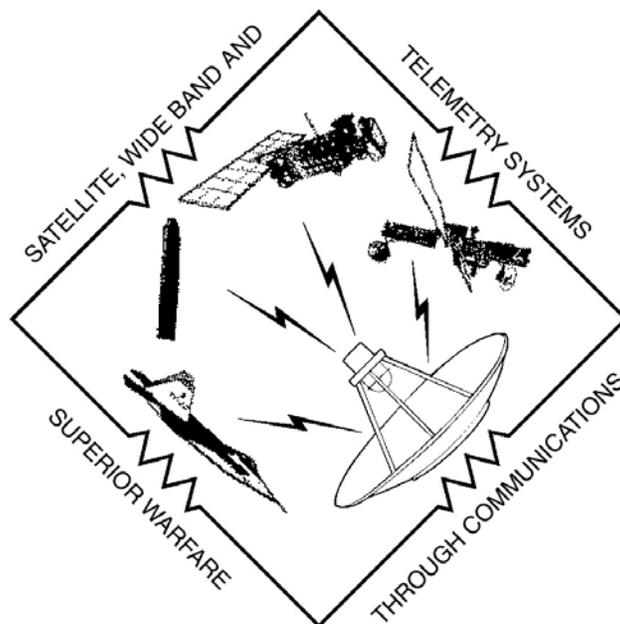


Detachment 1, 338th Training Squadron
Fort Gordon AIN, Georgia



Satellite, Wideband, and Telemetry Systems Journeyman

CDC 2E151 Edition 02



CDC2E151001-8910-008

Student Practice Exam I

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Student Practice Exam I

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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.

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Multiple Choice

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

1. (200) Where are the explicit operating instructions for test equipment, and which TO tells you where to find further information?
 - a. Test equipment front covers; 00–5–2.
 - b. Applicable technical orders; 00–5–2.
 - c. Test equipment front covers; 0–1–33–1.
 - d. Applicable technical orders; 0–1–33–1.
2. (200) Which of these is usually *not* affected by storing test equipment accessories improperly?
 - a. Maintenance procedures.
 - b. Intermittent troubles.
 - c. Unreliable indications.
 - d. Changes in their characteristics.
3. (201) Which test set can you use to check the frequency of a transmitter?
 - a. Signal generator.
 - b. Digital multimeter.
 - c. Analog multimeter.
 - d. Frequency counter.
4. (204) It's important to document periodic maintenance inspections because they reveal
 - a. that some sort of failure exists in a suspected piece of equipment.
 - b. that the possibility of failure exists in a suspected piece of equipment.
 - c. slow progressive drifts that may be too small to show up in any one test.
 - d. overall equipment inspections that may be too small to show up in any one test.
5. (208) ~~Which analog multimeter control must you depress to remove an overload condition and return the meter to its normal operation?~~
 - ~~a. Zero ohms control.~~
 - ~~b. Range switch.~~
 - ~~c. Reset button.~~
 - ~~d. Fuse switch.~~
6. (210) Which part of the Fluke 8025A's display section indicates the absolute value of the input?
 - a. Digital.
 - b. Annunciator.
 - c. Range indicator.
 - d. Analog bar graph.
7. (212) How are voltage, time, and depth represented on the oscilloscope display?
 - a. Voltage = intensity, time = vertical axis, and depth = horizontal axis.
 - b. Voltage = intensity, time = horizontal axis, and depth = vertical axis.
 - c. Voltage = horizontal axis, time = vertical axis, and depth = intensity.
 - d. Voltage = vertical axis, time = horizontal axis, and depth = intensity.
8. (214) Which oscilloscope probe is essentially just a shielded piece of wire?
 - a. Current probe.
 - b. Passive 1:1 probe.
 - c. Active field effect transistor (FET) probe.
 - d. Passive divider, 10:1 probe.
9. (215) If a sine wave signal's positive alternation covers 2.5 time divisions and the TIME/DIV is set to 20 nS, what is the signal's frequency?
 - a. 10 MHz.
 - b. 20 MHz.
 - c. 30 MHz.
 - d. 50 MHz.
10. (217) What type of sampling does a digital storage oscilloscope normally use on single-shot or seldom-occurring signals?
 - a. Sequential.
 - b. Repetitive.
 - c. Real-time.
 - d. Random.

