AIRFIELD MANAGEMENT BLOCK 2 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 PPE level is required when testing hydrazine leaks?

A. No PPE required

B. Standard work uniform

C. Full MOP gear

D. Respirator only

2. What does FAR Part 77 stand for?

A. Federal Aviation Regulation Part 77

B. Federal Aviation Regulation Part 7

C. Federal Airspace Regulations Part 77

D. Federal Aviation Regulation Part 70

3. PL 4 category includes which exemplars?

A. War fighting; Aircraft, C3

B. Strategic; AF 1, Nuclear

C. Significant War fighting; Alert forces

D. Operations; Tower

4. GPS is unaffected by weather.

A. Affected by weather

B. Depends on solar activity

C. Unaffected by weather

D. Only good at night

5. The surface described as being arranged symmetrically on the extended runway centerline is which surface?

A. The approach-departure clearance surface

B. The primary surface

C. The established airfield elevation surface

D. The mandatory zone

6. Hazardous Cargo Class 3 corresponds to which hazard?

A. Gases

B. Liquids

C. Oxidizers

D. Radioactive

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7. According to FAR, 3 NM equals how many feet?

A. 100 ft

B. 150 ft

C. 200 ft

D. 250 ft

8. What are shoulder dimensions for runways serving other aircraft types?

A. 10 ft paved

B. 5 ft paved

C. 50 ft paved

D. 25 ft paved, 175 ft unpaved

9. Which statement best describes a Parallel Taxiway?

A. It connects the runway center with the parking apron

B. It runs parallel to the runway; more efficient

C. It is slanted to allow faster exit

D. It is a taxi route through an apron

10. Which factor determines the length of a Class B runway?

A. Aircraft assigned to the base

B. Seasonal winds

C. Traffic volume

D. Runway maintenance schedule

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which PPE level is required when testing hydrazine leaks?

A. No PPE required

B. Standard work uniform

C. Full MOP gear

D. Respirator only

When testing hydrazine leaks, the hazard includes both inhalation of toxic vapors and dermal/eye exposure from splashes, so you need comprehensive protection. The full MOP gear provides the complete barrier: a chemical-protective suit with gloves and boots plus a respirator, covering both skin and respiratory routes and guarding against liquid splashes and vapors. That level of protection is necessary to safely approach and evaluate a leak risk. Other options fall short because they don't address all exposure routes. No PPE is unsafe given the toxicity. A standard work uniform lacks chemical resistance and splash protection. A respirator alone protects inhalation but leaves skin vulnerable to splash and liquid contact, so it isn't sufficient for hydrazine leaks.

2. What does FAR Part 77 stand for?

A. Federal Aviation Regulation Part 77

B. Federal Aviation Regulation Part 7

C. Federal Airspace Regulations Part 77

D. Federal Aviation Regulation Part 70

Part of the question tests your ability to recognize the exact naming of regulatory sections. FAR Part 77 refers to Federal Aviation Regulation Part 77. This part defines obstructions to navigable airspace and how proposed structures near airports are evaluated, including the idea of imaginary surfaces used to assess potential hazards to air navigation and when FAA determinations or notices are needed. The other options misstate either the wording or the number, so they don't match the official title and scope of this regulation.

3. PL 4 category includes which exemplars?

A. War fighting; Aircraft, C3

B. Strategic; AF 1, Nuclear

C. Significant War fighting; Alert forces

D. Operations; Tower

Protection Level 4 items are those that require minimal protection because their compromise would not cause significant damage to national security. In an airfield operations context, this includes everyday, non-sensitive elements that support normal flight operations rather than critical mission assets. The airfield's operations and the tower fit this idea well: the tower and associated operational functions are essential for coordinating traffic and safety, but they aren't the kinds of high-risk, sensitive assets that would demand protections assigned to higher levels. The other options point to warfighting, strategic, or nuclear assets, which are much more sensitive and would fall under higher protection levels.

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4. GPS is unaffected by weather.

A. Affected by weather

B. Depends on solar activity

C. Unaffected by weather

D. Only good at night

The main idea is that GPS navigation works reliably through weather. GPS signals travel from satellites to receivers on the ground and, for practical aviation use, weather doesn't prevent reception or dramatically degrade the signal in normal conditions. The signals are in the L-band, which isn't significantly attenuated by clouds or rain, and any atmospheric delays (from the ionosphere or troposphere) are small and are corrected by the receiver or through modeling. Solar activity can affect the ionosphere, but that's a separate factor from everyday weather, not something you rely on for GPS performance. So the best statement is that GPS is essentially unaffected by weather, since weather does not significantly hinder signal reception or navigation accuracy in typical conditions. The other ideas—being affected by weather, depending on solar activity, or only working at night—don't reflect how GPS is designed to operate in varying conditions.

