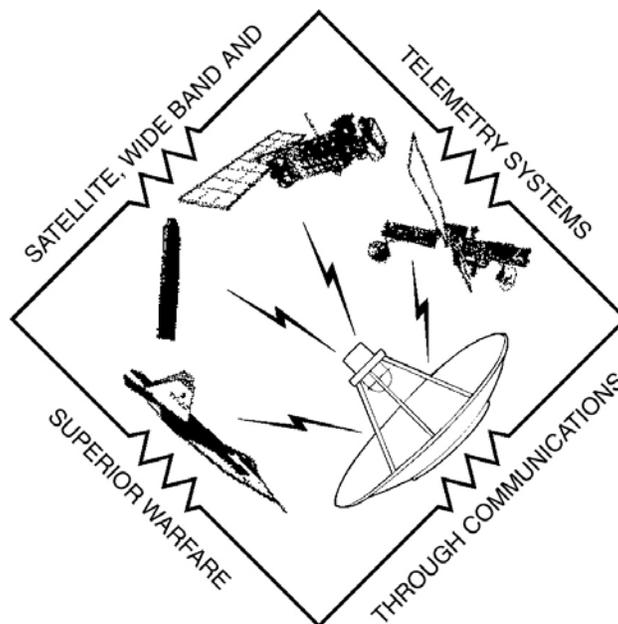


Detachment 1, 338th Training Squadron
Fort Gordon AIN, Georgia



Satellite, Wideband, and Telemetry Systems Journeyman

CDC 2E151 Edition 02



CDC2E151001-8910-008

Student Practice Exam V

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Student Practice Exam V

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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) Which test equipment item is *most* likely to be tropicalized and fungus-proofed?
 - a. Laminated circuit board.
 - b. Component socket.
 - c. Connector.
 - d. Relay.
2. (201) What is the problem in measuring current with a multimeter with handheld probes?
 - a. High attenuation of the signal.
 - b. High risk of electrical shock.
 - c. Erroneous readings.
 - d. Meter damage.
3. (204) What are functional inspections?
 - a. Visual inspections for corrosion, loose connections, or mechanical defects.
 - b. Visual inspections of mechanical aspects of the equipment.
 - c. Inspections done through frequent bench checks.
 - d. Inspections done through periodic tests.
4. (208) Which control on the analog multimeter calibrates the meter's pointer to zero for a resistance measurement?
 - a. Zero ohms switch.
 - b. Function switch.
 - c. Voltage switch.
 - d. Range switch.
5. (210) Which feature of the Fluke 8025A multimeter do you use to select various measurement functions?
 - a. Circuit jacks.
 - b. Rotary switch.
 - c. Range push button.
 - d. Touch-hold button.
6. (211) Which Fluke 8025A multimeter function displays "OL" with the leads connected in one direction while reversing them produces a continuous audible tone?
 - a. Diode test.
 - b. Power-up self-test.
 - c. Current measurement.
 - d. Resistance measurement.
7. (213) Which control should you adjust if the display is too tall (extends off screen)?
 - a. Volts/cm.
 - b. Time/cm.
 - c. Triggering.
 - d. Input coupling.
8. (215) Rise time is measured between
 - a. 10- and 90-percent amplitude points on the leading or trailing edge of the pulse.
 - b. 50-percent amplitude points on the leading and trailing edge of the pulse.
 - c. the 6th division points on the leading or trailing edge of the pulse.
 - d. zero crossing points.
9. (217) What area of a digital storage oscilloscope takes digitized samples and performs numerous manipulations on the data including measuring rise and fall times, periods, time intervals, and math computations?
 - a. Microprocessor.
 - b. Acquisition.
 - c. Memory.
 - d. Input.
10. (217) In acquiring a 4K record length on a digital storage oscilloscope, how many samples can you view at one time?
 - a. 1,000.
 - b. 2,000.
 - c. 3,000.
 - d. 4,000.

