AIR ASSAULT PHASE 1 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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which military division primarily uses Night Vision Goggles during operations?

A. Logistics units

B. Combat units

C. Medical teams

D. Communication teams

2. What is the cruising speed of the OH-58D?

A. 70 knots

B. 75 knots

C. 80 knots

D. 85 knots

3. What is the purpose of the "DA Form 7460-1"?

A. It records troop movements during operations

B. It documents aircrew performance evaluations

C. It is used to request the use of airspace for operations

D. It schedules training exercises for personnel

4. What tasks must soldiers perform during the Air Assault Phase 1 training?

A. Conduct land navigation and perform first aid

B. Conduct land navigation, sling load operations, and helicopter familiarization

C. Perform physical fitness testing and marksmanship training

D. Execute driving maneuvers and tactics training

5. Name one common type of air assault environment.

A. Plains

B. Urban, mountainous, or jungle environments

C. Suburban areas

D. Desert environments

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6. Which lines of the 9-line medevac request change during wartime and peacetime?

A. Lines 1 and 5

B. Lines 2 and 8

C. Lines 6 and 9

D. Lines 3 and 7

7. How many first aid kits are typically found on the UH-60?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

8. What does "NVG" stand for in military operations?

A. Night Visual Gear

B. Night Vision Goggles

C. Navigation Visor Ground

D. Navigational Visual Guidance

9. Which formation is commonly used for helicopter landings?

A. The 'V' formation

B. The 'Diamond' formation

C. The 'Inverted-V' formation

D. The 'Circle' formation

10. What is the purpose of the "Air Mission Brief"?

A. To discuss training schedules with officers

B. To communicate details of the operation to all units involved before execution

C. To analyze past missions for improvement

D. To prepare the flight crew for potential emergencies

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which military division primarily uses Night Vision Goggles during operations?

A. Logistics units

B. Combat units

C. Medical teams

D. Communication teams

The primary users of Night Vision Goggles (NVGs) within the military are combat units. These devices enhance the ability to operate in low-light conditions, providing critical advantages in terms of situational awareness and target acquisition during nighttime operations. Combat units, which include infantry, armored, and other forces directly engaged in offensive and defensive maneuvers, rely heavily on NVGs to maintain effectiveness in the field. While other military roles, such as logistics, medical, and communication units may use NVGs for specific tasks or in certain situations, their operations typically do not revolve around nighttime engagements as those of combat units do. Therefore, the integration of NVGs is most essential and impactful in combat scenarios, making it a key tool for enhancing combat readiness and effectiveness.

2. What is the cruising speed of the OH-58D?

A. 70 knots

B. 75 knots

C. 80 knots

D. 85 knots

The cruising speed of the OH-58D Kiowa Warrior is indeed around 80 knots. This value is an important specification that reflects the helicopter's performance capabilities, particularly in reconnaissance and surveillance roles. Cruising speed is defined as the speed at which the aircraft can maintain level flight efficiently while optimizing fuel consumption and range. Understanding the cruising speed is crucial for operational planning, as it affects mission timing, the ability to respond to dynamic situations, and how quickly the aircraft can reach its designated area. The OH-58D's speed allows it to effectively perform its missions in a variety of environments while maintaining operational effectiveness. Given the context of the multiple-choice question, the other options represent speeds that do not accurately reflect the performance profile of the OH-58D. The helicopter's design and engineering are focused on achieving optimal performance at around 80 knots, making this the correct answer.

3. What is the purpose of the "DA Form 7460-1"?

A. It records troop movements during operations

B. It documents aircrew performance evaluations

C. It is used to request the use of airspace for operations

D. It schedules training exercises for personnel

The "DA Form 7460-1" serves a critical function in military operations by formally requesting the use of airspace for various activities. This is essential for planning and coordinating air operations to ensure that airspace is available and does not conflict with other operations. When a request is submitted through this form, it helps to manage the safe and effective use of airspace, which is crucial in military missions where multiple units may be coordinating their efforts simultaneously. The utilization of this form is pivotal in preventing airspace conflicts, maintaining situational awareness, and ensuring that all units involved in operations can execute their missions without interference. Having a structured process for requesting airspace enhances operational efficiency and safety, underpinning the importance of compliance with established protocols for air operations.

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4. What tasks must soldiers perform during the Air Assault Phase 1 training?

A. Conduct land navigation and perform first aid

B. Conduct land navigation, sling load operations, and helicopter familiarization

C. Perform physical fitness testing and marksmanship training

D. Execute driving maneuvers and tactics training

During the Air Assault Phase 1 training, soldiers are required to conduct land navigation, participate in sling load operations, and undergo helicopter familiarization. This comprehensive training is essential for ensuring that soldiers can effectively navigate the terrain where air assaults may occur, manage sling loads safely, and understand the capabilities and operation of helicopters. Land navigation skills are critical in maintaining orientation in potentially unfamiliar terrain, which can greatly impact mission success. Sling load operations teach soldiers how to transport equipment and supplies effectively using helicopters, emphasizing safety and precision during these operations. Helicopter familiarization provides soldiers with knowledge about the aircraft, including safety procedures, loading and unloading protocols, and overall mission execution in conjunction with air support. This combination of skills prepares soldiers for the various challenges they may face during air assault missions.

