

0621 Annex A Communications Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which line indicates the method of pick up?**
 - A. Line 2**
 - B. Line 7**
 - C. Line 5**
 - D. Line 8**

- 2. What is the standard unit used to measure cycles per second?**
 - A. Ampere**
 - B. Hertz**
 - C. Watt**
 - D. Volt**

- 3. Define confidentiality in communications and name two practices that protect it.**
 - A. Keeping sensitive information private; restrict access to those who need it and minimize data collection and sharing.**
 - B. Public disclosure of all information**
 - C. Forwarding to all staff**
 - D. Posting on notice boards**

- 4. Which action best reduces the risk of phishing in email communication?**
 - A. Open attachments from unknown senders to check safety**
 - B. Disable email security features**
 - C. Share passwords to verify identity**
 - D. Verify sender identity and avoid suspicious links**

- 5. Describe two common email security best practices to avoid phishing and social engineering scams.**
 - A. Open attachments from unknown senders to check safety**
 - B. Share credentials to verify identity**
 - C. Verify sender identity and avoid clicking suspicious links; do not share sensitive data via email without verification.**
 - D. Disable email security features**

- 6. What does TPI stand for in COMSEC terminology?**
- A. Two Person Integrity Policy**
 - B. Two Person Information**
 - C. Two Person Integrity**
 - D. Dual Operator Accountability**
- 7. Which of the following is the BA-5590 battery?**
- A. BB-2590 battery**
 - B. BA-5590 battery**
 - C. 152 Battery**
 - D. Yellow Canary**
- 8. Which item is a tactical field message book?**
- A. BB-2590 battery**
 - B. 152 Battery**
 - C. Yellow Canary**
 - D. BA-5590 battery**
- 9. What is Preventative Maintenance?**
- A. Checking and Servicing by personnel for operating condition**
 - B. Replacing batteries**
 - C. Cleaning only**
 - D. Training personnel**
- 10. One gigahertz equals how many cycles per second?**
- A. One cycle per second**
 - B. One thousand cycles per second**
 - C. One billion cycles per second**
 - D. One million cycles per second**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which line indicates the method of pick up?

- A. Line 2
- B. Line 7**
- C. Line 5
- D. Line 8

Understanding how to pick up is about identifying the line that tells you the exact way the pickup will happen. The line that conveys the pickup method usually uses clear action words like pickup, collect, or arrange, and it ties those actions to a place or process (for example, "Pickup at the front desk" or "Collect from Security Desk"). In this item, line seven is the one that explicitly states the pickup method, so it directly answers how the pickup will be carried out. Other lines might mention when to pick up, what is being picked up, or who to contact, but they don't specify the method to use for pickup.

2. What is the standard unit used to measure cycles per second?

- A. Ampere
- B. Hertz**
- C. Watt
- D. Volt

Frequency is how often something repeats in a given time, specifically how many cycles occur each second. The standard unit for this is the hertz, symbol Hz, defined as one cycle per second. This unit is used across many fields for any repeating signal, from audio waves to radio transmissions and electrical power. The other options measure different quantities: ampere for electric current, watt for power, and volt for electric potential. So the unit that directly represents cycles per second is the hertz.

3. Define confidentiality in communications and name two practices that protect it.

- A. Keeping sensitive information private; restrict access to those who need it and minimize data collection and sharing.**
- B. Public disclosure of all information
- C. Forwarding to all staff
- D. Posting on notice boards

Confidentiality in communications means keeping information private and ensuring that only people who are authorized and who need to know can access it. The best choice highlights two practical ways to protect that privacy: restricting access to those who need to know and minimizing data collection and sharing. By giving access only to the minimum number of people necessary, you reduce the chance that sensitive information will be exposed, shared inappropriately, or leaked. Data minimization helps too because less information is stored or transmitted, which lowers the risk if a breach or mistake occurs. The other options contradict the idea of keeping information private. Publicly disclosing information, forwarding everything to all staff, or posting it on notice boards would make sensitive details widely accessible and erode confidentiality.

4. Which action best reduces the risk of phishing in email communication?

- A. Open attachments from unknown senders to check safety**
- B. Disable email security features**
- C. Share passwords to verify identity**
- D. Verify sender identity and avoid suspicious links**

Verifying who sent the email and avoiding suspicious links directly reduces phishing risk because these messages rely on tricking you into trusting a fake source and taking unsafe actions. By confirming the sender's identity—checking the actual email address and domain, and using a separate channel to verify if something seems off—you can distinguish legitimate messages from spoofed ones that imitate familiar brands. Avoiding suspicious links is crucial because many phishing attempts try to lure you to counterfeit sites or prompt downloads that steal credentials or install malware; you can protect yourself by hovering to preview the URL, looking for mismatched domains, and only clicking after verification. Actions like opening attachments from unknown senders, disabling security features, or sharing passwords would increase risk rather than decrease it, since they expose you to malware, remove protective safeguards, or give attackers direct access to accounts.

