

AFPOS SECTION (SIGNAL CORPS) REVIEWER
Rank: Corporal

DIRECTIONS: Single response. Shade the corresponding letter on the answer sheet that you think is the correct answer.

1. A cell that is less maintenance throughout their services in regard to the adding of electrolyte liquid and is far superior to Lead-Acid cell.

- a. Lead-Acid
- b. Nickel-Cadmium**
- c. Silver-Cadmium
- d. Silver-Zinc

2. Messages requiring expeditious action by the addressee and or furnish essential information for the conduct of operations in progress when lower precedence will not suffice.

- a. Flash
- b. Immediate
- c. Priority**
- d. Routine

3. It is the magnitude of change in the oscillating variable.

- a. Amplitude**
- b. Cycle
- c. Frequency
- d. Wavelength

4. It is the heart of the power supply.

- a. Filter
- b. Load
- c. Rectifier**
- d. Transformer

5. It is a radio frequency wavelength that contain some of the properties of light.

- a. High Frequency
- b. Microwave**
- c. Refraction Waves
- d. Very High Frequency

6. The following infrastructure belong to communication system EXCEPT-

- a. Fixed
- b. Information System**
- c. Non-military Specs
- d. Tactical

7. The majority carrier in Positive section of the diode.

- a. Electrons
- b. Holes**
- c. Ions
- d. Protons

8. Select ONE of the advantages of semiconductors.

- a. Made of solid materials**
- b. May be easily damaged by exceeding their power dissipation limits
- c. Required simply for the purpose of stabilizing solid-state in the circuits
- d. Susceptible to changes in temperature

9. It is a tactical employment of radio wherein using of radio is advantage for control and should be weighed against the need for security.

- a. Assembly Area
- b. Defense
- c. Marches**
- d. Offense

10. An operator who assist the wireman in performance of his duties.

- a. Manual Teletypewriter**
- b. Radio
- c. Technician
- d. Wire

11. A device that uses the effect of temperature on resistance to great advantage.

- a. Collector
- b. Emitter
- c. Resistor
- d. Thermistor**

12. Used to protect friendly electronics systems, facilities and associated personnel.

- a. Electronic Action
- b. Electronic Attack
- c. Electronic Protection**
- d. Electronic Warfare

13. The components used to rectify the voltage.

- a. Capacitor
- b. Diode**
- c. Resistor
- d. Transformer

14. It is the relationship between and/or among Major Services and Unified Commands particularly component units of Major Services deployed within a Unified Command.

- a. Means of Communication
- b. Operational Assets
- c. Tactical Communication Asset
- d. Tactical Communication Interoperability**

15. It is the temperature coefficient that has a few substances, such as carbon.

- a. Constant
- b. Negative**
- c. Positive
- d. Variable

16. Transistor junction generates EXCEPT.

- a. Handle More Power
- b. Less Noise
- c. Produces Noise**
- d. Provides Voltage Gain

17. It is a coil of wire has more inductance than a straight length of the same wire.

- a. Capacitance
- b. Inductance
- c. Inductor**
- d. Resistance

18. An element of Communication Security where communication is converted from an understandable language to an unintelligible text or language which conveys a hidden meaning.

- a. **Cryptographic Security**
- b. Cryptographic Security Clearance
- c. Security Measures
- d. Transmission Security

19. For message to be of value to the addressee, it must arrive at its destination at the correct time for proper action to be taken.

- a. Accuracy
- b. Secured
- c. **Speed**
- d. Survivability

20. It is the output of the transformer.

- a. Load
- b. Primary Winding
- c. Rectifier
- d. **Secondary Winding**

21. The unauthorized disclosure will not endanger national security but will cause administrative embarrassment, unwanted injury to individual and be of advantage to foreign nation.

- a. **Confidential**
- b. Secret
- c. Top Secret
- d. Unclassified

22. The condition of any Communication Electronics & Information Systems (CEIS) equipment where the total cost of all repair needed to restore it shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) of the prevailing market price of a brand-new item of the same kind/type.

- a. Beyond Economical Repair
- b. **Economical Repairable**
- c. Preventive Maintenance
- d. Schedule for Repair

23. It is the temperature coefficient whose resistance does not change even it changes in temperature.

- a. **Constant**
- b. Negative
- c. Positive
- d. Variable

24. It is an electric current that produced magnetic field.

- a. Artificial Magnet
- b. **Electromagnet**
- c. Electrostatic
- d. Natural Magnet

25. A cell that is extensively used to power emergency equipment and can be changed and discharged fewer times than other type of cells.

- a. Lead-Acid Cell
- b. Nickel-Cadmium Cell
- c. Silver-Cadmium Cell
- d. **Silver-Zinc Cell**

26. It is the divisions, corps and Air Force may have these types of systems in the division slice primarily used for surveillance and navigation?

- a. Air Defense
- b. Air Space Management**
- c. Intelligence
- d. Strategic Defense

27. Implies the transmission of message exactly as it was originally prepared.

- a. Accuracy**
- b. Secured
- c. Simple
- d. Speed

28. These are measures designed to prevent the enemy from intercepting transmissions or from obtaining usable information from intercepted communications.

- a. Coding
- b. CIPHERING
- c. Decoding
- d. Security**

29. It is a tactical employment of radio where radio silence is normally imposed to preserve and maintain secrecy and surprise.

- a. Assembly Area**
- b. Defense
- c. Marches
- d. Offense

30. When placed in a magnetic field, this material creates a magnetic moment induced in them that opposes the direction of the magnetic field.

- a. Diamagnetic**
- b. Electromagnetic
- c. Ferromagnetic
- d. Paramagnetic

31. It is a computer designed for a particular function, executing the same stored set of instructions whenever requested.

- a. Barcode Reader
- b. Optical Disk
- c. Printer
- d. Special-Purpose**

32. Whenever a headquarters moves, elements of the Command Center (COMCEN) should move with the advance party to the new location to establish communications.

- a. Signal Area
- b. Commander Center
- c. Displacements**
- d. Signal Center

33. It is a wave that are neither transmitted nor absorbed, but are reflected from the surface of the medium they encounter.

- a. Diffraction
- b. Reflection**
- c. Refraction
- d. Sine

34. This indicates that the radio strength and readability is "good and readable".

- a. 2 by 1
- b. 3 by 2
- c. 4 by 4**
- d. 4 by 5

35. It is a classification of natural interference which is caused by numerous thunderstorms that occurs at various points over the earth's surface at any given time.