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11. (218) Which pattern simulator section of a bit error rate test set controls the clock selector and selects either the external clock or the internal clock for processing?
- Clock drivers.
 - Code converter.
 - Data/sync selector.
 - Data/clock select encoder.
12. (219) Which of these are the primary means of measuring the quality of transmitted digital information, and how is this means derived?
- Bit error rate (BER), the ratio of the number of bits in error to total number of bits transmitted.
 - Bit error rate (BER), the difference between the number of bits transmitted and the total number of bits received.
 - Distribution of errors, the ratio of the number of bits in error to total number of bits transmitted.
 - Distribution of errors, the difference between the number of bits transmitted and the total number of bits received.
13. (219) On the bit error rate test set, the 25-pin connectors are designed to operate with data modems to
- simplify connection of test equipment to the modem under test and to transmit the test pattern.
 - simplify connection of test equipment to the modem under test and to carry the necessary signaling and handshake signals for modem operations.
 - isolate test equipment from the data circuit under test and to transmit the test pattern.
 - isolate test equipment from the data circuit under test and to carry the necessary signaling and handshake signals for modem operations.
14. (222) What is the variable voltage range of signals output from the HP 3325B synthesizer/function generator?
- 1 mV to 10 V peak-to-peak.
 - 1 mV to 10 V peak.
 - 1 V to 10 V peak-to-peak.
 - 1 V to 10 V peak.
15. (224) The measurable frequency and power ranges of the HP 436A power meter are determined by the
- digital display.
 - power sensor.
 - power meter.
 - interface.
16. (227) Which of these measurements do you make with a spectrum analyzer?
- Subcarrier oscillator output.
 - Transducer output voltage.
 - Time between two events.
 - Pulse width.
17. (228) Which spectrum analyzer control selects the *maximum* input level of the analyzer and reduces input signals to an *optimum* level?
- FREQUENCY SPAN/DIV.
 - VERTICAL DISPLAY.
 - REFERENCE LEVEL.
 - MIN RF ATTEN dB.
18. (231) A time domain reflectometer will *not* detect cable
- moisture.
 - splices.
 - ground.
 - short.
19. (232) How is the signal loss represented in on optical time domain reflectometer display?
- Watts.
 - Power.
 - Candles.
 - Decibels.

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20. (403) What type of device is used to recover the intelligence signal in DSBSC modulation?
- Envelope detector.
 - High pass filter.
 - Low pass filter.
 - Heterodyne detector.
21. (405) A 10 kHz modulating signal has enough peak voltage to cause a deviation of 30 kHz. What is the modulation index?
- 5.
 - 0.5.
 - 0.3.
 - 3.
22. (407) Non-uniform quantizing and companding decreases the length of the code word from
- 11 to 7 bits.
 - 11 to 8 bits.
 - 16 to 7 bits.
 - 16 to 8 bits.
23. (409) The *minimum* pins required to establish a two-way data communications path with the RS-232 standard are
- Pins 2, 3, and 6.
 - Pins 2, 5, and 7.
 - Pins 2, 3, and 5.
 - Pins 2, 3, and 7.
24. (412) When using vertical redundancy check, what significance does the amount of ones have in a data bit pattern?
- Determines parity.
 - Determines transmission rate.
 - Determines whether transmission is in ASCII format.
 - Determines whether transmission is synchronous or asynchronous.
25. (414) Which statement describes an advantage of using fiber optic cable?
- The easy tap-ability of fiber optic cables presents security risks.
 - Fiber optic cable has a higher attenuation than coaxial cable.
 - Electromagnetic fields do not affect fiber optic cables.
 - Nuclear radiation does not affect fiber optic cable.
26. (415) Propagation of light as seen by Snells law is known as
- total internal reflection.
 - refraction of light.
 - light wavelengths.
 - rays of incidence.
27. (416) Which classification type of fiber optical cable has the highest dispersion throughout its length?
- Multimode step-index.
 - Multimode graded-index.
 - Single-mode step-index.
 - Single-mode graded-index.
28. (418) What components make up a complete basic fiber optic link (excluding fiber connections)?
- Emitter, optic fiber, detector.
 - Source, optic fiber, encoder, and an output circuit.
 - Transmitter, driver, amplifier, optic fiber, and a detector.
 - Driver, source, optic fiber, detector, and an output circuit.
29. (419) What type of current is produced by a photodetector when no light is present?
- Electrical.
 - Quantum.
 - Photon.
 - Dark.

