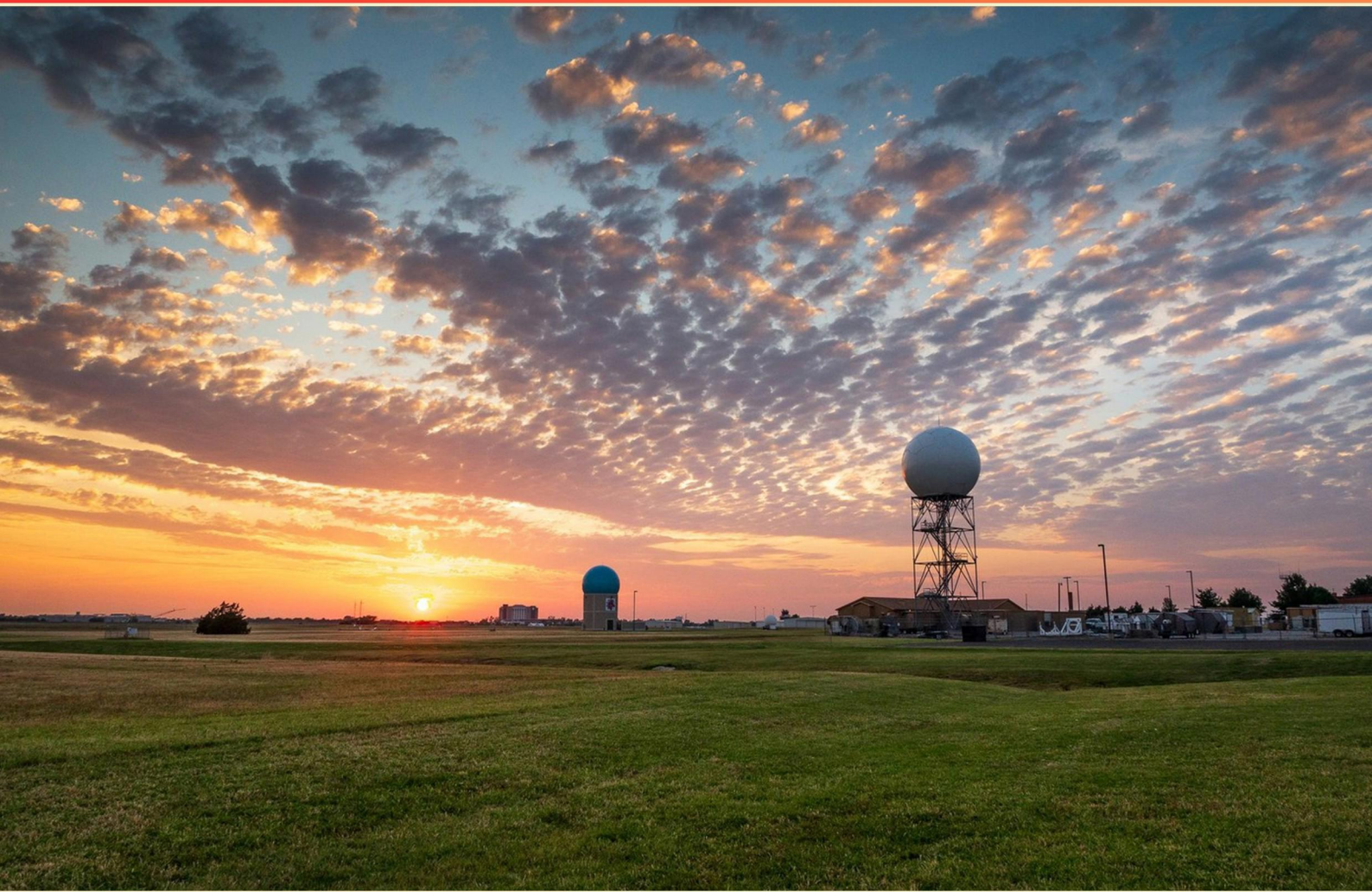


ACSO BASIC ELECTRONIC WARFARE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://acsobasicelectronicwarfare.examzify.com>



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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. What polarization has a rotating E-field?