5. Name one common type of air assault environment.

A. Plains

B. Urban, mountainous, or jungle environments

C. Suburban areas

D. Desert environments

The choice of urban, mountainous, or jungle environments as a common type of air assault environment is accurate due to the distinct operational challenges and tactical considerations presented by each of these terrains. In urban settings, air assaults often face obstacles such as tall buildings that can hinder visibility and create complex close-quarter combat situations. Each environment requires specific tactical approaches, such as careful planning for casualty evacuation routes, considerations for airspace management, and potential civilian considerations. Mountainous environments add additional layers of complexity, including altitude considerations, difficult landing zones, and challenges associated with maneuverability in steep terrain. Jungle environments are also characterized by dense vegetation, which can obstruct sightlines and make both aerial navigation and ground movement more complicated. This necessitates precise coordination and adaptability for air assault operations. In contrast, while plains and desert environments are relevant for air assaults, the operational features presented by urban, mountainous, or jungle terrains tend to lead to more complex and demanding scenarios, making them a focal point in training and planning for air assaults.

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6. Which lines of the 9-line medevac request change during wartime and peacetime?

A. Lines 1 and 5

B. Lines 2 and 8

C. Lines 6 and 9

D. Lines 3 and 7

In a 9-line medevac request, specific lines contain critical information that may change based on the operational environment, such as wartime conditions compared to peacetime. Lines 6 and 9 are particularly relevant in this context. Line 6 pertains to the security of the landing zone (LZ). In wartime, this assessment may require a specific designation of the level of enemy presence or threats in the area, influencing the medevac operation's urgency and safety. In peacetime, the LZ security might be reported as less critical, given the absence of hostile engagements, meaning it can often be simplified. Line 9 involves the planned evacuation route or any additional information that pertains to the medical situation or LZ conditions. This can vary significantly between peace and wartime based on the strategic needs, safety protocols, and the evolving nature of the battlefield. Understanding these dynamics helps ensure that the medevac request adequately reflects the current environment, allowing for informed decision-making and proper response to both urgent and routine medical evacuations.

7. How many first aid kits are typically found on the UH-60?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

The correct number of first aid kits typically found on the UH-60 helicopter is acknowledged as two. This is based on the design considerations for military aircraft where preparedness for medical emergencies is crucial. The inclusion of more than one first aid kit ensures that there is adequate medical support for both the crew and passengers, allowing for multiple injuries to be treated simultaneously or providing additional supplies for more extensive needs. In this context, having multiple kits also reflects the operational environment of military missions, where access to further medical support may be limited, thus emphasizing the importance of being self-sufficient. While it may seem that more kits could be advantageous, the standardization within the aircraft ensures effective use of space and weight, which is critical for aviation performance.

8. What does "NVG" stand for in military operations?

A. Night Visual Gear

B. Night Vision Goggles

C. Navigation Visor Ground

D. Navigational Visual Guidance

In military operations, "NVG" stands for Night Vision Goggles. These are specialized devices that enhance the ability to see in low-light conditions by amplifying available light, which is crucial for various missions conducted during nighttime or in dark environments. Night Vision Goggles are commonly used by soldiers, allowing them to maintain situational awareness and execute operations effectively while minimizing the risk of detection by the enemy. This technology is vital for tasks such as reconnaissance, surveillance, and direct combat, where visibility can be significantly compromised at night. The use of NVGs improves operational effectiveness and safety by giving personnel the ability to navigate, identify targets, and communicate with team members in darkness.

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9. Which formation is commonly used for helicopter landings?

A. The 'V' formation

B. The 'Diamond' formation

C. The 'Inverted-V' formation

D. The 'Circle' formation

The Inverted-V formation is commonly used for helicopter landings primarily because it efficiently organizes aircraft in a manner that allows for a controlled and safe approach to landing zones. This formation ensures that helicopters are spaced adequately apart to avoid wake turbulence and collision, while also providing optimal visibility for the pilots to monitor the landing area. Additionally, the Inverted-V formation facilitates coordinated movements and allows for a seamless flow during the landing sequence, making it easier for the aircraft to adapt to the terrain or obstacles in the landing zone. This structure supports effective communication and maneuverability among the aircraft, which are crucial during landing operations, especially in tactical scenarios where speed and safety are paramount. Other formations, while they may be used in different contexts or phases of flight, do not typically provide the same advantages during critical landing operations as the Inverted-V does.

10. What is the purpose of the "Air Mission Brief"?

A. To discuss training schedules with officers

B. To communicate details of the operation to all units involved before execution

C. To analyze past missions for improvement

D. To prepare the flight crew for potential emergencies

The "Air Mission Brief" serves to communicate the critical details of the upcoming operation to all units involved before execution. This briefing is essential for ensuring that every participant understands their roles, responsibilities, and the overall mission objectives. It covers vital aspects such as the objectives of the mission, the operational timeline, aircraft and troop coordination, as well as any contingencies that may need to be addressed. Having a thorough understanding of these details ensures that all units can operate in a synchronized manner, reducing the risk of miscommunication and enhancing operational effectiveness. This unified approach is crucial for the success of any air assault mission, as it allows for seamless collaboration among various troop elements and support units.

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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://airassaultphase1.examzify.com

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

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