AIR ASSAULT SCHOOL PHASE 1 WRITTEN 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. During Phase 1, on what task are students primarily evaluated?

A. Physical fitness and endurance

B. Knowledge of air assault principles and procedures

C. Team coordination and leadership skills

D. Critical thinking and scenario application

2. What does a "commander's intent" provide in military operations?

A. Guidance for subordinate actions

B. A list of available resources

C. A timeline for the operation

D. A specific mission location

3. What is the center hook cargo hook capacity of the CH-47D?

A. 20k lbs

B. 22k lbs

C. 26k lbs

D. 28k lbs

4. During an air assault, what is essential for successful troop insertion?

A. Minimizing ground support

B. Maximizing troop numbers

C. Using suppressive fire

D. Delay in insertion for safety

5. What is the tensile strength of the high performance utility hoist and the jungle forest penetrator?

A. 400 lbs

B. 600 lbs

C. 800 lbs

D. 1000 lbs

6. Which method helps mitigate enemy fire during an air assault?

A. Using unarmed aircraft for distraction

B. Employing aerial surveillance

C. Conducting suppressive fire

D. Using ground units for cover

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7. How many crew members are there in a UH-60?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

8. Which component is NOT part of the Army Attack Aviation Call for Fire 5 Line?

A. Target Description and Mark

B. Observer and Warning Order

C. Enemy Position and Intent

D. Friendly Location and Mark

9. What does the dash before dots signify in military communications?

A. A pause for emphasis

B. Separation of ideas

C. Referring to army and military regulations

D. An indication of urgency

10. What is the maximum airspeed of a UH-60?

A. 130 kts

B. 140 kts

C. 156 kts

D. 160 kts

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. During Phase 1, on what task are students primarily evaluated?

A. Physical fitness and endurance

B. Knowledge of air assault principles and procedures

C. Team coordination and leadership skills

D. Critical thinking and scenario application

In Air Assault School, Phase 1 emphasizes the acquisition of knowledge related to air assault principles and procedures. This phase is critical as it lays the foundation for the skills needed to operate effectively in air assault environments. Students are taught various concepts such as landing zone operations, load planning, and aircraft capabilities. The evaluation during this phase focuses on the students' understanding and retention of these principles, which are crucial for their safety and the success of air assault missions. This knowledge base is essential because it informs decision-making in real-world scenarios where air assault techniques are applied. Mastery of this knowledge prepares students for practical applications in the field and subsequent phases of the course. The other options, while important aspects of overall military training, do not align as directly with the specific focus of Phase 1 evaluations, which prioritize understanding the theoretical and procedural aspects of air assault operations.

2. What does a "commander's intent" provide in military operations?

A. Guidance for subordinate actions

B. A list of available resources

C. A timeline for the operation

D. A specific mission location

"Commander's intent" serves as a crucial aspect of military operations, offering guidance that helps subordinate leaders understand the purpose and goals of a mission. This concept emphasizes the desired end state and the rationale behind a commander's decisions, allowing subordinates to exercise initiative and make informed decisions even in dynamic and uncertain circumstances. By clearly articulating the broader vision and objectives of the operation, commander's intent enables units to adapt their actions and strategies as the situation evolves on the ground. This approach fosters flexibility and the ability to respond effectively to unforeseen challenges without needing constant direction from higher commands. In contrast, while resources, timelines, and specific locations are important components of operational planning, they do not encapsulate the same level of strategic guidance and intent that a commander's intent provides. Understanding the commander's intent is essential for maintaining unity of effort and achieving operational success, particularly in fluid combat situations where direct orders may not always be feasible.

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3. What is the center hook cargo hook capacity of the CH-47D?

A. 20k lbs

B. 22k lbs

C. 26k lbs

D. 28k lbs

The center hook cargo hook capacity of the CH-47D is correctly identified as 26,000 pounds. This specification is crucial for understanding the operational capabilities of the CH-47D Chinook helicopter, which is widely used for heavy-lift missions in various environments. The 26k pounds capacity enables the aircraft to transport a significant amount of cargo, personnel, or equipment, making it an essential asset in logistical operations. The capability to lift 26,000 pounds is a result of the Chinook's robust dual-engine design and advanced rotor system, which enhances both lift and performance. This high capacity is particularly important during combat or disaster relief scenarios where heavy loads are necessary. Other figures, such as 20k, 22k, and 28k pounds, do not accurately reflect the CH-47D's specifications and can lead to misunderstandings about what the aircraft can safely transport, which is vital for mission planning and execution. Therefore, being knowledgeable about this capacity is essential for anyone involved in air assault operations or logistics involving the CH-47D.

4. During an air assault, what is essential for successful troop insertion?

A. Minimizing ground support

B. Maximizing troop numbers

C. Using suppressive fire

D. Delay in insertion for safety

Using suppressive fire is essential for successful troop insertion during an air assault because it provides the critical cover and protection necessary for the troops being inserted. When forces are landing in a hot zone, which may be under enemy observation or fire, suppressive fire is used to limit the enemy's ability to engage friendly forces during the insertion phase. This tactical maneuver disrupts the enemy's targeting and reduces their capacity to respond effectively to the incoming troops, enhancing the safety and success of the insertion. Effective suppression allows units to establish a foothold in contested areas, ensuring they can secure the landing zone and begin their mission with a reduced risk of casualties. This tactical element is fundamental to the overall effectiveness and safety of the air assault operation.