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30. (421) Which of the following is *not* performed during the system-engineering phase of predeployment?
- Completion of cable cut sheets.
 - Planning system cannibalization.
 - Ensuring equipment readiness.
 - Obtaining necessary frequency assignments.
31. (423) The *first* step in recovery at the employment site is to
- conduct a safety briefing.
 - dismantle, pack, and load the equipment.
 - dismantle, pack, and load the cantonment area.
 - request permission to take down the communications links.
32. (425) What is the unit type code identifier for communications and information?
- 4B.
 - 3N.
 - 5C.
 - 6K.
33. (429) Which two units make up the unit level circuit switch (ULCS)?
- AN/TTC-42 and SB-3614.
 - AN/TTC-42 and SB-3865.
 - AN/TSQ-111 and TCM-608B.
 - AN/TSQ-111 and AN/TTC-39A.
34. (431) Who supplies the crypto keys and video-teleconferencing terminal equipment when deploying theater deployable communications equipment?
- The customer.
 - Aerospace Expeditionary Wing commander.
 - The Network Control Center.
 - These components are inherent to theater deployable communications equipment.
35. (433) What is the difference between the configurable access module (CAM) and the basic access module (BAM)?
- The CAM can support twice the number of analog telephones as the BAM.
 - The CAM can support laser line-of-sight transmission while the BAM cannot.
 - The CAM is capable of X-band transmission at 1152KB/s while the BAM is not.
 - The CAM contains an Ethernet router capable of routing data traffic outside the domain.
36. (438) What project phase is a good time to try to identify and solve any potential problems?
- Inventory.
 - Review.
 - Familiarization.
 - Documentation of review findings.
37. (442) What is the color code of pair 3 for the horizontal unshielded twisted pair?
- W-bl, bl.
 - W-o, o.
 - W-g, g.
 - W-br, br.
38. (444) What is used to prevent the direct contact of the securing devices to the cable's outer sheath?
- Vinyl tape.
 - Splice wrap.
 - Cable shims.
 - Friction tape.
39. (447) What is used to test for direct current resistance?
- Megger.
 - Ohmmeter.
 - Vibroground.
 - Time domain reflectometer.

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40. (602) What is the purpose of grounding and bonding connections?
- Bonding protects personnel, and grounding prevents static and radio frequency voltage buildup.
 - Grounding protects personnel, and bonding prevents static and RF voltage buildup.
 - Grounding and bonding connections protect equipment from power supply transients.
 - Grounding and bonding connections protect personnel from power supply transients.
41. (603) High-altitude electromagnetic pulse is considered what type of frequency phenomenon, and involves which frequency ranges?
- Secondary; 1 hertz to 1 gigahertz.
 - Wideband; 1 hertz to 1 gigahertz.
 - Secondary; 10 hertz to 10 gigahertz.
 - Wideband; 10 hertz to 10 gigahertz.
42. (604) What type of exterior system coupling includes power and communication cables, utility pipes, and metal towers as high-altitude electromagnetic pulse couplers?
- Shield.
 - Antenna.
 - Long-line.
 - Ground system.
43. (605) Which type amplitude modulation receivers are particularly susceptible to power line noise?
- very low frequency and high frequency.
 - high frequency and very high frequency.
 - very high frequency and ultra high frequency.
 - ultra high frequency and extremely high frequency.
44. (608) What is the *most* important factor in determining receive power in a tropospheric scatter (TROPO) system?
- Common volume.
 - Index of refraction.
 - Incident angle.
 - Scatter angle.
45. (610) The ratio of voltage to current at the input end of a transmission device is known as the
- input impedance.
 - load impedance.
 - output impedance.
 - characteristic impedance.
46. (612) What factor determines the direction of wave polarization?
- Radiation field.
 - Induction field.
 - Electric field.
 - Magnetic field.
47. (615) What factor determines the amount of westward shift?
- Shift.
 - Period.
 - Air drag.
 - Inclination.
48. (617) Automatic tracking systems are superior to programmed tracking systems because they
- use servomechanisms to control antenna movements.
 - track only signals received from the satellite.
 - track the actual position of the satellite.
 - use updated ephemeris data.
49. (619) Which time scale gives us a universally agreed to standard time scale we can depend on with the stability and accuracy of atomic time and synchronous operation with the earth's motion about the sun?
- Atomic time.
 - Universal time.
 - Mean solar time.
 - Coordinated universal time.

