



**Federal Aviation  
Administration**

# **Initial En Route Qualification Training**

**Lesson 33  
Radar Identification  
End-of-Lesson Test**

**Course 50148001**

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# Initial En Route Training

## Lesson 33

### Radar Identification

### End-of-Lesson Test – Variation 1

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#### **Lesson Objectives:**

On an End-of-Lesson Test and in accordance with FAA Order JO 7110.65, JO 7110.311, and DTFA01-03-C-00015 you will identify:

- Primary and beacon identification method
  - Causes of questionable identification
  - Target marker requirements
  - Computer tracking procedures and symbols
  - Radar fix posting requirements
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**Directions:** Items 1 through 12 are multiple choice. Indicate your selection by circling the appropriate letter.

1. If radar identification is questionable for any reason, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. take immediate action to re-identify the aircraft
  - B. reassign aircraft altitude
  - C. re-establish contact using last known position
  - D. request pilot to verify aircraft altitude
  
2. Inform an aircraft that radar service is terminated when an aircraft \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. cancels IFR
  - B. conducts a visual approach
  - C. proceeds into a non-radar coverage area
  - D. has landed

**RADAR IDENTIFICATION**  
**End-of-Lesson Test – Variation 1** *(Continued)*

3. An aircraft resumes normal non-radar compulsory position reporting when ATC advises \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the aircraft is approaching a nonradar coverage area  
B. radar contact is lost or terminated  
C. the aircraft is re-entering a radar coverage area  
D. to resume the IFR flight plan
4. If an aircraft is out of lateral tolerance, it will change to \_\_\_\_\_ until it returns to within lateral tolerance.  
A. FLAT Track  
B. manual tracking  
C. Free Track  
D. automated tracking
5. What primary method of radar identification is used when an aircraft reports over Texas Stadium? You have the stadium depicted on your radar map.  
A. Dead reckoning method  
B. Having aircraft report over point depicted on radar map and observing target  
C. Position reporting method over a NAVAID  
D. Observing departing aircraft within 1 mile of takeoff end of runway
6. The minimum number of degrees an aircraft must be turned for radar identification is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 25  
B. 30  
C. 45  
D. 60

**Radar Identification**  
**End-of-Lesson Test – Variation 1** *(Continued)*

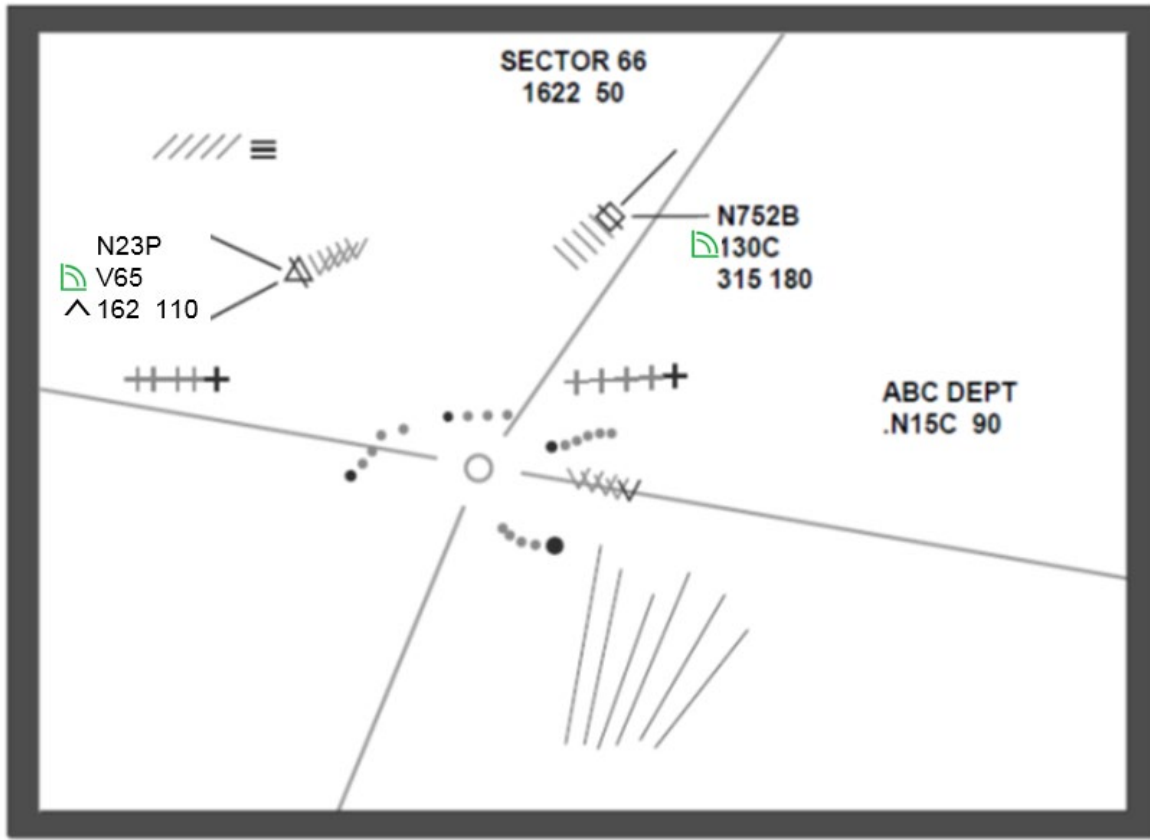
7. Automatic track initiation may occur for aircraft with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nondiscrete beacon  
B. inoperative transponder  
C. discrete beacon code  
D. Full Data Block
8. N2664M, a Piper Cherokee, reports over Sidon VORTAC, and you observe one of the targets over Sidon VORTAC change to a discrete code and ident in response to your request. The phraseology to advise the aircraft that you have radar-identified it is "Cherokee Six Four Mike, \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. radar contact over Sidon VORTAC  
B. radar  
C. radar contact  
D. ident observed, radar contact
9. An aircraft must be informed of its position when identified by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Free Track  
B. FLAT Track  
C. position correlation  
D. beacon methods
10. An item that must be displayed in a Full Data Block is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. destination airport  
B. aircraft identification  
C. beacon code  
D. type aircraft

## RADAR IDENTIFICATION

### End-of-Lesson Test – Variation 1 *(Continued)*

USE THE DISPLAY BELOW TO ANSWER ITEMS 11 and 12.

DISPLAY



11. The position symbol for N752B indicates \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Free Tracking  
B. the data block is in Coast status  
C. Flight Plan Aided Tracking  
D. the data block is in FLAT Coast
12. You have just issued N23P, a VFR aircraft, the computer-assigned code of 1531. The FDB shown appeared in the place of an untracked target with an LDB. The position symbol shown indicates \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Free Track  
B. Coast Track  
C. FLAT Track  
D. an identifying beacon