

AIR DEFENSE BATTLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (MOS 14G) TRAINING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. A reading of 4,000 MILs indicates which direction?**
 - A. Northwest
 - B. Northeast
 - C. Southwest
 - D. Southeast
- 2. Which broadcast is eliminated when using the EPLRS communications configuration?**
 - A. Data broadcast network
 - B. Sensor broadcast network
 - C. Voice broadcast network
 - D. Maintenance broadcast network
- 3. What does the acronym ROP stand for in the context of Air Defense?**
 - A. Radar Operational Procedure
 - B. Radar Operational Program
 - C. Radar Overlay Protocol
 - D. Radar Operation Platform
- 4. What component is used to find north manually on the sentinel radar?**
 - A. Beam steering unit
 - B. Boresight telescope assembly
 - C. Auxiliary feed horn antenna
 - D. IFF antenna
- 5. When using the surface wire grounding system (SWGS), how far apart are the pegs?**
 - A. 2 feet
 - B. 4 feet
 - C. 6 feet
 - D. 8 feet

- 6. Which feature indicates a track is being monitored continuously?**
- A. Single dot indicator
 - B. Dash symbol
 - C. Continuous circle
 - D. Flashing light
- 7. What is the frequency of the power system used by the Sentinel?**
- A. 50 HZ
 - B. 60 HZ
 - C. 400 HZ
 - D. 100 HZ
- 8. What is the significance of identifying friend or foe in air defense systems?**
- A. To improve communication between aircraft
 - B. To enhance targeting accuracy
 - C. To prevent friendly fire incidents
 - D. To gather intelligence on enemy tactics
- 9. Which are the two major types of host to host communications for the EPLRS?**
- A. Broadcast and multicast
 - B. Many-to-many and one-to-one
 - C. Point-to-point and multipoint
 - D. Simplex and duplex
- 10. What is a key feature of the new AN/TPX-57 IFF interrogator?**
- A. Higher interrogation frequency
 - B. Compatibility with older radar systems
 - C. Ability to connect via satellite
 - D. Support for multi-target identification

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A reading of 4,000 MILs indicates which direction?

- A. Northwest
- B. Northeast
- C. Southwest**
- D. Southeast

In military terms, a reading of 4,000 MILs corresponds to specific angular measurements used for navigation and targeting on a map or in the field. The MIL system is often broken down into 6400 MILs representing a full circle, which means that each MIL corresponds to about 0.05625 degrees. To determine the direction based on a reading of 4,000 MILs, it is essential to understand how the measurement translates into compass bearings. If we consider that 0 MILs typically represents true North, moving clockwise, 3200 MILs would be due East, 4800 MILs would point South, and so on. A reading of 4,000 MILs places us at the South/Southwest direction. To clarify further, if you consider a full circle of 6400 MILs, 4,000 MILs is approximately two-thirds of the way through a full circle, indicating a direction between 270 degrees (due West) and 360 degrees (due North), which indeed aligns with the Southwest quadrant. Thus, a reading of 4,000 MILs specifically indicates the Southwest direction, providing a practical application in both navigation and military engagements for directional guidance.

2. Which broadcast is eliminated when using the EPLRS communications configuration?

- A. Data broadcast network
- B. Sensor broadcast network**
- C. Voice broadcast network
- D. Maintenance broadcast network

The correct choice focuses on the function of the Enhanced Position Location Reporting System (EPLRS) communications configuration, which is designed to support tactical battlespace awareness and improve situational awareness among units. When EPLRS is implemented, it streamlines the transmission of critical information by providing a more efficient communication channel for specific types of data. The sensor broadcast network is eliminated because EPLRS incorporates a mechanism to gather and disseminate information predominantly related to position reporting and tactical data. While it maintains communication capabilities, the nature of EPLRS allows it to effectively replace the need for a separate network dedicated specifically to sensor data transmission, merging these functions into a more integrated and efficient system. The other types of broadcasts remain relevant and continue to perform essential roles within the overall communication structure. The data broadcast network still functions to relay various operational data, the voice broadcast network enables critical verbal communications, and the maintenance broadcast network is necessary for equipment and system upkeep. The elimination of the sensor broadcast network in the context of EPLRS exemplifies the system's ability to streamline communication processes and enhance operational effectiveness.

3. What does the acronym ROP stand for in the context of Air Defense?

- A. Radar Operational Procedure
- B. Radar Operational Program**
- C. Radar Overlay Protocol
- D. Radar Operation Platform

In the context of Air Defense, the acronym ROP stands for Radar Operational Program. This term is essential as it refers to the systematic set of instructions or protocols designed to manage the operational capabilities of radar systems within an air defense framework. The Radar Operational Program includes guidelines for radar operation, data collection, and utilization, playing a crucial role in effectively integrating radar systems into air defense strategies. By adhering to the ROP, air defense personnel can ensure that radar systems are utilized to their full potential, maximizing situational awareness and responsiveness to potential threats. This includes understanding how to interpret radar data, manage the radar's operational parameters, and ensure coordination between various air defense entities.