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50. (622) By international agreement, all coordinated universal time scales must agree with the coordinated universal time scale operated by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures to within
- ± 1 second.
 - ± 1 nanosecond.
 - ± 1 millisecond.
 - ± 1 microsecond.
51. (623) Which is *not* a primary factor in the selection of a time code?
- Signal amplitude.
 - Frame and bit rate.
 - Frequency of data to be resolved.
 - Frequency response of recording equipment.
52. (626) Which time code generator function is used for minor scalar synchronization and for resynchronization to correct for accumulated time base drift from coordinated universal time?
- Slew control.
 - External start.
 - Preset switches.
 - Leap second adjustment.
53. (629) What are the general-purpose interface bus electrical specifications for a zero (0) logic state?
- Greater than or equal to (\geq) +2.0 volts but less than or equal to (\leq) +5.25 volts.
 - $\geq +3.0$ volts but $\leq +5.25$ volts.
 - $\geq +4.0$ volts but $\leq +10.25$ volts.
 - $\geq +5.0$ volts but $\leq +10.25$ volts.
54. (630) Which type of MIL-STD 1553 message is generated when the bus controller instructs one remote terminal to be prepared to receive a certain number of words into one of its subaddresses and then instructs another remote terminal to send that number of data words from one of its subaddresses?
- Remote terminal to bus controller.
 - Remote terminal to remote terminal.
 - Bus controller to remote terminal.
 - Mode command.
55. (632) Concerning synchronization protocols, which data link layer protocol function is responsible for ensuring the data blocks are received in the correct order?
- Sequence control.
 - Line control.
 - Flow control.
 - Byte control.
56. (635) In pulse code modulation systems, what are the three synchronization levels of the frame synchronizer?
- Search, verify, and lock.
 - Decode, verify, and lock.
 - Search, verify, and acquire.
 - Decode, verify, and acquire.
57. (638) In a tape recorder, how many cycles of magnetizing force are required to produce a complete hysteresis loop?
- 4.
 - 2.
 - 1.5.
 - 1.

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58. (640) What is the difference between the direct and frequency modulation recording techniques?
- Direct recording uses high-frequency bias to move data to the linear portion of the hysteresis curve, and frequency modulation recording uses a carrier frequency that is modulated by the data.
 - Direct recording uses low-frequency bias to move data to the nonlinear portion of the hysteresis curve, and frequency modulation recording uses a carrier frequency that is modulated by the data.
 - Frequency modulation recording uses high-frequency bias to move data to the linear portion of the hysteresis curve, and direct recording uses a carrier frequency that is modulated by the data.
 - Frequency modulation recording uses low-frequency bias to move data to the nonlinear portion of the hysteresis curve, and direct recording uses a carrier frequency that is modulated by the data.
59. (643) Which feature protects against a tape recorder transport runaway condition?
- An automatic switch that reverts to the TACH mode when the reference signal is lost.
 - An automatic switch that reverts to the TAPE mode when the reference signal is lost.
 - An error signal sent to the comparison network when the transport speed is excessive.
 - An error signal sent to the tachometer network when the transport speed is excessive.
60. (802) The purpose of satellite antenna pointing data is to
- update the mission satellite orbital database and ephemeris table.
 - update the mission satellite orbital database and satellite acquisition timing.
 - direct the servo positioning equipment to drive motors that position the antenna to specific acquisition angles.
 - direct the servo positioning equipment to position the antenna to specific acquisition angles, and command the ground equipment to execute autotracking.
61. (803) Which early warning center receives Defense Support Program warning data from the 21st Space Wing units?
- Air Force Weather Agency.
 - Mission Control Squadron.
 - Mission Control Command.
 - North American Aerospace Defense Command.
62. (805) Up to how many feet away can the MARK IVB antennas be located from the processing area?
- 1000.
 - 1500.
 - 2500.
 - 3000.
63. (808) Which are primary functions of the satellite tracking set?
- Record and supply data to the data reduction center, and transmit secure commands to the satellite.
 - Record and supply data to the data reduction center, and receive stored data through the domestic satellite relay.
 - Provide weather imagery and information to remote users, and transmit secure commands to the satellite.
 - Provide weather imagery and information to remote users, and receive stored data through the domestic satellite relay.

