**Quiz no 5**

| **A/A** | **Question** | **Type** |
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| 1 | Pulse repetition frequency (PRF) represent:   1. Number of pulses per second. 2. Number of oscillations per second. 3. Number of targets per second. 4. Intermediate frequency of receiver.   **Correct Answer: A** | Multiple Choice |
| 2 | The Doppler principle deals with the fact that a radar return from a moving target will be shifted in:   1. Frequency. 2. Phase. 3. Polarization. 4. Direction.   **Correct Answer: A** | Multiple Choice |
| 3 | A Monopulse radar typically receives returned radar energy in two, three, or four separate receivers, or channels, each looking at a different area.  **Correct Answer: True** | True/False |
| 4 | Radar jamming is the intentional radiation or reradiation of radio frequency (RF) signals to interfere with the operation of a radar by saturating its receiver with false targets or false target information.  **Correct answer: True** | True/False |
| 5 | According to bibliography there are two types of radar jamming:   1. noise and deception 2. noise and escort jamming. 3. barrage jamming and spot jamming. 4. false target jamming and range deception jamming.   **Correct Answer: A** | Multiple Choice |
| 6 | According to bibliography Master Timer is component of:   1. Pulse Radar. 2. CW Radar. 3. Pulse Doppler Radar. 4. Monopulse Radar.   **Correct Answer: A** | Multiple Choice |
| 7 | According to bibliography how many antennas have a Monopulse Radar?   1. Four. 2. Three. 3. One. 4. Zero.   **Correct Answer: A** | Multiple Choice |
| 8 | Noise jamming is produced by modulating a RF carrier wave with noise, or random amplitude changes, and transmitting that wave at the victim's radar frequency.  **Correct answer: True** | True/False |
| 9 | Deception jamming uses complex receiving and transmitting circuits to process and retransmit jamming pulses that appear as a real target to the victim radar.  **Correct answer: True** | True/False |
| 10 | To transmit signals at the frequency of the victim radar jamming systems is based on the data provided by:  A. ES  B. EA  C. ED  D. Internet  Correct Answer: A | Multiple Choice |
| 11 | The polarization of the wave is defined in terms of the orientation to:   1. the electrostatic field. 2. magnetic field. 3. the antenna. 4. the magnetic north pole.   **Correct Answer: A** | Multiple Choice |
| 12 | For side lobe suppression (SLS) is used:   1. an auxiliary antenna. 2. a secondary radar. 3. modulation. 4. frequency hopping.   **Correct Answer: A** | Multiple Choice |
| 13 | A phased array antenna can, in effect, radiate more than one beam from the antenna by using a computer to control groups of these individual elements rapidly and independently. Multiple beams and computer processing of radar returns give the phased array radar the ability to track-while-scanning and engage multiple targets simultaneously.  **Correct Answer: True** | True/False |
| 14 | The radar signal weakness in the backlobe and sidelobes of the main beam make these areas of the radar signal vulnerable to jamming. It is much easier to introduce jamming into these areas because of the reduced jamming-to-signal ratio needed to be effective. It is difficult for jamming to be effective in the main beam because the radar signal is very powerful in that region.  **Correct answer: True** | True/False |
| 15 | Frequency modulation is accomplished by combining the carrier wave with a modulating signal containing information of:   1. varying frequency. 2. varying amplitude. 3. varying phase. 4. varying polarization.   **Correct Answer: A** | Multiple Choice |
| 16 | In a pulse radar system, **coherence** describes the relationships between the transmitted and the received pulses based on:   1. phase. 2. frequency. 3. modulation. 4. polarization.   **Correct Answer: A** | Multiple Choice |
| 17 | Generally, PRF is the number of pulses generated per second and is expressed in:   1. hertz (Hz). 2. volts (V). 3. amperes (A). 4. watts (W).   **Correct Answer: A** | Multiple Choice |
| 18 | Passive angle tracking (PAT) counters most types of transmitted jamming by allowing the radar to acquire and angle-track the source of jamming signals.  **Correct answer: True** | True/False |
| 19 | Automatic gain control (AGC) is used to counter chaff, clutter, and most types of transmitted jamming. AGC senses the signal level of a receiver's output and develops a back-bias, producing a constant output level. This technique has a slow response time compared to fast AGC and instantaneous AGC, both of which are employed instead of AGC.  **Correct answer: True** | True/False |
| 20 | The special circuits added to the receiver section of a pulse radar called moving target indicators (MTIs) is used for:  A. clutter rejection.  B. narrowband jamming.  C. noise jamming.  D. escort jamming.  Correct Answer: A | Multiple Choice |