- A. Non-linear
- B. Vertical
- C. Linear
- D. Horizontal

2. What are the two main sources of external/environmental noise?

- A. Natural and receiver
- B. Natural and man-made
- C. Man-made and receiver
- D. Natural and transmitter

3. Select the correct definition of a grey body radiator?

- A. An object that is a perfect absorber and emitter of all EO energy at any wavelength
- B. An object that emits electro-optic energy well at some wavelengths and poorly at other wavelengths
- C. An object that emits over all wavelengths at a constant value that is less than 1
- D. An object that will reflect only visible wavelengths

4. Which system is primarily used for navigation in air defense contexts?

- A. GPS
- B. TERCOM
- C. Inertial Navigation System
- D. All of the above

5. Which type of jamming involves altering transmitter signals to deal with threats effectively?

- A. Noise jamming
- B. Deceptive jamming
- C. Low probability of intercept jamming
- D. Canceling jamming

- 6. What does the contraction of RADAR stand for?**
- A. Range Detection and Radio Returns
 - B. Radio Detection and Radio Returns
 - C. Radio Detection and Ranging
 - D. Range Detection and Returns
- 7. What is the primary objective of Electronic Neutralization?**
- A. Recreate the target signal and then send a modified signal to the target to give false information
 - B. The burnout, lethal damage, or temporary incapacitation of enemy electronic systems
 - C. Artificially raise the amount of electronic noise so the receiver cannot identify the desired energy returning from the target
 - D. Operating outside of the target system parameters range to avoid detection
- 8. "Intelligence derived from electromagnetic non-communication systems by other than the intended recipients or users" defines which term?**
- A. ELINT
 - B. COMINT
 - C. RINT
 - D. SIGINT
- 9. What is the main goal of Electronic Protection (EP) in electromagnetic warfare?**
- A. To deceive enemy systems
 - B. To enhance communication
 - C. To ensure the survivability of friendly operations
 - D. To locate enemy capabilities
- 10. Which component of DEWS senses direct or scattered LASER energy from a range finder or weapon?**
- A. Countermeasure Dispensing System (CMDS)
 - B. LASER Warning Receiver (LWR)
 - C. Missile Approach Warning System (MAWS)
 - D. RADAR Warning Receiver (RWR)

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What polarization has a rotating E-field?

A. Non-linear

B. Vertical

C. Linear

D. Horizontal

The type of polarization that features a rotating electric field (E-field) is known as circular polarization. In circular polarization, the electric field vector rotates in a circular manner as the wave propagates. This rotation can be either clockwise or counterclockwise, leading to what is termed right-hand or left-hand circular polarization. The choices provided focus on various types of linear and non-linear polarizations. Vertical and horizontal polarizations are specific forms of linear polarization. In these types, the electric field oscillates in fixed vertical or horizontal planes, respectively, rather than rotating. Linear polarization refers to the orientation of the electric field, which does not exhibit any rotational movement of the field vector. Non-linear polarization often refers to more complex interactions of waves and materials and does not describe a simple rotating E-field like circular polarization does. Therefore, the correct response indicates a concept distinct from those presented in the other choices, emphasizing the specific behavior of circularly polarized waves with a rotating E-field.

2. What are the two main sources of external/environmental noise?

A. Natural and receiver

B. Natural and man-made

C. Man-made and receiver

D. Natural and transmitter

The two main sources of external or environmental noise are classified as natural and man-made. Natural noise originates from physical phenomena in the environment, such as thunder, wind, rain, and cosmic radiation. These natural sources can interfere with electronic signals and affect the overall system performance. On the other hand, man-made noise is generated from human activities, including industrial operations, transportation, and electronic devices. This type of noise can include electrical interference from machinery, radio communications, and urban development. Understanding these two sources of noise is crucial in electronic warfare and signal intelligence, as they can significantly impact the clarity and quality of received signals. By distinguishing between natural and man-made noise, operators can better identify and mitigate interference, leading to improved operational effectiveness.