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64. (810) The global positioning system's monitor station determines the satellite's downlink signal travel time by
- transmitting a specific pseudo-random noise code to the satellite and comparing it to the received code.
 - time-tagging the transmitted code and comparing it to the received code.
 - synchronizing the received stream with an internally generated stream.
 - modulating the received stream with an internally generated stream.
65. (812) The *maximum* number of global positioning system satellites the monitor station can monitor is
- 10.
 - 12.
 - 14.
 - 16.
66. (814) Which is *not* a primary capability of mission control on a test range?
- Data collection.
 - Communications.
 - Frequency management.
 - Equipment maintenance.
67. (815) What is *not* an example of instrumentation?
- Fuel gauge.
 - Speedometer.
 - Light switch.
 - Smoke detector.
68. (816) Which computer-based instrumentation interface has specifications of settling time and slew rate?
- Analog output.
 - Analog input.
 - Digital input/output.
 - Timing input/output.
69. (817) Measuring physical phenomena from a distance and transferring the measurement to a point where recording and analysis can take place is called
- instrumentation.
 - communications.
 - autoprocessing.
 - telemetry.
70. (818) Which transducer characteristic states that the device must perform its specified function with a minimum of extraneous error-causing external influences?
- Suitability for expected environment.
 - Magnitude of the electrical output.
 - Output impedance.
 - Frequency range.
71. (819) Which is *not* an example of digital signal conditioning?
- Converting analog to digital.
 - Converting data from bit-serial to bit-parallel.
 - Converting data from bit-parallel to bit-serial.
 - Conditioning data to a common-level logic output.
72. (820) What must the decommutator perform in order to demultiplex data?
- Signal conditioning.
 - Frame synchronization.
 - Digital to analog conversion.
 - Parallel to serial conversion.
73. (821) In a telemetry receiver, where is the serial pulse code modulation data output?
- Detector circuit.
 - Video amplifier.
 - 3rd intermediate frequency mixer.
 - 2nd intermediate frequency mixer.

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74. (822) Which recorder or device displays data values in anything from binary to engineering units in a continuous printout?
- Magnetic tape.
 - Strip chart.
 - Tabular.
 - X-Y.
75. (823) Which type of diversity requires two antennas, two receivers, and two transmitters?
- Polarization.
 - Crossband.
 - Frequency.
 - Space.
76. (824) Regular graph paper is preferred for drawing path profiles on because it is
- readily available worldwide.
 - easier to draw on as compared to logarithmic paper.
 - easier to show path clearances for varying conditions.
 - easier to draw on as compared to 4/3 earth radius paper.
77. (825) In an AN/TRC-170 terminal, the quantity of digital group multiplexer units supplied and their application are
- different in the V2 and V3 systems.
 - identical in the V2 and V3 systems.
 - dependent on the mission and number of channels.
 - dependent on whether technical control deploys or not.
78. (825) The quick reaction antenna for the V3 AN/TRC-170 terminal uses
- two 6-foot-diameter, linearly dual-polarized antennas.
 - four 6-foot-diameter, linearly dual-polarized antennas.
 - two 9.5-foot-diameter, linearly dual-polarized antennas.
 - four 9.5-foot-diameter, linearly dual-polarized antennas.
79. (826) What is the intermediate frequency of the troposcatter/satellite support radio?
- 70 MHz with a 10 MHz bandpass.
 - 70 MHz with a 20 MHz bandpass.
 - 700 MHz with a 10 MHz bandpass.
 - 700 MHz with a 20 MHz bandpass.
80. (A03) The *primary* function of military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) is to support the National Command Authorities (NCA) and provide the Army, Navy, and Air Force with interoperable command, control, and communications (C³) at all levels of conflict for
- strategic and tactical forces.
 - strategic forces only.
 - tactical forces only.
 - nuclear forces only.
81. (A05) Which satellite has the single channel transponder (SCT)?
- DSCS III.
 - UHF follow-on/EHF.
 - FLTSAT EHF package.
 - Package D satellite system.
82. (A07) Signal regeneration is a function of the satellite
- amplifier.
 - transponder.
 - receive antenna.
 - transmit antenna.
83. (A10) The military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) Air Force terminal segment has terminals that are classified as either
- ship or shore.
 - master or slave.
 - airborne or ground.
 - command post or force element.