4. What component is used to find north manually on the sentinel radar?

- A. Beam steering unit
- B. Boresight telescope assembly**
- C. Auxiliary feed horn antenna
- D. IFF antenna

The Boresight telescope assembly is the correct component used to find north manually on the Sentinel radar. This device allows operators to visually align the radar with true north, ensuring that the radar's operational parameters and data accurately represent the surrounding environment. The functionality of the assembly involves aiming the telescope at a known landmark or celestial body at known coordinates, providing a reliable reference point to calibrate the radar system. Understanding the role of the Boresight telescope assembly enhances the operator's capability to effectively utilize the radar system for target detection and tracking. This manual alignment process is essential in maintaining the system's accuracy, particularly in situations where electronic compass readings might be unreliable due to interference or environmental conditions.

5. When using the surface wire grounding system (SWGS), how far apart are the pegs?

- A. 2 feet
- B. 4 feet**
- C. 6 feet
- D. 8 feet

The correct distance between the pegs in a surface wire grounding system (SWGS) is 4 feet. This spacing is designed to ensure effective grounding for both safety and functionality, creating a low-resistance path for electrical faults and helping to prevent damage from lightning strikes or other electrical surges. Maintaining this distance also helps in reducing the potential for interference with the surrounding environment and equipment, which is particularly important in military applications where reliability and safety are critical. Choosing 4 feet as the optimal spacing incorporates both practical engineering standards and field-tested results for ensuring adequate grounding performance in various operational conditions.

6. Which feature indicates a track is being monitored continuously?

- A. Single dot indicator
- B. Dash symbol
- C. Continuous circle**
- D. Flashing light

The feature that indicates a track is being monitored continuously is represented by a continuous circle. This symbol conveys that the system is actively tracking the target without interruption, allowing operators to maintain situational awareness on that specific track. Continuous monitoring is essential in air defense operations, as it ensures timely responses to any threats detected in the area, enhancing the overall effectiveness of air defense strategies. The continuous circle symbolizes a stable state of observation, meaning the target's movements and behavior are effectively being analyzed in real-time, which is vital for making informed tactical decisions.

7. What is the frequency of the power system used by the Sentinel?

- A. 50 HZ
- B. 60 HZ
- C. 400 HZ**
- D. 100 HZ

The correct frequency of the power system used by the Sentinel is 400 Hz. This frequency is typical for aviation and military systems as it allows for the use of smaller and lighter transformers and electrical components. The higher frequency reduces the size of the power supply components, which is crucial in applications where weight and volume are important considerations, such as in airborne and portable equipment. Using 400 Hz as the standard for power systems in various military platforms also ensures compatibility and standardized integration across systems, enhancing operational efficiency. Other frequencies listed, such as 50 Hz and 60 Hz, are generally used in residential and commercial power systems but do not meet the specific needs of the specialized equipment like the Sentinel.

8. What is the significance of identifying friend or foe in air defense systems?

- A. To improve communication between aircraft
- B. To enhance targeting accuracy
- C. To prevent friendly fire incidents**
- D. To gather intelligence on enemy tactics

Identifying friend or foe is crucial in air defense systems primarily to prevent friendly fire incidents. This process ensures that air defense systems can accurately distinguish between enemy aircraft and those belonging to friendly forces. In combat situations, the risk of engaging friendly units can lead to devastating consequences, both in terms of loss of life and mission effectiveness. By implementing systems that clearly define friend or foe, air defense operators can take decisive action to protect their own forces while effectively countering threats posed by opposing aerial assets. This capability substantially increases overall operational safety and effectiveness in air operations, making it a fundamental aspect of air defense strategy. The other options might touch upon elements relevant to air defense operations but do not specifically address the primary intention of identifying friend or foe as directly related to the prevention of friendly fire.

9. Which are the two major types of host to host communications for the EPLRS?

- A. Broadcast and multicast
- B. Many-to-many and one-to-one**
- C. Point-to-point and multipoint
- D. Simplex and duplex

The correct choice identifies the two major types of host-to-host communications for the Enhanced Position Location Reporting System (EPLRS) as many-to-many and one-to-one. In the context of EPLRS, many-to-many communication allows multiple users to send and receive data simultaneously, which is crucial for operations that require the sharing of information among various units in the battlefield. This type of communication supports missions where various forces need to interact and coordinate effectively. One-to-one communication, on the other hand, refers to a direct link between two specific hosts. This mode is essential for secure, direct communications, where specific information needs to be exchanged between two parties without the interference of others. Understanding these communication types is critical for leveraging EPLRS in tactical operations, as they determine how effectively units can share information based on their operational needs. This distinction highlights the versatility of EPLRS in accommodating different communication scenarios in a military environment.

10. What is a key feature of the new AN/TPX-57 IFF interrogator?

- A. Higher interrogation frequency
- B. Compatibility with older radar systems
- C. Ability to connect via satellite
- D. Support for multi-target identification**

The key feature of the new AN/TPX-57 IFF interrogator is its support for multi-target identification. This capability allows the system to simultaneously interrogate multiple targets, distinguishing between friendly and potentially hostile aircraft in an environment where air traffic may be dense. This is particularly important for effective air defense operations, as it enhances situational awareness and reduces the risk of misidentifying friendly assets. By being able to effectively handle multiple targets, the AN/TPX-57 increases the efficiency and responsiveness of air defense forces, enabling quicker decision-making in critical scenarios. The other options, while they may ascribe important potential features to an interrogator, do not capture the primary technological advancement represented by the AN/TPX-57. For instance, higher interrogation frequency, compatibility with older radar systems, and satellite connectivity matter in specific contexts or systems, but the standout capability of the AN/TPX-57 is its ability to manage multiple targets, which directly impacts operational effectiveness in the field.

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://mos14gtraining.examzify.com>

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

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