Radar, Airfield, and Weather Systems (RAWS) CDC Volume 1 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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

1. Which of the following represents the highest-level directory in a Unix file system?

A. root

B. /root

C. /home

D. /usr

2. What publications are usually written at a lower organizational level, such as the squadron and flight level?

A. Policy Directives

B. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

C. Operating Instructions (OI)

D. Command Memoranda

3. What does CMOS stand for?

A. Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor

B. Central Metal-Oxide Semiconductor

C. Complementary Metal-oxide Silicon

D. Central Metal-oxide Silicon

4. Who provides the theater Air Force commander a rapid reaction mobile air control system and control/reporting center during worldwide contingencies?

A. Joint Operations Center

B. Air Control Squadron

C. Combatant Command

D. Forces Headquarters

5. Operation Location Kilo is associated with managing which program?

A. DoD portion of the next-generation weather radar program

B. DoD satellite weather program

C. DoD cyber security program

D. DoD space weather program

6. The sampling plan referenced for UTC equipment evaluations is described in which document?

A. AFI 13-204, Volume 4, Attachment 4, Sampling Plan

B. AFI 13-204, Volume 2, Attachment 3, Scheduling Plan

C. DoD 4140.25

D. AFI 11-204

7. Which is not a type of facility secured area?

A. Controlled

B. Restricted

C. Safe

D. Critical

8. What does non-ionizing radiation cause?

A. Ionizes atoms

B. No adverse effects

C. Damage of deep body tissues and organs

D. Causes immediate cancer

9. Mil-Specs stands for what?

A. Military Standards

B. Military Specifications

C. Military Supplies

D. Military Standards and Specifications

10. Which organization standardizes wireless local area network protocols commonly known as 802.11?

A. ITU

B. ANSI

C. ISO

D. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.11

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which of the following represents the highest-level directory in a Unix file system?

A. root

B. /root

C. /home

D. /usr

In Unix, the filesystem is a single hierarchical tree with one top node called the root directory. This root is represented by a single slash (/), has no parent, and every file or directory branches from it. The path /root is inside the root (it's the root's own home directory), while /home and /usr are also under the root but are not the topmost node themselves. Since the root directory is the starting point of all absolute paths and has no parent, it represents the highest-level directory in the Unix filesystem.

2. What publications are usually written at a lower organizational level, such as the squadron and flight level?

A. Policy Directives

B. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

C. Operating Instructions (OI)

D. Command Memoranda

Publications targeted at the unit level are those that translate broad rules into concrete, day-to-day actions. An Operating Instruction provides explicit, step-by-step guidance for performing a specific operation within a unit, outlining who does what, in what order, and with what checks or forms. This level of detail is tailored to a squadron or flight's particular equipment, mission, and personnel, and it can be updated quickly as those conditions change. That makes Operating Instructions the typical publication written at the squadron/flight level, because they directly govern how people actually carry out routine tasks. Policy Directives come from higher levels to establish overarching policy across many units, not the unit's own day-to-day procedures. Command Memoranda are brief, often temporary notices from higher command. Standard Operating Procedures describe standard methods and may be used at various levels, but the question focuses on the specific, unit-level, actionable guidance provided by Operating Instructions.

3. What does CMOS stand for?

A. Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor

B. Central Metal-Oxide Semiconductor

C. Complementary Metal-oxide Silicon

D. Central Metal-oxide Silicon

CMOS stands for Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor. The word complementary refers to using both p-type and n-type MOSFETs together so that, in a stable state, only minimal current flows because one transistor is always off. This is what gives CMOS its very low static power consumption, a big reason it's popular for digital logic and microprocessors. Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor describes the basic structure of the switching elements: a metal gate separated from a semiconductor channel by a thin oxide layer, forming the MOSFET core in these circuits. The term doesn't specify silicon as the material; silicon is the most common semiconductor, but the standard acronym uses semiconductor to cover the broader class of materials. Other phrasings replace complementary with central, or replace semiconductor with silicon, which aren't used in the official expansion.

4. Who provides the theater Air Force commander a rapid reaction mobile air control system and control/reporting center during worldwide contingencies?