- a. Atmospheric**
- b. Fading

- c. Precipitation Static
- d. Solar

36. It is a work done to equipment consisting of cleaning, preserving, adjustment, lubrication to ensure its proper operation.

- a. Guard
- b. Management

- c. Repair
- d. Servicing**

37. It is the process of converting Alternating Current into Direct Current using the diode.

- a. Drop Voltage
- b. Filtering

- c. Increase Voltage
- d. Rectification**

38. It is a transistor element that controls the current flow of current carrier.

- a. Base**
- b. Collector

- c. Conductor
- d. Emitter

39. A method that converts clear text messages into their cryptogram by replacing individual letters of the clear text with equivalent letters found in a cipher chart Communications.

- a. Code System
- b. Inscription

- c. Substitution**
- d. Transposition

40. It is an opposing Electromotive Force (EMF) of self-induction.

- a. Backward
- b. Counter**

- c. Feedback
- d. Forward

41. It is less than the peak value and/or it is equal to 63.6% of the peak value.

- a. Average**
- b. Effective

- c. Peak-to-Peak
- d. Peak

42. Are services and inspections performed by organizational maintenance personnel as contained in appropriate manuals.

- a. Operators Maintenance
- b. Periodic Services**

- c. Safety Precautions
- d. Signal Reports

43. The four electrons that occupies the outer shell of a semiconductor atom.

- a. Neutrons
- b. Nucleus

- c. Protons
- d. Valence**

44. The person who receives incoming messages and transmits/relays outgoing messages over radio circuits.

- a. Chief Radio Operator
- b. Drafter
- c. Manual Teletypewriter
- d. Radio Operator**

45. This indicates that the radio strength and readability is “good and clear”.

- a. 2 by 1
- b. 3 by 2
- c. 4 by 4
- d. 4 by 5**

46. An employment in which the Radio is usually the primary means of communication.

- a. Assembly Area
- b. Defense
- c. Marches
- d. Offense**

47. A type of radio communications equipment commonly used by the AFP which maybe manpack, vehicular, base, handheld, aircraft mounted or aboard ship.

- a. Administrative
- b. Commercial
- c. Legacy
- d. Tactical**

48. It is the distance in space occupied by one cycle.

- a. Amplitude
- b. Cycle
- c. Frequency
- d. Wavelength**

49. The transistor element which gathers the current carrier.

- a. Base
- b. Collector**
- c. Conductor
- d. Emitter

50. When the external magnetic field is reduced to zero, this material retains its magnetic moments.

- a. Diamagnetic
- b. Electromagnetic
- c. Ferromagnetic**
- d. Paramagnetic

51. Examples of this resistor are wire-wound, carbon-composition, and deposited-film resistors.

- a. Fixed**
- b. Polarized
- c. Variable
- d. Voltage

52. Extensively used to power emergency equipment and can be changed and discharged fewer times than other type of cells.

- a. Lead-Acid
- b. Nickel-Cadmium
- c. Silver-Cadmium
- d. Silver-Zinc**

53. A type of core that has an opposite effect of the inductance.

- a. Air
- b. Copper**
- c. Iron
- d. Silver

54. Area devices that are specially designed to help “see” the battlefield equipment normally found in category include surveillance radar, counter-mortar/battery and side-looking airborne radar.

- a. Air Defense
- b. Air Space Management
- c. Intelligence**
- d. Strategic Defense

55. The following infrastructure belongs to electronics system EXCEPT -

- a. Data Communication**
- b. Global Positioning System
- c. Night Vision Goggle
- d. Public Address System

56. It is a name/designation applied to classified materials, documents or devices usually words, figures, numbers or combination thereof.

- a. Authentication
- b. Communication Security
- c. Compromise
- d. Short Title**

57. The potential difference across the conductor.

- a. Electrical Source
- b. Induced Electromotive Force**
- c. Potential Difference
- d. Retentively

58. It is a classification of natural interference which is probably due to magnetic storms that results from the thermonuclear reactions continually taking place on the sun.

- a. Atmospheric
- b. Fading
- c. Precipitation Static
- d. Solar**

59. These are advantages of radio EXCEPT -

- a. Fixed Communication
- b. Frequency Difficulties**
- c. Speed of Installation
- d. Using only one mode of operation

60. It is an atom that when a semiconductor material is doped with trivalent atom.

- a. Acceptor**
- b. Donor
- c. Free
- d. Reflector

61. A type of bias in which the diode will not function if the Voltage in the Anode is negative with respect to the Cathode.

- a. Backward
- b. Forward
- c. Rear
- d. Reverse**

62. It is the component used to rectify the voltage.

- a. Capacitor
- b. Diode**
- c. Resistor
- d. Transformer

63. The condition of any Communication Electronics & Information Systems (CEIS) equipment where the total cost of all repair needed to restore it exceeds sixty percent (60%) and shall not be cost-effective compared with the acquisition/ procurement of a new one.

- a. Beyond Economical Repair**
- b. Economical Repairable
- c. Preventive Maintenance
- d. Schedule for Repair

64. It is the most commonly used type of resistor.

- a. Carbon-Composition
- b. Cemented
- c. Deposited-Film**
- d. Wire-wound

65. It refers to proper separation or segregation or turned-in CEIS equipment into: Serviceable without repair, Unserviceable but repairable and Beyond Economical Repair or for salvage.

- a. Classification**
- b. Maintenance
- c. Repair
- d. Servicing

66. It is referred to as the root mean square (rms) value.

- a. Average Value
- b. Effective Value**
- c. Peak-to-Peak Value
- d. Peak Value

67. The messages should be clear, accurate and brief. Conjunction, preposition and articles such as “and”, “as”, “but”, “in”, “on”, and many others should be eliminated unless essential to the meaning.

- a. Brevity**
- b. Clearness
- c. Completeness
- d. Conciseness

68. A computer which is used as a personal computer (PC) that can be placed on a desktop or carried from room to room.

- a. Barcode Reader
- b. General-Purpose
- c. Microcomputers**
- d. Special-Purpose

69. A reference of Communication Security where it is the third priority during emergency evacuation and destruction.

- a. Crypto Materials**
- b. Cryptographic Keying Materials
- c. Top Secret Documents
- d. Other Classified Materials

70. A computer which is commonly used for solving different types of problems.

a. Barcode Reader
b. General-Purpose

c. Optical Disk
d. Special-Purpose

-- GOOD LUCK --

AFPOS SECTION (SIGNAL CORPS) REVIEWER

Rank: Sergeant

DIRECTIONS: Single response. Shade the corresponding letter on the answer sheet which you think is the correct answer.