5. Describe two common email security best practices to avoid phishing and social engineering scams.

- A. Open attachments from unknown senders to check safety**
- B. Share credentials to verify identity**
- C. Verify sender identity and avoid clicking suspicious links; do not share sensitive data via email without verification.**
- D. Disable email security features**

Protecting yourself from phishing and social engineering through email relies on two practical habits: verify who sent the message and avoid sharing or acting on sensitive data without confirmation through a trusted channel. Phishing often hinges on impersonation. By confirming the sender's identity—checking the actual email address, domain, and any available indicators, and verifying through a separate, official contact method if something seems off—you reduce the chance you'll be lured by a fake message into taking harmful action. At the same time, many scams rely on prompting you to click malicious links or disclose credentials or other sensitive information. Avoiding suspicious links (and never entering passwords, codes, or financial details via email) unless you have independently verified the request through a known, legitimate channel cuts off the attacker's route to compromise. Practically, this means be cautious with links and attachments, especially from unexpected senders, and use verified channels to confirm requests for sensitive data. Enabling security features like MFA and keeping software up to date adds extra layers of protection. Opening attachments from unknown senders, sharing credentials via email, or turning off security protections all increase vulnerability to scams and should be avoided.

6. What does TPI stand for in COMSEC terminology?

- A. Two Person Integrity Policy
- B. Two Person Information
- C. Two Person Integrity**
- D. Dual Operator Accountability

In COMSEC, Two Person Integrity is a dual-control approach that requires two authorized individuals to be involved in handling sensitive crypto material and performing critical operations. This setup provides checks and balances, helps prevent theft or tampering, and ensures accountability for key material management. That's why the correct option is Two Person Integrity. The other phrases don't match the established term: adding "Policy" changes the standard terminology, and the remaining options don't reflect the dual-control concept used in crypto material handling. In practice, this means activities like loading keys or accessing secure crypto equipment are performed only when two trusted operators are present.

7. Which of the following is the BA-5590 battery?

- A. BB-2590 battery
- B. BA-5590 battery**
- C. 152 Battery
- D. Yellow Canary

Understanding battery designations in military equipment helps you map the exact model to the label. The BA-5590 is a specific rechargeable battery model used with many field radios. When the question asks which one is the BA-5590 battery, the correct item is the one that bears that exact designation—the BA-5590 battery itself. The other options point to different battery models or items and don't carry the BA-5590 designation. This distinction matters in practice to ensure compatibility and proper replacement.

8. Which item is a tactical field message book?

- A. BB-2590 battery
- B. 152 Battery
- C. Yellow Canary**
- D. BA-5590 battery

The main idea here is recognizing the tool used to record and relay field messages. A tactical field message book is a compact, bound notebook with pre-printed forms for capturing every part of a message—who it's from, who it's to, date and time, precedence, text, and routing instructions—so operators can quickly write and later transfer messages in chaotic field conditions. The nickname "Yellow Canary" refers to this specific field message book, making it the item that fits the role of a tactical field message book. The other options are battery items used to power radios, not record-keeping books, so they don't serve the same function.

9. What is Preventative Maintenance?

- A. Checking and Servicing by personnel for operating condition**
- B. Replacing batteries**
- C. Cleaning only**
- D. Training personnel**

Preventative maintenance is a proactive, scheduled effort to keep equipment in safe, reliable operating condition by regularly inspecting, servicing, and addressing wear before failures occur. The idea of Checking and Servicing by personnel for operating condition aligns with this approach because it combines evaluating the current state with hands-on care to maintain function, rather than waiting for something to break. While replacing batteries, cleaning, or training personnel can be part of maintenance, none of these alone defines the ongoing, planned process of prevention that preventative maintenance represents.

10. One gigahertz equals how many cycles per second?

- A. One cycle per second**
- B. One thousand cycles per second**
- C. One billion cycles per second**
- D. One million cycles per second**

A gigahertz is a measure of frequency where the prefix giga- stands for 10^9 . Since hertz (Hz) means cycles per second, one gigahertz equals 10^9 hertz, which is one billion cycles per second. The other options correspond to smaller prefixes: one cycle per second is 1 Hz, one thousand cycles per second is a kilohertz (kHz), and one million cycles per second is a megahertz (MHz). Therefore, one gigahertz equals one billion cycles per second.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://0621annexacomms.examzify.com>

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

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