A. Joint Operations Center

B. Air Control Squadron

C. Combatant Command

D. Forces Headquarters

The unit that provides the theater Air Force commander with a rapid-reaction mobile air control system and control/reporting center is the Air Control Squadron. This squadron is specifically tasked with deploying and operating the theater air control system, including a mobile control and reporting center, to establish and maintain airspace coordination, battle management, and communications for theater-wide air operations during contingencies. By bringing together radar, communications, and data-link capabilities, the ACS creates the airborne command-and-control backbone the theater needs to monitor, direct, and integrate aircraft across the battlespace. A Joint Operations Center is a higher-level, joint-level hub responsible for planning and coordination across services, not the deployable air control unit. A Combatant Command is the unified command structure directing operations, not the element that provides the mobile air control capability. Forces Headquarters does not describe the unit responsible for delivering a mobile air control system or CRC.

5. Operation Location Kilo is associated with managing which program?

A. DoD portion of the next-generation weather radar program

B. DoD satellite weather program

C. DoD cyber security program

D. DoD space weather program

Operation Location Kilo designates the DoD portion of the next-generation weather radar program. This program refers to upgrading the weather radar network (NEXRAD) to its next generation, with the DoD handling military-specific requirements and governance. The result is enhanced radar data and integration tailored for defense operations, separate from civilian weather programs. The other areas—satellite weather, cyber security, or space weather—are managed by different initiatives and are not what Operation Location Kilo covers.

6. The sampling plan referenced for UTC equipment evaluations is described in which document?

A. AFI 13-204, Volume 4, Attachment 4, Sampling Plan

B. AFI 13-204, Volume 2, Attachment 3, Scheduling Plan

C. DoD 4140.25

D. AFI 11-204

The plan for how UTC equipment evaluations are sampled is laid out in AFI 13-204, Volume 4, Attachment 4, titled the Sampling Plan. This part of the Air Force instruction specifically defines how many items to sample, the acceptance criteria, and the procedures to follow during evaluations. The other documents address different topics: Volume 2 covers Scheduling Plan, DoD 4140.25 deals with broader material management and inventory processes, and AFI 11-204 covers topics not focused on the UTC equipment sampling approach.

7. Which is not a type of facility secured area?

A. Controlled

B. Restricted

C. Safe

D. Critical

Secured-area classifications define who can enter and under what conditions around sensitive operations. A controlled area is designated where access is monitored and permissions are required, with credentials or escorts helping manage who can enter. A restricted area goes a step further, involving tighter boundaries and higher-level authorization to minimize exposure of sensitive activities. A critical facility is one essential to operations, warranting enhanced protection and more stringent access control. Safe, in contrast, isn't used as a designation for a type of secured area. It refers more to general safety concepts or a container for valuables, not to an access-control category for facilities. Therefore, Safe isn't a type of facility secured area.

8. What does non-ionizing radiation cause?

A. Ionizes atoms

B. No adverse effects

C. Damage of deep body tissues and organs

D. Causes immediate cancer

Non-ionizing radiation does not have enough energy to remove electrons from atoms; its main interaction with matter is absorption that manifests as heating. When exposure is high enough, this heating can injure tissue and, depending on how deeply the energy penetrates, affect deeper tissues and organs. That's why the statement about potential damage to deep body tissues and organs is the best description of what non-ionizing radiation can cause under sufficient exposure. The other ideas aren't accurate: non-ionizing radiation does not ionize atoms, it can have adverse effects if exposure is high, and it does not cause immediate cancer (cancer risk is more associated with ionizing radiation and long-term exposure).

9. Mil-Specs stands for what?

A. Military Standards

B. Military Specifications

C. Military Supplies

D. Military Standards and Specifications

Mil-Specs stands for Military Specifications. In defense procurement, referring to Mil-Specs means the item must meet a defined military specification document that lays out the exact requirements for materials, performance, testing, and quality. This ensures the part or system will perform reliably in military conditions and be interoperable with other equipment. It's related to Military Standards, which are broader engineering guidelines, but Mil-Specs specifically specify the product requirements that must be met. So when a supplier is said to provide Mil-Specs-compliant items, they are delivering products that conform to those formal military specification documents.

10. Which organization standardizes wireless local area network protocols commonly known as 802.11?

A. ITU

B. ANSI

C. ISO

D. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.11

The IEEE is the organization that standardizes wireless local area network protocols known as 802.11. The 802.11 family is developed by the IEEE 802 LAN/MAN Standards Committee, specifically its 802.11 Working Group, which defines the PHY and MAC layers for Wi-Fi networks. While ITU focuses on radio spectrum and international telecommunications, ANSI accredits and coordinates standards, and ISO develops international standards across many areas, the official WLAN 802.11 standards come from IEEE.

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://rawscdcvol1.examzify.com

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