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11. (218) What is the purpose of the bit error rate test set?
- Ensure the selected bit rate is transmitted to the selected receiver.
 - Provide an error detection system to determine the quality of received data.
 - Provide an error suppression system to improve the quality of received data.
 - Ensure the selected data source transmits the correct bit rate to the selected receiver.
12. (218) What pattern simulator section of the bit error rate test set accepts a 48-bit parallel word and generates a serial pattern?
- PRN generator.
 - PRN comparator.
 - 48-bit transmitter only.
 - 48-bit register and 8-bit word display.
13. (219) What is the *first* step in the basic bit error rate testing procedure?
- A noise signal is generated at the receiving end of the data channel or equipment under test and is compared with the channel.
 - A noise signal is generated at the sending end of the data channel or equipment under test and is transmitted through the channel.
 - A known bit pattern, usually pseudo-random, is generated at the receiving end of the data channel or equipment under test and is compared with the channel.
 - A known bit pattern, usually pseudo-random, is generated at the sending end of the data channel or equipment under test and is transmitted through the channel.
14. (220) The *primary* use of a signal generator is to
- test digital multiplexors.
 - trace system signal-flow.
 - troubleshoot a shorted circuit.
 - align frequency sensitive or tuned circuits.
15. (222) The output of the HP 3325B function generator may generate *only* DC voltages, to a *maximum* of
- ± 1 V.
 - ± 4.5 V.
 - ± 5 V.
 - ± 10 V.
16. (225) The *most* efficient power sensor for converting RF energy to the DC voltage measured by the HP 436A power meter is the
- calorimeter.
 - thermocouple.
 - detecting diode.
 - thermistor mount.
17. (228) Which trigger control on a spectrum analyzer lets the sweep be triggered by an AC power source at a rate equal to the frequency of the power source?
- LINE.
 - FREE RUN.
 - INT (internal).
 - EXT (external).
18. (229) Which electronic counter measurement represents the average bit-to-bit time of an input signal?
- Period.
 - Scaling.
 - Frequency.
 - Time interval.
19. (231) What principle does the time domain reflectometer use to test cables?
- Amplitude.
 - Frequency.
 - Audio.
 - Radar.
20. (232) Which mode is first used to analyze the fiber after fiber insertion?
- SCAN mode.
 - RECORD mode.
 - AVERAGE mode.
 - REAL-TIME mode.

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21. (401) Modulation enables signals to be transmitted at frequencies
- Higher than the original.
 - Lower than the original.
 - In the VF range.
 - In the HF range.
22. (403) In double sideband suppressed carrier modulation, the intelligence is reconstructed by modulating the received signals at the exact frequency and phase relation as the
- modulating frequency.
 - lower sideband.
 - carrier frequency.
 - upper sideband.
23. (405) How many sidebands does FM produce?
- 360.
 - A finite number.
 - An unlimited number.
 - 1 percent of the carrier frequency.
24. (408) How fast can an asynchronous transfer mode network potentially move data?
- 300 Mbps.
 - 400 Mbps.
 - 600 Mbps.
 - 500 Mbps.
25. (410) Which standard designates the electrical standards for a *balanced* voltage digital interface circuit?
- RS-422.
 - RS-423.
 - RS-449.
 - RS-530.
26. (412) Using the longitudinal redundancy check method of error correction, what does the receiver compare with the transmitter to ensure an accurate transmission of data?
- The checksum.
 - Block check character.
 - The ASCII character set.
 - The sum of transmitted bits.
27. (414) The designation of one-millionth of a meter is
- kilometer.
 - nanometer.
 - Newton.
 - micron.
28. (415) How is attenuation measured in fiber optics?
- Power in–power out.
 - Nanometers per second.
 - Nanoseconds per kilometer.
 - Decibels per kilometer.
29. (416) A fiber optic cable in which the core has numerous concentric layers of glass is classified as
- multimode step-index.
 - single-mode step-index.
 - multimode core-index.
 - multimode graded-index.
30. (418) Two types of light sources for fiber optic modems are light-emitting diodes and
- photo transistors.
 - hybrid photodiodes.
 - semiconductor laser diodes.
 - integrated photodiode/preamplifiers.
31. (419) The responsivity of a photodetector is dependent on the
- risetime of emitter.
 - wavelength of light.
 - signal-to-noise ratio.
 - modulation speed of emitter.