1. It is the component used to rectify the voltage.

- a. Capacitor
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- c. Resistor
- d. Transformer

2. The condition of any Communication Electronics & Information Systems (CEIS) equipment where the total cost of all repair needed to restore it exceeds sixty percent (60%) and shall not be cost-effective compared with the acquisition/ procurement of a new one.

- a. Beyond Economical Repair**
- b. Economical Repairable
- c. Preventive Maintenance
- d. Schedule for Repair

3. Area devices that are specially designed to help "see" the battlefield equipment normally found in category include surveillance radar, counter-mortar/battery and side-looking airborne radar.

- a. Air Defense
- b. Air Space Management
- c. Intelligence**
- d. Strategic Defense

4. It is a coil of wire which has more inductance than a straight length of the same wire.

- a. Capacitance
- b. Inductance
- c. Inductor**
- d. Resistance

5. A cell that is widely used as secondary cell in which the electrolyte is composed of Sulfuric Acid and Water.

- a. Lead-Acid**
- b. Nickel-Cadmium
- c. Silver-Cadmium
- d. Silver-Zinc

6. A device that uses the effect of temperature on resistance to great advantage.

- a. Collector
- b. Emitter
- c. Resistor
- d. Thermistor**

7. Used to protect friendly electronics systems, facilities and associated personnel.

- a. Electronic Action
- b. Electronic Attack
- c. Electronic Protection**
- d. Electronic Warfare

8. An employment in which the Radio is usually the primary means of communication.

- a. Assembly Area
- b. Defense
- c. Marches
- d. Offense**

9. It is commonly referred as electron-pair bond.

- a. **Covalent**
- b. Pentavalent
- c. Quadrivalent
- d. Trivalent

10. It is a transistor element that controls the current flow of current carrier.

- a. **Base**
- b. Collector
- c. Conductor
- d. Emitter

11. It is a tactical employment of radio where radio silence is normally imposed to preserve and maintain secrecy and surprise.

- a. **Assembly Area**
- b. Defense
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12. The person who receives incoming messages and transmits/relays outgoing messages over radio circuits.

- a. Chief Radio Operator
- b. Drafter
- c. Manual Teletypewriter
- d. **Radio Operator**

13. The following infrastructure belong to communication system EXCEPT-

- a. Fixed
- b. **Information System**
- c. Non-military Specs
- d. Tactical

14. It is where the strength of the magnetic field depends on.

- a. Capacitance
- b. **Current flow**
- c. Resistance
- d. Voltage flow

15. The potential difference across the conductor.

- a. Electrical Source
- b. **Induced Electromotive Force**
- c. Potential Difference
- d. Retentively

16. It is a device that transfers electrical energy from one circuit to another through a shared magnetic field.

- a. Filter
- b. Power Supply
- c. Rectifier
- d. **Transformer**

17. It is the heart of the power supply.

- a. Filter
- b. Load
- c. **Rectifier**
- d. Transformer

18. An element of Communication Security where communication is converted from an understandable language to an unintelligible text or language which conveys a hidden meaning.

- a. **Cryptographic Security**
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19. The following infrastructure belongs to electronics system EXCEPT -

- a. **Data Communication**
- b. Global Positioning System
- c. Night Vision Goggle
- d. Public Address System

20. An operator who assist the wireman in performance of his duties.

- a. **Manual Teletypewriter**
- b. Radio
- c. Technician
- d. Wire

21. A kind of interference which exists when the operation of one communication service results in abnormal operation or diminished performance in one or more other services, due to other cross talk or spurious response.

- a. Magnetic
- b. Man-Made
- c. **Mutual**
- d. Natural

22. Are services and inspections performed by organizational maintenance personnel as contained in appropriate manuals.

- a. Operators Maintenance
- b. **Periodic Services**
- c. Safety Precautions
- d. Signal Reports

23. An electrical device that converts alternating current to direct current.

- a. Load
- b. Primary Winding
- c. **Rectifier**
- d. Secondary Winding

24. It is a tactical employment of radio wherein using of radio is advantage for control and should be weighed against the need for security.

- a. Assembly Area
- b. Defense
- c. **Marches**
- d. Offense

25. It is the most commonly used type of resistor.

- a. Carbon-Composition
- b. Cemented
- c. **Deposited-Film**
- d. Wire-wound

26. It is a radio frequency wavelength that contain some of the properties of light.

- a. High Frequency
- b. **Microwave**
- c. Refraction Waves
- d. Very High Frequency

27. This catalyst links electricity and magnetism.

- a. Alternating Current
- b. Current flow
- c. Magnetic field
- d. Motion**

28. For message to be of value to the addressee, it must arrive at its destination at the correct time for proper action to be taken.

- a. Accuracy
- b. Secured
- c. Speed**
- d. Survivability

29. Transistor junction generates EXCEPT.

- a. Handle More Power
- b. Less Noise
- c. Produces Noise**
- d. Provides Voltage Gain

30. A computer which is commonly used for solving different types of problems.

- a. Barcode Reader
- b. General-Purpose**
- c. Optical Disk
- d. Special-Purpose

31. The condition of any Communication Electronics & Information Systems (CEIS) equipment where the total cost of all repair needed to restore it shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) of the prevailing market price of a brand-new item of the same kind/type.

- a. Beyond Economical Repair
- b. Economically Repairable**
- c. Preventive Maintenance
- d. Schedule for Repair

32. The majority carrier in Positive section of the diode.

- a. Electrons
- b. Holes**
- c. Ions
- d. Protons

33. A computer which is used for a personal computer (PC) that can be placed on a desktop or carried from room to room.

- a. Barcode Reader
- b. General-Purpose
- c. Microcomputers**
- d. Special-Purpose

34. It is the temperature coefficient that has a few substances, such as carbon.

- a. Constant
- b. Negative**
- c. Positive
- d. Variable

35. This indicates that the radio strength and readability is "good and readable".

- a. 2 by 1
- b. 3 by 2
- c. 4 by 4**
- d. 4 by 5

36. It is the divisions, corps and Air Force may have these types of systems in the division slice primarily used for surveillance and navigation?

