

Sample Exam Paper for ACP31 vol 6

1. Any number of Radio Station communicating with each other is known as a
 - A. Cobweb or "Web" for short
 - B. National Grid or "Grid" for short
 - C. Network or "Net" for short
 - D. Timetable or "Time" for short 6.1-1/2
2. If a group of radio stations are operating together as part of a Controlled (or Directed) Net. The controlling station is known as
 - A. Network Southeast (NSE)
 - B. Terminus (T)
 - C. Air Traffic Control (ATC)
 - D. Network Control Station (NCS) 6.1-1/3
3. As well as the Transmitting and Receiving stations there may be one or more stations hearing the transmissions. These may or may not be authorised. The three elements of any transmission are
 - A. Reader, Heard, Seeker
 - B. Runner, Walker, Jogger
 - C. Operator, Communicator, Listener
 - D. Sender, Listener, Interceptors 6.2-2/4
4. Correct procedures can be remembered using "SAD". The letters stand for:
 - A. Security, Accuracy, Discipline
 - B. Security, Arrangements, Discipline
 - C. Short, Articulate, Direct
 - D. Silly, Awkward, Deliberate 6.2-1/1
5. A typical Air Cadet Unit callsign may be MRL 47. What does the R stand for?
 - A. The Station is Remote
 - B. The Station is associated with the RAF
 - C. The Station Receives only
 - D. The Station Replies only 6.2-1/2
6. Which of the following must you always do? (The other three you must never do)
 - A. Use slang, jargon or foul language
 - B. Transmit aircraft types, roles or weapon loads in clear speech.
 - C. Give details of arms and ammunition or their movements.
 - D. Use your full callsign at the start of a Transmission 6.2-2/6
7. If you are asked to Authenticate Alpha you give
 - A. The Stations Squadron Number
 - B. The Stations Post Code
 - C. The Stations telephone number
 - D. The Stations Internet address 6.2-3/8
8. Before transmitting you listen out on the frequency. Why?
 - A. To hear the News
 - B. Listen to the weather forecast
 - C. To check your authentication
 - D. To ensure you do not transmit when some else is transmitting 6.2-4/15a
9. RSVP will help you remember how to talk on the radio. This stands for
 - A. Rushing, Stopping, Vast, Playing
 - B. Rhythm, Speed, Volume, Pitch
 - C. Read, Stop, Volt, Plan
 - D. Radio, Speaker, Volt, Playback 6.2-7/16
10. Which of the following prowords means "This is the end of my present transmission; a reply is expected."
 - A. THIS IS
 - B. TIME
 - C. RADIO CHECK
 - D. OVER 6.2-7/18
11. The proword SAY AGAIN means
 - A. I have received your message
 - B. I understand you message
 - C. Send all or part of a message again
 - D. Numbers to follow 6.2-7/18
12. The proword used before a grid reference is
 - A. GOLF
 - B. GRAB
 - C. GO
 - D. GRID 6.2-7/18
13. You have to use the callsign MRV 92. The Phonetic pronunciation for the letters is
 - A. Mark Romeo Victor
 - B. Mike Romeo Victor
 - C. Mean Rodeo Vase
 - D. Man Runs Van 6.2-8/20+Annex A
14. Batteries for hand held and mobile equipment's have a high current capacity and as a safety precaution you should never:
 - A. Charge lead acid batteries in a confined space
 - B. Short terminals together
 - C. Carry loose batteries in pockets or bags
 - D. All three 6.3-3/8
15. Which of the following is not a Phonetic Alphabet letter?
 - A. Alpha
 - B. Zulu
 - C. Echo
 - D. Microphone 6.2-8/20+Annex A

16. Numbers and grid references should be transmitted
- Very fast
 - In Latin
 - Slower than normal
 - In reverse
- 6.2-9/23
17. Hand Held radios that you are likely to use are suitable for up to line of sight (short range) use. These frequency ranges are?
- AM & FM
 - VHF & UHF
 - HF & SHF
 - Broadcast
- 6.2-10/26
18. The time of day should always be given using the 24 hour clock with word "hours" omitted. How would you send the time 17 30 Hours?
- The Time is now 17 30
 - Time 5 30 pm
 - Time Wun Seven Tree Zero
 - Time seventeen thirty
- 6.2-10/25
19. When a Radio Station first switches on to a NET it is necessary to establish if communications are satisfactory. How is this achieved?
- Carrying out a Radio Check
 - Blowing into the microphone
 - Tapping the speaker
 - Listen for another station
- 6.2-13/31
20. When carrying out a radio check signal strength is expressed in 5 levels. These are
- | | | | | |
|------|---|------|-----------|--------|
| Loud | ? | Weak | Very Weak | Fading |
|------|---|------|-----------|--------|
- What is the missing one?
- Noisy
 - Good
 - Fine
 - Bad
- 6.2-13/31
21. The second component of a Radio Check is Readability. This has 6 grades 5 being shown below. What is the missing one?
- Clear
?
Unreadable
Distorted
Intermittent
Interference
- Scrambled
 - Fuzzy
 - Invisible
 - Readable
- 6.2-13/22
22. "Alpha Charlie this is MRL 47 over"
- The above is an example of a general or open call. Alpha Charlie means
- This is my name
 - This is my Unit
 - Any station may reply
 - Aircraft Calling
- 6.2-14/35
23. Fixed Radio installations at Squadron or Unit Head Quarters are known as
- Commercial Radio Stations
 - Railway stations
 - Weather stations
 - Base Stations
- 6.3-1/2
24. To obtain the best range from VHF or UHF radios the Aerial has best results if
- It is mounted indoors
 - Its underground
 - It is laid on the ground
 - It is positioned as high as possible
- 6.3-3/11
25. If a Station has mobile units a suffix (letters figures added onto the end) is added the base station callsign. Which one of the following is an example?
- MRL47 CAR
 - MRL 47 M1
 - ABC 47 99M
 - ABC99 HAND HELD
- 6.2-1/3