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32. (421) When performing equipment checks in the predeployment stage, what frequencies and configurations should you use?
- All possible frequencies and configurations.
 - The frequencies and configurations spelled out in the frag order.
 - Equipment checks are not part of the predeployment stage.
 - The frequencies and configurations listed in the technical order.
33. (424) Into how many Aerospace Expeditionary Forces is the Air Force Total Force divided?
- 6.
 - 8.
 - 10.
 - 12.
34. (426) Name the nerve center for all deployment activity throughout the Air Force.
- ECD.
 - AEFC.
 - EAFC.
 - ASETf.
35. (429) What is the *maximum* number of switched circuit lines the AN/TTC-42 can support?
- 50.
 - 100.
 - 150.
 - 200.
36. (432) How many satellite links can the lightweight multiband satellite terminal support?
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
37. (434) What is the power requirement to power a CAN?
- 20 amp, 110 volt.
 - 30 amp, 110 volt.
 - 20 amp, 240 volt.
 - 30 amp, 240 volt.
38. (439) The description of how the nodes and media are configured in the local area network environment is
- topology.
 - protocol.
 - ethernet.
 - token.
39. (443) When placing RG-58 cables the *maximum* pulling tension allowed is
- 20 pounds.
 - 25 pounds.
 - 35 pounds.
 - 55 pounds.
40. (445) A *minimum* of how many connection ports per work area will all new installations of wall outlets in the local area network distribution system have?
- Six.
 - Four.
 - Three.
 - Two.
41. (601) The design of a site grounding system is decided primarily by
- availability of commercial power.
 - duration of the mission.
 - equipment placement.
 - soil characteristics.
42. (602) Which statement is *true* concerning grounding and bonding?
- Bond parts together when possible.
 - Make connections against rough surfaces.
 - Do *not* let bonds exceed four inches in length.
 - Always compression-fasten grounding or bonding connections through non-metallic materials.

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43. (603) What source region electromagnetic pulse region is produced by the interactions between the weapon products and the earth's atmosphere?
- Secondary.
 - Radiated.
 - Plasma.
 - Source.
44. (604) Why can't we draw reliable conclusions about the nature and degree of specific system susceptibility without a detailed test and evaluation?
- All high-altitude electromagnetic pulse vulnerabilities may not be identified.
 - Overall environment may not be accessed.
 - All system malfunctions may not be corrected.
 - Overall system shielding may not be identified.
45. (606) At what level does the Air Force want electromagnetic interference problems resolved?
- Affected unit.
 - Affected major command.
 - Electromagnetic Environmental Effects office.
 - Spectrum Interference Resolution office.
46. (609) The *major* loss in satellite and tropospheric communications is
- the Faraday effect.
 - free space loss.
 - scatter loss.
 - absorption.
47. (610) What factor is important in determining how well energy transfers from the source to the load through a transmission line?
- Input impedance.
 - Load impedance.
 - Output impedance.
 - Characteristic impedance.
48. (613) What determines an antenna's location and orientation on the aircraft?
- Antennas always require a 360° radiating pattern.
 - The type of aircraft propulsion and power system.
 - Antennas are always mounted on top of the fuselage.
 - Optimizing the antenna's radiating pattern for its application.
49. (615) What principle factors determine the shape of a satellite ground track?
- Precession, use of flat maps, air drag, and inclination.
 - Shift, precession, use of flat maps, and air drag.
 - Period, shift, precession, and use of flat maps.
 - Inclination, period, and use of flat maps.
50. (617) What signals originating from the satellite do we use to acquire and track the satellite?
- Beacon.
 - Ephemeris.
 - Telemetry.
 - Communication.
51. (620) To determine the number of hours coordinated universal time differs from your local time, you must determine the number of time zones between your location and the location of the zero
- median.
 - latitude.
 - parallel.
 - meridian.
52. (622) Uploading satellite control data, tracking ballistic missiles, and predicting satellite tracking coordinates are examples of missions where all parties involved must have
- offset timing.
 - synchronized timing.
 - identical time code formats.
 - different time code formats.