- a. Air Defense
- b. Air Space Management**
- c. Intelligence
- d. Strategic Defense

37. Messages requiring expeditious action by the addressee and or furnish essential information for the conduct of operations in progress when lower precedence will not suffice.

- a. Flash
- b. Immediate
- c. Priority**
- d. Routine

38. It is the voltage applied to semiconductor diode.

- a. Barrier
- b. Bias**
- c. Drop
- d. Opposite Charges

39. It is the distance in space occupied by one cycle.

- a. Amplitude
- b. Cycle
- c. Frequency
- d. Wavelength**

40. It is the temperature coefficient whose resistance does not change even it changes in temperature.

- a. Constant**
- b. Negative
- c. Positive
- d. Variable

41. It is a type of wave that bends the path of waves when met with some form of obstruction.

- a. Diffraction
- b. Reflection
- c. Refraction**
- d. Sine

42. It is a computer designed for a particular function, executing the same stored set of instructions whenever requested.

- a. Barcode Reader
- b. Optical Disk
- c. Printer
- d. Special-Purpose**

43. It is referred to as the root mean square (rms) value.

- a. Average Value
- b. Effective Value**
- c. Peak-to-Peak Value
- d. Peak Value

44. It is a process applied in recharging batteries in shortest time possible.

- a. Fast**
- b. Floating
- c. Initial
- d. Normal

45. It refers to proper separation or segregation or turned-in CEIS equipment into: Serviceable without repair, Unserviceable but repairable and Beyond Economical Repair or for salvage.

- a. Classification**
- b. Maintenance

- c. Repair
- d. Servicing

46. This indicates that the radio strength and readability is “fading but unreadable”.

- a. 1 by 3**
- b. 2 by 3

- c. 3 by 4
- d. 4 by 3

47. Select ONE of the advantages of semiconductors.

a. Made of solid materials

- b. May be easily damaged by exceeding their power dissipation limits
- c. Required simply for the purpose of stabilizing solid-state in the circuits
- d. Susceptible to changes in temperature

48. A method of converting plain text to an equivalent cryptogram by transferring the position of individual letters of the original clear text.

- a. Cipher System
- b. Code System

- c. Substitution
- d. Transposition**

49. Whenever a headquarters moves, elements of the Command Center (COMCEN) should move with the advance party to the new location to establish communications.

- a. Signal Area
- b. Commander Center

- c. Displacements**
- d. Signal Center

51. A type of core that increases the inductance.

- a. Air
- b. Copper

- c. Iron**
- d. Silver

52. It is a name/designation applied to classified materials, documents or devices usually words, figures, numbers or combination thereof.

- a. Authentication
- b. Communication Security

- c. Compromise
- d. Short Title**

53. It is the magnitude of change in the oscillating variable.

- a. Amplitude**
- b. Cycle

- c. Frequency
- d. Wavelength

54. It is referred to as the space that was previously occupied by the electron.

- a. Electronic
- b. Holes**

- c. Positive
- d. Protons

55. A transistor which the symbol of the arrow is pointing in.
- a. Negative, Negative, Positive (NNP)
 - c. Positive, Negative, Positive (PNP)**
 - b. Negative, Positive, Negative (NPN)
 - d. Positive, Positive, Negative (PPN)
56. This indicates that the radio strength and readability is “weak but readable”.
- a. 2 by 5
 - c. 3 by 4**
 - b. 3 by 3
 - d. 4 by 3
57. It is less than the peak value and/or it is equals to 63.6% of the peak value.
- a. Average**
 - c. Peak-to-Peak
 - b. Effective
 - d. Peak
58. Extensively used to power emergency equipment and can be changed and discharged fewer times than other type of cells.
- a. Lead-Acid
 - c. Silver-Cadmium
 - b. Nickel-Cadmium
 - d. Silver-Zinc**
59. These are semi-conductor materials which are widely used in the construction of its components.
- a. Aluminum and Plutonium
 - c. Germanium and Silicon**
 - b. Arsenic and Gallium
 - d. Neon and Argon
60. A support from surveillance of electromagnetic spectrum for threat recognition.
- a. Electronic Action
 - c. Electronic Protection
 - b. Electronic Attack
 - d. Electronic Warfare support**
61. These are advantages of radio EXCEPT -
- a. Fixed Communication
 - b. Frequency Difficulties**
 - c. Speed of Installation
 - d. Using only one mode of operation
62. It is an area used to detect an early warning, target tracking and target acquisition.
- a. Air defense**
 - c. Intelligence
 - b. Air space management
 - d. Strategic defense
63. It is a work done to equipment consisting of cleaning, preserving, adjustment, lubrication to ensure its proper operation.
- a. Guard
 - c. Repair
 - b. Management
 - d. Servicing**

64. A cell that is extensively used to power emergency equipment and can be changed and discharged fewer times than other type of cells.

- a. Lead-Acid
- b. Nickel-Cadmium
- c. Silver-Cadmium
- d. Silver-Zinc**

65. A cell that is less maintenance throughout their services in regard to the adding of electrolyte liquid and is far superior to Lead-Acid cell.

- a. Lead-Acid
- b. Nickel-Cadmium**
- c. Silver-Cadmium
- d. Silver-Zinc

66. It is the ratio in which inductance divided by the resistance (L/R).

- a. Inductive Time
- b. Self-Inductance
- c. Time Constant**
- d. Time Relative

67. It is sometimes called the maximum amplitude.

- a. Medium amplitude
- b. Minimum amplitude
- c. Peak-to-Peak amplitude
- d. Peak amplitude**

68. When the external magnetic field is reduced to zero, this material retains its magnetic moments.

- a. Diamagnetic
- b. Electromagnetic
- c. Ferromagnetic**
- d. Paramagnetic

69. The following are the disadvantages of radio EXCEPT -

- a. Fixed Communication
- b. Frequent Difficulties
- c. Speed of Installation**
- d. Using only one mode of operation

70. This term implies the ability of a Communications Center to get the message despite the destruction of communication means.

- a. Accuracy
- b. Secured
- c. Speed
- d. Survivability**

-- GOOD LUCK --

AFPOS SECTION (SIGNAL CORPS) REVIEWER

Rank: Staff Sergeant

DIRECTIONS: Single response. Shade the corresponding letter on the answer sheet which you think is the correct answer. 100 Items

1. This refers to all communications serving the Army in the field.

- a. Communications Electronics Operating Instructions (CEOI)
- b. Communication Security
- c. Tactical Doctrine
- d. Tactical Communications**

2. A group of Signal Communications facilities, that provides communications center services and circuit testing, switching and rerouting facilities.