5. The surface described as being arranged symmetrically on the extended runway centerline is which surface?

A. The approach-departure clearance surface

B. The primary surface

C. The established airfield elevation surface

D. The mandatory zone

When we talk about surfaces defined around a runway, the ones described as arranged symmetrically about the extended runway centerline are protective surfaces that extend outward from the ends of the runway in both directions, keeping the same width on either side of that centerline. The approach-departure clearance surface fits this description exactly: it starts at each runway end and extends outward along the extended centerline, with equal lateral clearance on both sides to safeguard aircraft during approach and departure. The other surfaces serve different purposes or shapes—such as a long rectangular area centered on the centerline along the runway itself—so they aren't defined by symmetry around the extended centerline in the same way.

6. Hazardous Cargo Class 3 corresponds to which hazard?

A. Gases

B. Liquids

C. Oxidizers

D. Radioactive

Hazard classification groups dangerous goods by the specific danger they pose, guiding how they're handled and transported. Class 3 identifies flammable liquids—liquids that can ignite at relatively low temperatures. That's why the option describing Liquids is the best fit: it points to the state of matter affected by this hazard and aligns with flammable liquids like gasoline, solvents, and many fuels. Gases belong to Class 2, oxidizers to Class 5.1, and radioactive materials to Class 7, so they don't match Class 3's flammable-liquid hazard.

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7. According to FAR, 3 NM equals how many feet?

A. 100 ft

B. 150 ft

C. 200 ft

D. 250 ft

Distance in nautical miles to feet is a straightforward conversion using the feet-per-nautical-mile factor. One nautical mile equals about 6,076.1 feet. To find feet for 3 nautical miles, multiply: 3 × 6,076.1 ≈ 18,228 feet. So 3 NM is roughly 18,228 feet. The options given (100, 150, 200, 250) are far too small to represent 3 nautical miles, illustrating the importance of using the correct conversion factor (about 6,076 feet per NM). In practice, you'd round to about 6,076 or 6,080 feet per NM, giving roughly 18,200–18,240 feet for 3 NM.

8. What are shoulder dimensions for runways serving other aircraft types?

A. 10 ft paved

B. 5 ft paved

C. 50 ft paved

D. 25 ft paved, 175 ft unpaved

Shoulders provide a safety margin next to the runway to protect the edge, accommodate occasional tire contact, and give extra space if an aircraft drifts off the pavement. When a runway serves a mix of aircraft types, the design requires a larger lateral safety area than for only small or light aircraft. The best choice specifies a paved shoulder wide enough to support occasional contact and load, plus a very broad unpaved shoulder to absorb excursions and give ample clearance beyond the paved surface. Specifically, 25 feet of paved shoulder paired with 175 feet of unpaved shoulder gives both a solid, load-bearing edge and a substantial extra margin on each side, which is why this option fits runways serving other aircraft types. The other options don't provide that combination of a modest paved strip plus a large unpaved safety area, so they don't meet the requirement for wider, more versatile shoulder dimensions.

9. Which statement best describes a Parallel Taxiway?

A. It connects the runway center with the parking apron

B. It runs parallel to the runway; more efficient

C. It is slanted to allow faster exit

D. It is a taxi route through an apron

A parallel taxiway runs alongside the runway, aligned with it, and serves as a dedicated route for taxiing between the runway and other parts of the airport. This layout improves efficiency by separating taxiing traffic from apron areas and other movements, allowing aircraft to reach or leave the runway with fewer turns and less interference, which can speed up ground operations and reduce runway occupancy time. That's why the description that it runs parallel to the runway and is more efficient best captures the concept. The other options describe different taxiway types or configurations (a connector to the apron, a slanted exit path, or a route through the apron) and don't define a parallel taxiway.

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10. Which factor determines the length of a Class B runway?

A. Aircraft assigned to the base

B. Seasonal winds

C. Traffic volume

D. Runway maintenance schedule

Runway length for a Class B field is determined by the performance needs of the aircraft that will operate from it. The base must have enough length to safely handle the takeoff and landing distances of the heaviest or most demanding aircraft that will regularly use the runway, plus a safety margin and any required obstacle clearance. That fleet mix sets the minimum length the runway must meet. Seasonal winds, traffic volume, and maintenance schedules affect operations, scheduling, or availability, but not the fundamental length needed to accommodate the aircraft's performance. So the factor that determines the runway length is the aircraft assigned to the base.

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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://airfieldmgmtblock2.examzify.com

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

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