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53. (624) Services provided by WWV and WWVH include time announcements, synchronizing pulses, calibration frequencies, and
- standard position data.
 - precise position data.
 - IRIG B time code.
 - IRIG H time code.
54. (626) Which time code generator function is used to establish the proper time to start the count?
- Slew control.
 - External start.
 - Preset switches.
 - Leap second adjustment.
55. (629) The general-purpose interface bus management bus lines
- determine which device is requesting service.
 - transfer commands, addresses, and device-dependent data.
 - interpret signals on the interface bus and manages device operation on the bus.
 - coordinate activities by a handshaking process carried out over the three-line transfer bus.
56. (630) A MIL-STD 1553 multiplex data bus short stub is specified to be a *maximum* length of
- 1 foot.
 - 5 feet.
 - 20 feet.
 - 100 feet.
57. (633) Which type of converter is used in digital-to-analog conversion?
- Ramp.
 - Step transistor.
 - Weighted resistor.
 - Successive approximation.
58. (635) Which component provides the data and clock for the pulse code modulation frame synchronizer?
- Bit synchronizer.
 - Ranging receiver.
 - Command processor.
 - Frequency modulator-demodulator.
59. (639) What is the composition of the magnetic heads of a tape recorder and what determines the number of wire turns?
- Two identical core halves wound with identical fine-wire turns; the function of the head.
 - Two identical core halves wound with identical fine-wire turns; the material of the core halves.
 - Two asymmetrical cores wound with a ratio of fine-wire turns; the function of the head.
 - Two asymmetrical cores wound with a ratio of fine-wire turns; the material of the core halves.
60. (641) What will happen if the tape is stretched during recording?
- Recorded wavelengths will physically change, resulting in a frequency change.
 - Recorded wavelengths will physically change, resulting in an amplitude change.
 - Tape will receive physical damage attenuating the signal, resulting in a frequency change.
 - Tape will receive physical damage attenuating the signal, resulting in an amplitude change.
61. (801) What comprises a telemetry data stream?
- Mission data, and mission satellite health, and status data.
 - Mission data, satellite ephemeris table, and satellite status data.
 - Command data, and mission satellite health, and status data.
 - Command data, satellite ephemeris table, and satellite status data.

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62. (802) ~~Verification of satellite commands is important to ensure the~~
~~a. commands were received.~~
~~b. commands were properly executed.~~
~~c. satellite received the updated reference timing.~~
~~d. satellite is located at the predicted point in space.~~
63. (804) The primary mission of the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program is to collect global visual and infrared cloud cover data and other specialized meteorological data,
a. and provide remote tracking stations worldwide for DoD support.
b. oceanographic and solar-geophysical data, and disseminate that data to Air Force Weather Agency and the Fleet Numerical Meteorology Oceanography Center.
c. oceanographic and solar-geophysical data, and to strengthen system communications and standardize operations to support DoD space vehicles.
d. and to provide the ground equipment, computational resources, personnel, and facilities to support launch and early orbit checkout of space vehicles for Air Force Weather Agency and the Fleet Numerical Meteorology Oceanography Center.
64. (806) What operating system does the MARK IVB product control subsystem use?
a. NT.
b. DOS.
c. UNIX.
d. Windows.
65. (808) Which are satellite readout station equipment groups?
a. Modulation interface equipment and modulation system controller.
b. Modulation interface equipment and digital equipment Set.
c. Radio frequency set and modulation system controller.
d. Radio frequency set and digital equipment set.
66. (810) The global positioning system navigation almanac is a
a. data base of nuclear detonation detection events and clock parameters transmitted.
b. data base of nuclear detonation detection events and clock parameters received.
c. subset of ephemeris and clock parameters for each authorized user.
d. subset of ephemeris and clock parameters for each satellite.
67. (812) The purpose of the ground antenna is to
a. interface between the master control station and user sets.
b. interface between the master control station and the satellites.
c. provide all commanding and resources to process the satellite telemetry.
d. provide all tracking and resources to process the monitor station downlinked telemetry.
68. (814) Which test range capability ensures transmitted radio frequency signal strength does not exceed approved limits?
a. Time and synchronization.
b. Frequency management.
c. Communications.
d. Flight tracking.
69. (815) Computer-based instrumentation systems are used for
a. satellite tracking and control.
b. satellite voice communication.
c. wideband voice communication.
d. data collection and process control.