- a. Command
- b. Radio
- c. Signal Center**
- d. Tactical Operations

3. A support from surveillance of electromagnetic spectrum for threat recognition.

- a. Electronic Action
- b. Electronic Attack
- c. Electronic Protection
- d. Electronic Warfare**

4. A cipher system where the secret text is derived by rearranging the position of individual character or letters in the original text to obtain the secret text.

- a. Code
- b. Cryptogram
- c. Substitution
- d. Transposition**

5. A tactical employment of radio where radio silence normally imposed to preserve and maintain secrecy and surprise.

- a. Assembly area**
- b. Defense
- c. Marches
- d. Offense

6. It is a type of capacitor that its value can be varied.

- a. Changeable
- b. Electrolytic
- c. Fixed
- d. Variable**

7. That portion of the satellite communications link involving the transmission of traffic from the satellite to the ground station.

- a. Direct Link
- b. Downlink**
- c. Satellite link
- d. Uplink

8. The Microwave communication operates in the frequency band of -

- a. 1 KHz – 30 KHz
- b. 1 MHz – 30 MHz
- c. 1 GHz – 30 GHz**
- d. 30 GHz – 300 GHz

9. This is the most important region of the atmosphere for long distance point-to-point communications.

- a. Atmosphere
- b. Ionosphere**
- c. Stratosphere
- d. Troposphere

10. Elements which contain four (4) electrons in an outer shell and not good insulators or conductors.

- a. Conductor
- b. Insulator
- c. repeater
- d. Semiconductor**

11. It is the bending of the path waves when the waves are met with some form of obstruction.

- a. Diffraction**
- b. Reflection
- c. Refraction
- d. Sine

12. It is a tactical employment wherein using of radio is an advantage for control and should be weighed against the need for security.

- a. Assembly
- b. Defense
- c. Marches**
- d. Offense

13. A transistor junction generates the following EXCEPT-

- a. More Power
- b. Less Noise
- c. More Noise**
- d. Higher Current

14. It is a significant bit which is located at the left most position of a group of binary numbers having greatest value.

- a. Large
- b. Least
- c. Medium
- d. Most**

15. Military action involving the use of electromagnetic energy to determine, exploit, reduce, or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum and action that retains friendly use.

- a. Electric Action
- b. Electrical Energy
- c. Electronic Equipment
- d. Electronic Warfare**

16. It is the wave's maximum instantaneous values, both above and below the horizontal line.

- a. Average
- b. Base
- c. Peak to peak
- d. Peak**

17. The following are the basic elements of a Transistor EXCEPT-

- a. Base
- b. Collector
- c. Emitter
- d. Receiver**

18. The number of cycles that occur in a specified period of time or the number of cycles produced each second – expressed in Hertz (Hz).

- a. Alternating Current (AC)
- b. Direct Current (DC)
- c. Frequency**
- d. Time

19. It refers to the satellite orientation with respect to earth.

- a. Satellite Altitude**
- b. Satellite Course
- c. Satellite link
- d. Satellite system

20. A type of antenna that is used to concentrate the signal into a narrow beam.

- a. Coaxial Cable
- b. Laser Guided
- c. Parabolic Reflector**
- d. Waveguide

21. In SOP Number 9, it shall be used as alternate means of communication by ground troops to aircraft pilots when there is no radio contact.

- a. Hand Signal
- b. Lights
- c. Panel Code**
- d. Smoke Signal

22. Communications system must be designed in such a way that destruction of a portion of the system will not disrupt the entire system.

- a. Common Use Channels
- b. Economy of Force Principle
- c. Flexibility of Information
- d. Survivability of Communications**

23. Takes personal charge of the installation operation and maintenance of all wire and associated equipment by the command.

- a. Communications Chief
- b. Message Center Chief
- c. Signal Officer
- d. Wire Chief**

24. It is an example of Analog technology EXCEPT-

- a. Audio Tape
- b. Photocopier
- c. Smart phones**
- d. Telephones

25. It is a logical analysis of capabilities and requirements to formulate a plan for radio communications in support of a tactical operation.

- a. Command Service
- b. Communications Phase
- c. Radio Command Support
- d. Radio Net Planning**

26. It is a device that stores energy in an electrostatic field.

- a. **Capacitor**
- b. Inductor
- c. Regulator
- d. Resistor

27. That portion of the satellite communications link involving the transmission of traffic from the ground station up to the satellite.

- a. Direct Link
- b. Downlink
- c. **Uplink**
- d. Satellite link

28. It is called Half a byte (four bits).

- a. Bit rate
- b. Byte
- c. **Nibble**
- d. Octet

29. It is a portable, mobile or transportable communication facilities normally installed temporarily to support field military operations.

- a. AFP Data Communication
- b. AFP Mailing System
- c. AFP Telephone Systems
- d. **Tactical Communications**

30. A method that converts clear text messages into their cryptogram by replacing individual letters of the clear text with equivalent letters found in a cipher chart Communications.

- a. Cipher System
- b. Code System
- c. **Substitution**
- d. Transposition

31. It is a circuit designed to accept only voltages of specific given values.

- a. Analog or Linear
- b. **Digital**
- c. Integrated
- d. Microprocessors

32. It is applied to those radio frequency wavelengths that are short and enough to have some of the properties of light.

- a. High Frequency
- b. **Microwave**
- c. Ultra-High Frequency
- d. Very High Frequency

33. It extends slightly beyond the optical horizon due to refraction.

- a. Line of Sight
- b. **Radio Horizons**
- c. Refractive Index
- d. Tropospheric Scatter

34. It is a transmission, switching and terminal facilities for providing telephone services within and between AFP camps, bases and installations.

- a. AFP Long Lines
- b. **AFP Telephone Systems**
- c. Special Purpose Communications
- d. Tactical Communications

35. It is the rectifier circuit that consists of four (4) diodes arranged so that current can flow in only one direction through the load.