3. Select the correct definition of a grey body radiator?

A. An object that is a perfect absorber and emitter of all EO energy at any wavelength

B. An object that emits electro-optic energy well at some wavelengths and poorly at other wavelengths

C. An object that emits over all wavelengths at a constant value that is less than 1

D. An object that will reflect only visible wavelengths

A grey body radiator is characterized by its ability to emit thermal radiation across all wavelengths at a constant value that is less than 1. This means that while a grey body does emit energy in a way that is consistent across a range of wavelengths, it does not achieve the perfect emission of a black body, which is an idealized concept that emits maximum radiation for a given temperature. The concept of a grey body implies that the emissivity, which is a measure of how effectively a surface emits energy as thermal radiation in comparison to a black body, is uniform but less than 1. This understanding is crucial in applications related to thermal imaging and electronic warfare, where the ability of an object to emit radiation can significantly affect detection and identification by sensors. In contrast, while the other options mention various aspects of emitter capabilities, they do not accurately encapsulate the specific nature of a grey body radiator, particularly the requirement that it emits across all wavelengths at a consistent emissivity less than that of a black body.

4. Which system is primarily used for navigation in air defense contexts?

- A. GPS
- B. TERCOM
- C. Inertial Navigation System
- D. All of the above**

In the context of air defense systems, effective navigation is crucial for tracking and engaging targets. Each of the mentioned navigation systems plays a role in guiding missiles and aircraft. GPS, or Global Positioning System, provides precise location information by using satellite signals, enabling real-time navigation and targeting. Its high accuracy is essential for modern air defense systems, as it allows for precise engagement of aerial threats. TERCOM, or Terrain Contour Matching, is a navigation system that uses stored terrain data to determine the location of a platform, such as a missile, by comparing it with the actual terrain it flies over. This system enhances navigation capabilities, particularly in environments where GPS signals may be unreliable or jammed. Inertial Navigation Systems (INS) rely on onboard sensors to track the position and orientation of a vehicle. This method does not depend on external signals, making it reliable for navigation in contested environments. It can work effectively in coordination with GPS and other systems to provide robust navigation data. Given that all these systems—GPS, TERCOM, and INS—are utilized to enhance navigation capabilities in various air defense scenarios, the correct conclusion is that they all play a vital role in effective navigation within these contexts. Therefore, the answer encompasses the full range of navig

5. Which type of jamming involves altering transmitter signals to deal with threats effectively?

- A. Noise jamming
- B. Deceptive jamming**
- C. Low probability of intercept jamming
- D. Canceling jamming

Deceptive jamming is a technique that involves creating false signals or altering the original transmitter signals to mislead the adversary's radar systems. This manipulation can create the illusion of targets or confuse the enemy about the location and type of actual signals, making it difficult for them to respond effectively to real threats. The goal is to disrupt the enemy's situational awareness and decision-making processes by providing them with inaccurate information. In contrast, other types of jamming, such as noise jamming, primarily focus on overwhelming the enemy's receiver with static or random noise rather than altering signals. Low probability of intercept jamming is designed to avoid detection altogether, and canceling jamming aims to neutralize enemy signals without necessarily providing misleading information. Each of these strategies has its own objectives and methods, but deceptive jamming specifically targets the manipulation of signals to create confusion among adversaries.

6. What does the contraction of RADAR stand for?

- A. Range Detection and Radio Returns
- B. Radio Detection and Radio Returns
- C. Radio Detection and Ranging**
- D. Range Detection and Returns

RADAR is an acronym that stands for "Radio Detection and Ranging." This term accurately reflects the primary functions of radar technology. It utilizes radio waves to detect the presence, distance, and speed of objects, such as aircraft, ships, and weather conditions, by analyzing the time it takes for the radio waves to return after bouncing off an object. The term 'detection' refers to the radar system's ability to identify and track objects, while 'ranging' indicates its capacity to measure the distance to those objects. This combination of features has made radar an essential tool in various applications, including navigation, air traffic control, and military operations. The other options do not accurately describe what RADAR stands for. They either incorrectly incorporate elements of the acronym or omit the key function of ranging, which is critical to understanding how radar operates.

7. What is the primary objective of Electronic Neutralization?

- A. Recreate the target signal and then send a modified signal to the target to give false information
- B. The burnout, lethal damage, or temporary incapacitation of enemy electronic systems**
- C. Artificially raise the amount of electronic noise so the receiver cannot identify the desired energy returning from the target
- D. Operating outside of the target system parameters range to avoid detection