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70. (816) Which computer-based instrumentation interface is used to start or stop a data acquisition operation based upon an external event?
- Analog output.
 - Analog input.
 - Digital input/output.
 - Timing input/output.
71. (817) Which is *not* a function of a telemetry system?
- Terminal tracking.
 - Multiplexing.
 - Transducing.
 - Receiving.
72. (818) Which transducer characteristic addresses the shunting effect on the telemetry system's input?
- Suitability for expected environment.
 - Magnitude of the electrical output.
 - Frequency range.
 - Impedance.
73. (820) Which telemetry equipment sequentially samples many parallel channels of transducer data?
- Diversity combiner.
 - Bit synchronizer.
 - Decommutator.
 - Commutator.
74. (821) Which ultra high frequency band is allocated for telemetry testing *both* manned and unmanned aerospace vehicles?
- K-band.
 - L-band.
 - S-band.
 - X-band.
75. (822) Which type of magnetic tape recording is performed at the receiver's 3rd intermediate frequency mixer output?
- Pre-detection.
 - Post-detection.
 - High-density digital.
 - Formatted pulse code modulation data.
76. (823) When using space diversity, receive antenna spacing should be a *minimum* of
- 10 wavelengths apart.
 - 25 wavelengths apart.
 - 50 wavelengths apart.
 - 100 wavelengths apart.
77. (823) The major *disadvantage* of quadruple diversity is
- restricted bandwidth.
 - a high per-channel noise.
 - intermodulation distortion.
 - the cost of the additional equipment.
78. (824) A microwave system should have sufficient path clearance for
- minimum transmitted power.
 - maximum transmitted power.
 - the lowest expected K value for severe weather conditions.
 - the highest expected K value for severe weather conditions.
79. (825) The MD-1026 digital data modem can interface up to four groups of
- balanced non-return-to-zero (NRZ) signals.
 - conditioned diphase signals.
 - unbalanced NRZ signals.
 - isochronous signals.
80. (826) The troposcatter/satellite support radio frequency coverage extends from
- 4.4 to 5.25 GHz.
 - 7.25 to 8.4 GHz.
 - 14.4 to 15.25 GHz.
 - 17.25 to 18.4 GHz.

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81. (A01) What system is designed to provide service interoperability, survivable command and control satellite communications well into the next century?
- Air Force Satellite Communications (AFSATCOM).
 - Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS).
 - Military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar).
 - Global Broadcast Service (GBS).
82. (A03) The secure mobile anti-jam reliable tactical terminal (SMART-T) provides user data rates through
- T-1 (128 Kbps).
 - T-1 (256 Kbps).
 - T-1 (1.544 Mbps).
 - T-1 (2.048 Mbps).
83. (A06) How many satellites will the completed military strategic and tactical relay phase II (Milstar II) constellation consist of?
- 3.
 - 4.
 - 6.
 - 8.
84. (A08) What satellite network does the military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) demand assigned multiple access (DAMA) replace?
- AFSAT I narrowband.
 - AFSATCOM wideband.
 - Global Positioning System.
 - Defense Satellite Communications System.
85. (A10) The military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) EHF/UHF fixed ground command post terminal has a
- 90-inch antenna and a radome.
 - 96-inch antenna and a radome.
 - 90-inch antenna and no radome.
 - 96-inch antenna and no radome.
86. (A12) What unit stores timing references during military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) terminal shutdown?
- Battery backup.
 - Time standard module.
 - Time frequency standard.
 - Time code generator module.
87. (A14) How much signal amplification does the military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) terminal ultra-high frequency (UHF) receiver/transmitter provide?
- 5 watts.
 - 10 watts.
 - 50 watts.
 - 100 watts.
88. (A16) Which military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) configuration requires the 400-Hz converter?
- EHF ground terminal.
 - EHF airborne terminal.
 - EHF/UHF ground terminal.
 - EHF/UHF airborne terminal.
89. (A18) How many Defense Satellite Communications System phase III (DSCS III) satellite orbits are used to support the worldwide diverse requirements of the DoD?
- 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.
90. (A20) The Defense Satellite Communications System phase III (DSCS III) S-band system is *primarily* used for
- satellite control.
 - an SHF communication link.
 - an EHF communication link.
 - broadcasting emergency action messages.

