’s capabilities, as mission communications requirements grow, is an example of which feature of the ground multi-band terminal (GMT)?
- Flexibility.
 - Scalability.
 - Reachback.
 - Interoperability.
100. (A38) Telecommunications service orders are issued by the
- Department of Defense.
 - users’ technical control facility.
 - National Communications System.
 - Defense Information Systems Agency.
101. (A40) What is the name of the companding scale used in US telephone networks, and standardized for analog-to-digital conversion?
- Metric.
 - A-Law.
 - M μ -Law.
 - Old English.
102. (A41) Which module provides the processor platform, clock, and switching matrix for the Promina 200 and 400?
- Promina logic module.
 - Promina server module.
 - Promina processor module.
 - Switching exchange module type II.
103. (A43) Promina software upgrades and changes occur on a regular basis and are taken care of by
- Level 4 operators.
 - system administrators.
 - maintenance personnel.
 - technical control personnel.

End of practice exam

Student Practice Exam III

A Final Note to the Student

Test analysis indicates that students normally score well on exam questions recycled (on the final course exam) from the Unit Review Exam (URE) question pool, but that they tended to score poorly on new material (unfamiliar test questions) introduced from the Self-Test Question (STQ) and CDC lesson material. This suggests that many students are relying on their UREs for test preparation which contributes to a high 1st time failure rate on the end-of-course exam. To further emphasize this, a student with a perfect score on the UREs, or the five CDC practice exams, would score just enough points to barely pass the final end-of-course exam. In other words, to help insure that you score enough points to pass your final end-of-course exam—REVIEW YOUR CDCs!

Upon completion of this exam have your Supervisor, or Trainer, score it for you. Use the lesson objective numbers (located next to the question number) to determine which material requires further review. If you need it, review your CDCs again before proceeding on to Practice Exam IV. After completing the practice exams you'll need to review the CDC volume STQs and any other material that you're having difficulty with before taking your final course exam. Good Luck!

MSgt Williams
2E1X1 CDC Writer

Answer Key III

PRACTICE EXAM III ANSWER KEY
as of 16-Aug-02

CDC: 2E151 Edition: 02

NOTE: An answer of '*' indicates a deleted question.

QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1.	B	26.	A	51.	A	76.	A	101.	C
2.	B	27.	D	52.	A	77.	A	102.	A
3.	D	28.	D	53.	A	78.	D	103.	B
4.	A	29.	C	54.	B	79.	A	** LAST ITEM **	
5.	B	30.	D	55.	B	80.	B		
6.	B	31.	B	56.	C	81.	C		
7.	D	32.	A	57.	B	82.	B		
8.	A	33.	C	58.	A	83.	B		
9.	C	34.	B	59.	B	84.	D		
10.	A	35.	B	60.	D	85.	B		
11.	C	36.	A	61.	A	86.	D		
12.	C	37.	C	62.	A	87.	B		
13.	A	38.	B	63.	B	88.	C		
14.	D	39.	A	64.	B	89.	B		
15.	D	40.	A	65.	A	90.	A		
16.	D	41.	C	66.	A	91.	A		
17.	C	42.	A	67.	B	92.	B		
18.	C	43.	B	68.	B	93.	D		
19.	C	44.	B	69.	A	94.	C		
20.	C	45.	D	70.	C	95.	D		
21.	C	46.	B	71.	C	96.	D		
22.	B	47.	C	72.	B	97.	A		
23.	C	48.	A	73.	A	98.	D		
24.	D	49.	B	74.	C	99.	B		
25.	A	50.	C	75.	A	100.	D		