- a. full-wave rectifier
- b. semi full-wave rectifier
- c. **Bridge rectifier**
- d. pulsating rectifier

36. It is use either to radiate electromagnetic energy into space or to collect this energy from space.

- a. Amplify
- b. **Antenna**
- c. Inductance
- d. Reflector

37. It is using Low transmit power (typically 10 watts or less) and highly directional antennas.

- a. Focal
- b. **Line of Sight**
- c. Radio
- d. Tropospheric Scatter

38. It Is the smallest unit of information/data in a computer.

- a. Binary
- b. **Bit**
- c. Byte
- d. Kilo Byte

39. A method of converting plain text to an equivalent cryptogram by transferring the position of individual letters of the original clear text.

- a. Cipher System
- b. Code System
- c. Substitution
- d. **Transposition**

40. It is a part of the transmission line which carries Radio Frequency (RF) energy to the antenna.

- a. Analog
- b. **Feeder**
- c. Power Source
- d. Receiver

41. It is one of the advantages of a radio that can be considered throughout the planning.

- a. Fixed Communication
- b. Frequent Difficulties
- c. Radio Silent
- d. **Speed Installation**

42. It is an area used to detect an early warning, target tracking and target acquisition.

- a. **Air defense**
- b. Air space management
- c. Intelligence
- d. Strategic defense

43. It is used to guard friendly electronics systems, facilities and associated personnel.

- a. Electronic Action
- b. Electronic Attack
- c. **Electronic Protection**
- d. Electronic Warfare

44. This command will normally have primary interest and responsibility in the use of the facility.

- a. Economy of Force Principle
- b. Flexibility of Communications
- c. Survivability of Communications
- d. Uni-Service Overall Facilities**

45. It is a process when all the chip's components are ready and a metal is added to connect the components to each other.

- a. Basic Input/output System (BIOS)
- b. Doping
- c. Etching
- d. Metallization**

46. The transistor element which gathers the current carrier.

- a. Base
- b. Collector**
- c. Conductor
- d. Emitter

47. A type of message that contains two or more addressees and that the originator considers that all addressee need to know the identity of another addressee.

- a. Double
- b. Multiple**
- c. Single
- d. Special Format

48. It is a station located either on the Earth's surface or within the major portion of the earth's atmosphere and intended for communication.

- a. Earth station**
- b. Space station
- c. Sub Station
- d. Terminal

49. It is used to degrade, disrupt, deceive or destroy enemy electronics systems, facilities or associated personnel.

- a. Electronic Action
- b. Electronic Attack**
- c. Electronic Protection
- d. Electronic Warfare

50. It is the classification of messages wherein the disclosure of which would endanger the national security, cause serious injury to the interest and prestige of the nation.

- a. Confidential
- b. Restricted
- c. Secret**
- d. Top Secret

51. A view plane where the satellite has a line-of-sight conditions to earth stations involved in a satellite link.

- a. Apogee
- b. Mutual Visibility Window**
- c. Satellite footprint
- d. Transponder

52. An integral part of the AFP structure and weapon system vital to mission accomplishment.

- a. Code System
- b. Communication**
- c. Data Systems
- d. Information Technology

53. It is the difference of voltage which exists between two points in an electrical circuit.

- a. Alternating Current (AC)
- b. Conductance
- c. Direct Current (DC)
- d. Electromotive Force (EMF)**

54. It is a process where the wafer is treated with chemicals.

- a. Basic Input/output System (BIOS)
- b. Doping
- c. Etching**
- d. Metallization

55. It is a radiation pattern that transmits electromagnetic energy in all direction.

- a. Bi-directional
- b. Directional
- c. Omni-directional**
- d. Uni-directional

56. It is a circuit typically use only a few components and are thus some of the simplest types of Integrated Circuits (ICs).

- a. Analog or Linear**
- b. Digital Circuit
- c. Integrated Circuit
- d. Microprocessors

57. An element of Communication Security where communication is converted from an understandable language to an unintelligible text or language which conveys a hidden meaning.

- a. Cryptographic Security**
- b. Cryptographic Clearance
- c. Security Measures
- d. Transmission Security

58. This fundamental _____ prevents the enemy from intercepting our transmissions or prevent him to obtain useable information from intercepted communications.

- a. Messenger
- b. Personnel
- c. Security**
- d. Signal Officer

59. It is a transistor element that controls the current flow of current carrier.

- a. Base**
- b. Collector
- c. Conductor
- d. Emitter

60. In digital systems, it is introduced as a form of signal distortion which is the result of a "rounding off" process and not exact signal duplication.

- a. Octet
- b. Quantizing Error**
- c. Random Access Memory (RAM)
- d. Sampler

61. It is one of the disadvantages of a radio that can be considered throughout the planning.

- a. Fixed Communication
- b. Frequent Difficulties**
- c. Speed Installation
- d. Using only one mode of operation

62. It is the property of a conductor by which a change in current flowing through it induces/creates a voltage/electromotive force in both the conductor itself and in any nearby conductors.

- a. Capacitance
- b. Capacitor
- c. Inductance**
- d. Resistance

63. It is a communication path formed between two or more ground stations transmitting and receiving radio communications traffic via a satellite.

- a. Direct Link
- b. Downlink
- c. Satellite link**
- d. Uplink

64. It is a guide for commanders, staff and other personnel concerned with signal communications.

- a. CEOI
- b. Communication Security
- c. Tactical Communication
- d. Tactical Commo Doctrine**

65. It is the property of a circuit or device which enables it to store electrical energy by means of an electrostatic field.

- a. Assistance
- b. Capacitance**
- c. Inductance
- d. Resistance

66. The one who installed and maintained the wire lines of the headquarters and perform operator's maintenance on all field telephone used within the command post.

- a. Radio Operator
- b. Signal Message Clerk
- c. Switchboard Operator
- d. Wireman**

67. It is a security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent message transmission.

- a. Authentication**
- b. Compromise
- c. Safekeeping
- d. Short Title

68. It is the magnetic field that remains in the iron bar.

- a. Left Hand Rule
- b. Magnetism
- c. Newton's law
- d. Residual Magnetism**

69. Area devices that are specially designed to help “see” the battlefield equipment normally found in category include surveillance radar, counter-mortar/battery and side-looking airborne radar.

- a. Air Defense
- b. Air Space Management
- c. Intelligence**
- d. Strategic Defense

70. It is a significant bit which is last position located to the right of a group of binary numbers.

- a. Large
- b. Least**
- c. Medium
- d. Most

-- GOOD LUCK --

AFPOS SECTION (SIGNAL CORPS) REVIEWER
Rank: Technical Sergeant

DIRECTIONS: Single response. Shade the corresponding letter on the answer sheet which you think is the correct answer.