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91. (A22) How many feedhorns does an AN/FSC–78 earth terminal antenna use?
- 6.
 - 5.
 - 2.
 - 1.
92. (A24) The *maximum* data rate capability provided by a standardized tactical entry point (STEP) terminal is
- 256 Kbps.
 - 512 Kbps.
 - 1.024 Mbps.
 - 1.544 Mbps.
93. (A25) The AN/GSC–52 earth terminal uses a
- Front-feed 38-foot antenna.
 - Front feed 60-foot antenna.
 - Cassegrain feed 38-foot antenna.
 - Cassegrain feed 60-foot antenna.
94. (A26) The AN/GSC–52 earth terminal input/output interface provides connections for how many types of user inputs?
- Fifteen 70/700-MHz intermediate frequency only.
 - Eighteen 70/700-MHz intermediate frequency only.
 - Fifteen 70/700-MHz intermediate frequency and three 7.9 to 8.4 GHz.
 - Eighteen 70/700-MHz intermediate frequency and three 7.9 to 8.4 GHz.
95. (A27) In the AN/GSC–52 earth terminal's tracking system, what converts the azimuth/elevation velocity commands from the antenna control unit into drive power outputs of the correct polarity and magnitude?
- Scanner.
 - Comparator.
 - Servo amplifier.
 - Optical converter.
96. (A28) In addition to the voice and digital data, an AN/TSC–100 ground mobile forces (GMF) terminal has the capability to process how many tri-service tactical communications (TRI–TAC) group inputs and outputs?
- 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
97. (A30) The AN/TSC–100 ground mobile forces (GMF) terminal accepts how many channels of voice and/or digital data?
- 12.
 - 40.
 - 60.
 - 72.
98. (A30) The control translator in an AN/TSC–100 ground mobile forces (GMF) terminal receives a portion of the high power amplifier's (HPA's) output and translates it down by
- 70 MHz.
 - 630 MHz.
 - 700 MHz.
 - 725 MHz.
99. (A32) ~~When operating in the dual carrier mode, what is the *maximum* data rate throughput of the lightweight multi-band satellite terminal (LMST)?~~
- ~~1.544 Mbps.~~
 - ~~4.632 Mbps.~~
 - ~~7.472 Mbps.~~
 - ~~8.216 Mbps.~~

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100. (A34) Which next generation military satellite communications (MILSATCOM) equipment is designed to supplement and eventually replace ground mobile force (GMF) terminal equipment?
- Wideband gapfiller system (WGS) and Advanced EHF (AEHF).
 - Secure mobile anti-jam reliable tactical terminal (SMART-T).
 - SMART-T and land mobile satellite terminal (LMST).
 - Ground multi-band terminal (GMT) and LMST.
101. (A37) Which agency will provide the primary platform control for the wideband gapfiller system (WGS) satellites?
- Air Force Satellite Control Network (AFSCN).
 - US Army Space Command's Wideband Satellite Operations Center (WSOC).
 - Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Operations Control Complex (DOCC).
 - Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Network Operations Center (DISANOC).
102. (A39) What agency will the regional space support center (RSSC) coordinate with for additional satellite resources if the planned deployment configuration *cannot* be supported by the satellite payload configuration?
- GMF network controller (GNC).
 - Consolidated space operations center (CSOC).
 - Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).
 - DISA Network Operations Center (DISANOC).
103. (A40) The physical interface between the Promina, and the customer's voice devices is referred to as a
- port.
 - trunk.
 - digroup.
 - backplane.
104. (A42) Controlling, routing, and switching to the correct call connect is the function of what user equipment in a public switched network?
- SPX-50.
 - CDS-10.
 - Channel bank.
 - Private branch exchanges.

End of practice exam

Student Practice Exam I

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 II. 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 I

PRACTICE EXAM I ANSWER KEY
as of 17-Apr-03

CDC: 2E151 Edition: 02

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

QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS
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1.	D	26.	B	51.	D	76.	C	101.	A
2.	A	27.	D	52.	B	77.	D	102.	C
3.	D	28.	D	53.	D	78.	C	103.	C
4.	C	29.	D	54.	C	79.	B	104.	D
5.	*	30.	C	55.	C	80.	C	** LAST ITEM **	
6.	D	31.	B	56.	A	81.	C		
7.	D	32.	B	57.	C	82.	C		
8.	B	33.	C	58.	A	83.	A		
9.	A	34.	B	59.	A	84.	A		
10.	C	35.	C	60.	A	85.	A		
11.	B	36.	A	61.	A	86.	B		
12.	C	37.	A	62.	*	87.	D		
13.	D	38.	A	63.	B	88.	C		
14.	D	39.	B	64.	C	89.	C		
15.	C	40.	D	65.	D	90.	A		
16.	C	41.	D	66.	D	91.	B		
17.	A	42.	C	67.	B	92.	D		
18.	A	43.	D	68.	B	93.	C		
19.	D	44.	A	69.	D	94.	D		
20.	D	45.	A	70.	D	95.	C		
21.	A	46.	B	71.	A	96.	D		
22.	C	47.	D	72.	D	97.	D		
23.	C	48.	D	73.	D	98.	D		
24.	C	49.	D	74.	B	99.	*		
25.	A	50.	A	75.	A	100.	D		