The primary objective of Electronic Neutralization is to achieve burnout, lethal damage, or temporary incapacitation of enemy electronic systems. This approach is focused on directly harming the enemy's electronic capabilities, which can include radio systems, radar systems, and other electronic warfare assets. By neutralizing these systems, a military force can limit the enemy's ability to communicate, gather intelligence, or coordinate operations during conflict, thereby gaining a significant tactical advantage. When effectively executed, Electronic Neutralization ensures that the enemy's capabilities are diminished or incapacitated, thus contributing to the overall success of friendly forces in a combat environment. This tactic is critical because it targets the heart of electronic warfare, disrupting the enemy's situational awareness and operational effectiveness. Other options, while related to electronic warfare, serve different purposes. For instance, recreating signals to provide false information involves deception, artificial noise primarily serves to obscure signals rather than destroy capabilities, and operating outside of detection parameters is more about stealth and evasion than direct neutralization of enemy systems. Each of these has its place in electronic warfare, but they do not directly align with the primary goal of Electronic Neutralization as effectively as the correct answer does.

8. "Intelligence derived from electromagnetic non-communication systems by other than the intended recipients or users" defines which term?

- A. ELINT
- B. COMINT
- C. RINT
- D. SIGINT

The definition provided in the question accurately describes ELINT, which stands for Electronic Intelligence. ELINT focuses on the collection and analysis of data from electromagnetic non-communication systems, such as radar signals and other electronic emissions, that are intercepted by entities other than those intended to receive or use the information. This type of intelligence helps in understanding the capabilities and operations of foreign military systems. In the context of electronic warfare, ELINT plays a crucial role by providing insight into enemy capabilities and vulnerabilities. By analyzing the characteristics of various electronic systems, analysts can infer details about their operation and effectiveness, which can be pivotal in planning military operations and countermeasures. The other terms—in particular, COMINT (Communications Intelligence) relates to the interception and analysis of communication signals specifically intended for communication purposes, and SIGINT (Signals Intelligence) encompasses both ELINT and COMINT, thus including any intelligence gathered from intercepted signals—are distinct from the definition provided. RINT is also less commonly referred to and does not have a widely recognized definition in this context.

9. What is the main goal of Electronic Protection (EP) in electromagnetic warfare?

- A. To deceive enemy systems
- B. To enhance communication
- C. To ensure the survivability of friendly operations
- D. To locate enemy capabilities

The main goal of Electronic Protection (EP) in electromagnetic warfare is to ensure the survivability of friendly operations. This involves implementing measures to protect friendly forces from the effects of enemy electronic warfare operations. EP focuses on safeguarding communication systems, radar, and other electronic assets from jamming, interference, and other malicious actions that could disrupt or compromise their effectiveness. By prioritizing survivability, EP enables friendly forces to maintain operational integrity and continue their missions without being hindered by enemy actions in the electromagnetic spectrum. This is crucial for maintaining the effectiveness of military operations, ensuring that forces can respond effectively to threats while minimizing vulnerabilities. While deception, communication enhancement, and locating enemy capabilities are all important aspects of electronic warfare, they do not encapsulate the primary aim of EP, which is fundamentally about protecting and ensuring the operational continuity of friendly units in a contested electronic environment.

10. Which component of DEWS senses direct or scattered LASER energy from a range finder or weapon?

- A. Countermeasure Dispensing System (CMDS)
- B. LASER Warning Receiver (LWR)**
- C. Missile Approach Warning System (MAWS)
- D. RADAR Warning Receiver (RWR)

The correct answer is the Laser Warning Receiver (LWR) because this component is specifically designed to detect and identify laser energy, whether it is coming directly from the source or is scattered from objects in the vicinity. In the context of electronic warfare and defense systems, laser warning receivers play a crucial role as they enable platforms to recognize potential threats from range finders or laser designation systems used by enemy forces. When an LWR detects laser energy, it can alert the crew or the aircraft's onboard systems, allowing for timely countermeasures or evasive actions to be taken. This capability is particularly important as laser systems can be used for targeting, guidance, or marking hazards for precision munitions, making the detection of such threats critical for operational safety and mission success. Other systems listed do not perform this specific function. For example, the Countermeasure Dispensing System (CMDS) is focused on dispensing countermeasures such as flares and chaff to mislead incoming missiles, while the Missile Approach Warning System (MAWS) is designed to detect the presence of incoming missile threats. The Radar Warning Receiver (RWR) primarily identifies radar signals used for targeting or tracking rather than laser energy.

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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://acsobasicelectronicwarfare.examzify.com>

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

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