1. It is a portable, mobile or transportable communication facilities normally installed temporarily to support field military operations.

- a. AFP Data Communication
- b. AFP Mailing System
- c. AFP Telephone Systems
- d. Tactical Communications**

2. It is the point in the orbit of a satellite where it is farthest from the center of the earth.

- a. Apogee**
- b. Footprint
- c. Perigee
- d. Mutual Visibility Window

3. The Microwave communication operates in the frequency band of -

- a. 1 KHz – 30 KHz
- b. 1 MHz – 30 MHz
- c. 1 GHz – 30 GHz**
- d. 30 GHz – 300 GHz

4. It is a process when all the chip's components are ready and a metal is added to connect the components to each other.

- a. Basic Input/output System (BIOS)
- b. Doping
- c. Etching
- d. Metallization**

5. It is the classification of messages wherein the disclosure of which would endanger the national security, cause serious injury to the interest and prestige of the nation.

- a. Confidential
- b. Restricted
- c. Secret**
- d. Top Secret

6. A type of transistor in which the symbol of arrow is pointing in.

- a. Negative, Negative & Positive (NNP)
- b. Negative, Positive & Negative (NPN)
- c. Positive, Negative & Positive (PNP)**
- d. Positive, Positive & Negative (PPN)

7. It is used to guard friendly electronics systems, facilities and associated personnel.

- a. Electronic Action
- b. Electronic Attack
- c. Electronic Protection**
- d. Electronic Warfare

8. It is one of the disadvantages of a radio that can be considered throughout the planning.

- a. Fixed Communication
- b. Frequent Difficulties**
- c. Speed Installation
- d. Using only one mode of operation

9. It is a process where the wafer is treated with chemicals.

- a. Basic Input/output System (BIOS)
- b. Doping
- c. **Etching**
- d. Metallization

10. The two (2) semiconductor materials that are commonly used in the construction of semiconductor components.

- a. Aluminum and Alloy
- b. Arsenic and Gallium
- c. **Germanium and Silicon**
- d. Neon and Argon

11. The one who installed and maintained the wire lines of the headquarters and perform operator's maintenance on all field telephone used within the command post.

- a. Radio Operator
- b. Signal Message Clerk
- c. Switchboard Operator
- d. **Wireman**

12. It is the property of a conductor by which a change in current flowing through it induces/creates a voltage/electromotive force in both the conductor itself and in any nearby conductors.

- a. Capacitance
- b. Capacitor
- c. **Inductance**
- d. Resistance

13. It is the magnetic field that remains in the iron bar.

- a. Left Hand Rule
- b. Magnetism
- c. Newton's law
- d. **Residual Magnetism**

14. It is one of the advantages of a radio that can be considered throughout the planning.

- a. Fixed Communication
- b. Frequent Difficulties
- c. Radio Silent
- d. **Speed Installation**

15. It is the smallest unit of information/data in a computer.

- a. Binary
- b. **Bit**
- c. Byte
- d. Kilo Byte

16. A view plane where the satellite has a line-of-sight condition to earth stations involved in a satellite link.

- a. Apogee
- b. **Mutual Visibility Window**
- c. Satellite footprint
- d. Transponder

17. It is a tactical employment of a radio wherein using of radio is an advantage for control and should be weighed against the need for security.

- a. Assembly
- b. Defense
- c. **Marches**
- d. Offense

18. It is a significant bit located at the last position to the right of a group of binary numbers.

- a. Large
- b. Least**
- c. Medium
- d. Most

19. A type of message that contains two or more addressees.

- a. Double
- b. Multiple**
- c. Single
- d. Special Format

20. The four (4) electrons that occupies the outer shell of a semiconductor atom.

- a. Neutrons
- b. Nucleus
- c. Protons
- d. Valence**

21. In digital systems, it is introduced as a form of signal distortion which is the result of a "rounding off" process and not exact signal duplication.

- a. Octet
- b. Quantizing Error**
- c. Random Access Memory (RAM)
- d. Sampler

22. It uses low transmit power (typically 10 watts or less) and highly directional antennas.

- a. Focal
- b. Line of Sight**
- c. Radio
- d. Tropospheric Scatter

23. It is a radiation pattern that transmits electromagnetic energy in all direction.

- a. Bi-directional
- b. Directional
- c. Omni-directional**
- d. Uni-directional

24. This prevents the enemy from intercepting our transmissions or obtaining useable information from intercepted communications.

- a. Messenger
- b. Personnel
- c. Fundamental Security**
- d. Signal Officer

25. An integral part of the AFP structure and weapon system vital to mission accomplishment.

- a. Code System
- b. Communication**
- c. Data Systems
- d. Information Technology

26. It is a type of a radio that is normally installed in the vehicle and obtaining its power from the vehicle.

- a. Movable
- b. Portable
- c. Transportable
- d. Vehicular**

27. A cipher system where the secret text is derived by rearranging the position of individual characters or letters in the original text to obtain the secret text.

- a. Code
- b. Cryptogram
- c. Substitution
- d. Transposition**

28. A type of transistor which is formed by introducing a thin region of Positive-type materials.

- a. Negative, Negative & Positive (NPN)
- b. Negative, Positive & Negative (NPN)**
- c. Positive, Negative & Positive (PNP)
- d. Positive, Positive & Negative (PPN)

29. It is a security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent message transmission.

- a. Authentication**
- b. Compromise
- c. Safekeeping
- d. Short Title

30. A tactical employment of radio where a radio silence normally imposed to preserve and maintain secrecy and surprise.

- a. Assembly area**
- b. Defense
- c. Marches
- d. Offense

31. It is used to degrade, disrupt, deceive or destroy enemy electronics systems, facilities or associated personnel.

- a. Electronic Action
- b. Electronic Attack**
- c. Electronic Protection
- d. Electronic Warfare

32. The divisions, corps and Air Force may have this type of system which is used primarily for surveillance and navigation.

- a. Air defense
- b. Air Space Management**
- c. Intelligence
- d. Strategic Defense

33. It is a logical analysis of capabilities and requirements to formulate a plan for radio communications in support of a tactical operation.