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84. (A12) In the military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) terminal, what provides electrical and physical isolation of “red” and “black” data traffic?
- KG-84A.
 - KGV-11A.
 - Baseband processor.
 - Terminal access controller.
85. (A13) The military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) antenna group conical scan drive assembly permits conical scanning of super-high frequency (SHF) receive signals while simultaneously permitting
- EHF signal reception.
 - EHF signal transmission.
 - UHF signal reception.
 - UHF signal transmission.
86. (A16) What are the military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) terminal DC power requirements?
- 12 VDC at 28 amperes.
 - 12 VDC at 75 amperes.
 - 28 VDC at 50 amperes.
 - 28 VDC at 75 amperes.
87. (A17) What agency ensures that all satellite links perform according to baseline parameters?
- Unified and specified CINCs.
 - DSCS operations centers (DSCSOC).
 - Air Force Space Command (AFSPACECOM).
 - United States Army Space Command (USARSPACE).
88. (A20) All Defense Satellite Communications System phase III (DSCS III) satellite transponder channels translate the uplink frequency by 725 MHz with one exception; this exception is
- Channel 1, 200 MHz.
 - Channel 6, 200 MHz.
 - Channel 1, 300 MHz.
 - Channel 6, 300 MHz.
89. (A22) What is the newest medium-sized satellite communications ground terminal designed to operate with the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS)?
- AN/GSC-39.
 - AN/GSC-49.
 - AN/GSC-52.
 - AN/FSC-78.
90. (A24) What type of satellite terminal acts as a standardized tactical entry point (STEP)?
- Fixed.
 - Tactical.
 - Airborne.
 - Contingency.
91. (A25) Which Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) earth terminal equipment increases the composite downlink signal to a suitable level?
- Low-noise amplifier and downconverter.
 - Interfacility link amplifier and downconverter.
 - Low-noise amplifier and interfacility link amplifier.
 - Low-noise amplifier, interfacility link amplifier, and downconverter.
92. (A25) In the AN/GSC-52 earth terminal’s control, monitoring, and alarm system, what equipment interfaces with the processor to receive system status and performance measurement information?
- Electronic switch.
 - Subsystem control.
 - Station console.
 - Remote Console.

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93. (A26) In the event of a downconverter failure in the AN/GSC-52 earth terminal, the
- downconverter controller automatically places a spare online.
 - downconverter alarm monitor automatically places a spare online.
 - downconverter electronic switch automatically places a spare online.
 - spare downconverter must be configured and placed online manually.
94. (A27) All of these examples are part of the AN/GSC-52 earth terminal's control, monitor, and alarm system built-in test equipment *except* the
- power meter.
 - signal generator.
 - spectrum analyzer.
 - bit error rate tester.
95. (A29) What are the three configurations used with ground mobile force (GMF) tactical anti-jam equipment?
- Non-nodal terminal, nodal terminal, and network control terminal.
 - Non-nodal terminal, nodal terminal, and point-to-point.
 - Point-to-point, hub-spoke, and hybrid.
 - Point-to-point, hub-spoke, and mesh.
96. (A30) In an AN/TSC-100 ground mobile forces (GMF) terminal's antenna group, the orthogonal mode transducer (OMT) provides isolation between the transmit and receive signals to ensure a phase difference of
- 0°.
 - 45°.
 - 90°.
 - 180°.
97. (A32) The lightweight multi-band satellite terminal (LMST) operates in which super-high frequency (SHF) commercial and military bands?
- X and Ku.
 - C and Z.
 - C, X, and Ku.
 - C, Z, and Ku.
98. (A33) Configured for tri-band operations, the lightweight high gain antenna operates with which satellite constellations?
- DSCS, Milstar, and AFSAT.
 - DSCS, NATO, and SKYNET.
 - Milstar, NATO, and SKYNET.
 - NATO, FLTSAT, and DSCS.
99. (A36) Which new satellite programs' *primary* function is to provide a high-capacity communications capability to meet the warfighter's growing information needs for data, imagery, video teleconferencing, and trunk and web-based information exchanges?
- Wideband gapfiller system (WGS).
 - Space-based infrared system (SBIRS).
 - Ultra high frequency (UHF) follow-on (UFO).
 - Military strategic and tactical relay system (Milstar).
100. (A39) The regional space support center (RSSC) is a
- network control center for links ending in the center's area of responsibility.
 - network operations center for links ending in the center's area of responsibility.
 - planning cell that supports the area communications operations center with ground mobile forces (GMF) access on the DSCS.
 - planning cell that supports the unified and specified commands with ground mobile forces (GMF) access on the DSCS.

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101. (A40) Which of the following is the logical connection between two nodes, and consists of one or more trunks?
- Call.
 - Port.
 - Link.
 - Hops.
102. (A41) What “capacity” must be calculated when you are determining the approximate number of processor modules required to operate a node?
- Load units.
 - Work units.
 - Power units.
 - Memory units.
103. (A43) Which Promina software menu allows you to personalize the screen set-up, place the terminal in “expert mode,” and access the disk operating system (DOS) programming mode?
- Prolog.
 - Action.
 - Object.
 - Functional area.

End of practice exam

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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. 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 V

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