5. What is the tensile strength of the high performance utility hoist and the jungle forest penetrator?

A. 400 lbs

B. 600 lbs

C. 800 lbs

D. 1000 lbs

The tensile strength of the high performance utility hoist and the jungle forest penetrator is indeed 600 lbs. This value represents the maximum amount of tensile stress that these systems can withstand without breaking, which is crucial for ensuring the safety and effectiveness of operations involving aerial lifting and rescues. Understanding this strength is essential for personnel involved in air assault operations, as it determines the maximum load that can be safely lifted or transported using this equipment. Knowing the tensile strength helps in planning and executing operations that require reliable lifting capabilities while ensuring the safety of both the personnel and the equipment involved. The other values presented do not accurately reflect the tested and specified tensile strength for these systems, making 600 lbs the correct choice. This specification is vital for mission planning and directly impacts operational readiness and safety protocols in the field.

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6. Which method helps mitigate enemy fire during an air assault?

A. Using unarmed aircraft for distraction

B. Employing aerial surveillance

C. Conducting suppressive fire

D. Using ground units for cover

Conducting suppressive fire is a key tactic used to mitigate enemy fire during an air assault. This method involves delivering concentrated fire on enemy positions to suppress their ability to return fire effectively. By maintaining this pressure on the enemy, it reduces their capacity to engage with assaulting forces, allowing helicopters to insert troops with a lower risk of being targeted. Suppressive fire can either be from direct fire weapons or indirect methods, creating a safe environment for the incoming air assault troops. The use of suppressive fire is vital because it disrupts the enemy's focus and response time, enabling friendly forces to maneuver or position themselves without suffering significant casualties from possible enemy fire. It is a proactive measure that protects assaulting units during the critical phases of landing and establishing a foothold. Other methods, such as employing unarmed aircraft for distraction, aerial surveillance, or using ground units for cover, may support air assault operations, but they do not provide the direct suppression of enemy fire that conducting suppressive fire does. While distractions and surveillance can gather information and divert attention, and cover from ground units can provide a protective layer, they do not actively limit the enemy's ability to fire upon assault forces as effectively as suppressive fire does.

7. How many crew members are there in a UH-60?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

The correct answer indicates that there are four crew members in a UH-60 helicopter. This includes the pilot and co-pilot, who are responsible for flying the aircraft and navigating. Additionally, the aircraft typically has a crew chief, who oversees the helicopter's maintenance and operates the door guns or other systems, and a flight medic or tactical operations officer, who is aboard for missions requiring medical support or tactical leadership. This structure allows for efficient operation of the aircraft and provides the necessary oversight for both flying functions and specific mission needs. Such crew composition is essential in ensuring that the helicopter is operated safely and effectively in various operational environments.

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8. Which component is NOT part of the Army Attack Aviation Call for Fire 5 Line?

A. Target Description and Mark

B. Observer and Warning Order

C. Enemy Position and Intent

D. Friendly Location and Mark

The component that is not part of the Army Attack Aviation Call for Fire 5 Line is the Enemy Position and Intent. The 5 Line format is specifically designed to convey essential information for conducting an effective and coordinated attack. The first line includes communication from the observer, which identifies themselves and their location, while the second line focuses on the target description and marking to ensure clarity on what needs to be targeted. Following this, the third line outlines the type of attack required and any pertinent instructions for engaging the target. The fourth line provides information on friendly positions to prevent fratricide, and finally, the last line details the method of engagement and any restrictions or additional information needed for the attack. Thus, Enemy Position and Intent does not fit within the established structure of the Call for Fire 5 Line, which emphasizes identification and clarity of friendly and target information rather than detailing the intentions or positioning of enemy forces.

9. What does the dash before dots signify in military communications?

A. A pause for emphasis

B. Separation of ideas

C. Referring to army and military regulations

D. An indication of urgency

In military communications, the dash before dots signifies a reference to army and military regulations. This notation serves as a visual cue to signal that the information following the dash pertains to specific guidelines or mandates set forth by military standards. The clarity in communication is crucial in military settings, and such symbols help maintain precision and understanding among personnel. Using a dash to indicate references to regulations helps streamline communications, allowing soldiers to quickly grasp the context of the message. When a dash precedes dots, it indicates that what follows is grounded in official documentation, ensuring that all personnel are aware of the authoritative source behind the information. This can enhance compliance and adherence to established procedures within military operations.

10. What is the maximum airspeed of a UH-60?

A. 130 kts

B. 140 kts

C. 156 kts

D. 160 kts

The maximum airspeed of a UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter is indeed 156 knots. This figure represents the helicopter's performance capabilities and is crucial for various operational scenarios. Understanding the maximum airspeed is essential for pilots and crew members, as it helps them plan missions effectively, including considerations for fuel consumption, flight range, and the ability to respond to tactical situations. The specified airspeed allows the UH-60 to perform efficiently in various environments, whether it's traversing challenging terrain or executing rapid insertions or extractions during air assault operations. Knowing the maximum airspeed also aids in ensuring that the aircraft stays within safe operational limits, which is imperative for maintaining control and safety during flight. Accurate knowledge of these specifications fosters better preparation and execution of missions, enhancing overall operational effectiveness and safety for the crew and supporting troops.

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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://airassaultschoolphase1written.examzify.com

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

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