- a. Command Service
- b. Communications Phase
- c. Radio Command Support
- d. Radio Net Planning**

34. The flow of current periodically changes from one direction to the opposite direction.

- a. Alternating Currents (AC)**
- b. Direct Currents (DC)
- c. Power Supply (PS)
- d. Regulated Power Source (RPS)

35. It is an area used to detect an early warning, target tracking and target acquisition.

- a. **Air defense**
- b. Air space management
- c. Intelligence
- d. Strategic defense

36. This refers to all communications used by the Army in the field.

- a. Communications Electronics Operating Instructions (CEOI)
- b. Communication Security
- c. Tactical Doctrine
- d. **Tactical Communications**

37. It is one of a semiconductor material.

- a. Arsenic
- b. Gallium
- c. **Germanium**
- d. Uranium

38. It is a device that stores energy in an electrostatic field.

- a. **Capacitor**
- b. Inductor
- c. Regulator
- d. Resistor

39. A geographic representation of a satellite radiation pattern.

- a. Bus Transmission
- b. **Footprint**
- c. Payload
- d. Perigee

40. Are rapidly gaining importance in cellular telephones and pagers.

- a. Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC)
- b. Basic Input/ Output System (BIOS)
- c. Microwave Monolith Integrated Circuit (MMIC)
- d. **Radio-Frequency Integrated Circuits (RFICs)**

41. In SOP Number 9, it shall be used as alternate means of communication by ground troops to aircraft pilots when there is no radio contact.

- a. Hand Signal
- b. Lights
- c. **Panel Code**
- d. Smoke Signal

42. It is the wave's maximum instantaneous values, both above and below the horizontal line.

- a. Average
- b. Base
- c. Low
- d. **Peak**

43. A transistor junction generates the following EXCEPT-

- a. Handle More Power
- b. Less Noise
- c. **Produces Noise**
- d. Provides Higher Current

44. It is a circuit which typically uses few components and some of the simplest types of Integrated Circuits (ICs).

- a. **Analog or Linear**
- b. Digital Circuit

- c. Integrated Circuit
- d. Microprocessors

45. A group of Signal Communications facilities, that provides communications center services and circuit testing, switching and rerouting facilities.

- a. Command
- b. Radio

- c. **Signal Center**
- d. Tactical Operations

46. Communications system must be designed in such a way that destruction of a portion of the system will not disrupt the entire system.

- a. Common Use Channels
- b. Economy of Force Principle

- c. Flexibility of Information
- d. **Survivability of Communications**

47. It is a circuit designed to accept only voltages of specific given values.

- a. Analog or Linear
- b. **Digital**

- c. Integrated
- d. Microprocessors

48. It is a type of capacitor that its value can be varied.

- a. Changeable
- b. Electrolytic

- c. Fixed
- d. **Variable**

49. Select ONE of the advantages of semiconductors.

- a. **Made of Solid Materials**

- b. May be easily damaged by exceeding their power dissipation limits
- c. Required simply for the purpose of stabilizing solid-state in the circuits
- d. Susceptible to changes in temperature

50. It is called Half a byte (four bits).

- a. Bit rate
- b. Byte

- c. **Nibble**
- d. Octet

51. A type of antenna that is used to concentrate the signal into a narrow beam.

- a. Coaxial Cable
- b. Laser Guided

- c. **Parabolic Reflector**
- d. Waveguide

52. That portion of the satellite communications link involving the transmission of traffic from the ground station up to the satellite.

- a. Direct Link
- b. Downlink

- c. **Uplink**
- d. Satellite link

53. It is the most commonly used antenna for tactical radio communication over short distances.

- a. Conductor
- b. Field Expedient
- c. Portable
- d. Whip**

54. This is the most important region of the atmosphere for long distance point-to-point communications.

- a. Atmosphere
- b. Ionosphere**
- c. Stratosphere
- d. Troposphere

55. It is a transistor element that controls the current flow of current carrier.

- a. Base**
- b. Collector
- c. Conductor
- d. Emitter

56. It is the bending of the path waves when the waves are met with some form of obstruction.

- a. Diffraction**
- b. Reflection
- c. Refraction
- d. Sine

57. The speed of light is equivalent to how many meters per second (mps).

- a. 186,000
- b. 30,000,000
- c. 300,000,000**
- d. 984,000,000

58. A method that converts clear text messages into their cryptogram by replacing individual letters of the clear text with equivalent letters found in a cipher chart Communications.

- a. Cipher System
- b. Code System
- c. Substitution**
- d. Transposition

59. That portion of the satellite communications link involving the transmission of traffic from the satellite to the ground station.

- a. Direct Link
- b. Downlink**
- c. Satellite link
- d. Uplink

60. It is a solid-state device amplifies and controlling the flow of current in a circuit.

- a. Diode
- b. Integrated Circuit
- c. Resistor
- d. Transistor**

61. It is a significant bit which is located at the left position of a group of binary numbers having greatest value.

- a. Large
- b. Least
- c. Medium
- d. Most**

62. It is a station located either on the Earth's surface or within the major portion of the earth's atmosphere and intended for communication.

- a. **Earth station**
- b. Space station
- c. Sub Station
- d. Terminal

63. It is a part of the transmission line which carries Radio Frequency (RF) energy to the antenna.

- a. Analog
- b. **Feeder**
- c. Power Source
- d. Receiver

64. Following are the example of Analog technology EXCEPT-

- a. Audio Tape
- b. Photocopier
- c. **Smart phones**
- d. Telephones

65. It is a current or voltage used to carry information.

- a. Alternating Currents (AC) Generator
- b. **Alternating Currents (AC) Signals**
- c. Direct Currents (DC) Output
- d. Direct Currents (DC) Source

66. It is used either to radiate electromagnetic energy into space or to collect this energy from space.

- a. Amplify
- b. **Antenna**
- c. Inductance
- d. Reflector

67. A support from surveillance of electromagnetic spectrum for threat recognition.

- a. Electronic Action
- b. Electronic Attack
- c. Electronic Protection
- d. **Electronic Warfare**

68. It is applied to those radio frequency wavelengths that are short and enough to have some of the properties of light.

- a. High Frequency
- b. **Microwave**
- c. Ultra-High Frequency
- d. Very High Frequency

69. It extends slightly beyond the optical horizon due to refraction.

- a. Line of Sight
- b. **Radio Horizons**
- c. Refractive Index
- d. Tropospheric Scatter

70. It is a communication path formed between two or more ground stations transmitting and receiving radio communications traffic via a satellite.

- a. Direct Link
- b. Downlink
- c. **Satellite link**
- d. Uplink

-- GOOD LUCK --