AVIATION CAPTAINS CAREER COURSE (AVCCC) PRACTICE EXAM (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. **Is it true or false that the same number of hours is required to RL progress an aviator on their first assignment as on their third or fourth assignment?**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. It depends on the mission

   D. True only for certain aircraft

2. **What does a Class D mishap typically include?**

   A. $5000 to $24,999 in property damage

   B. A recordable injury classified as Class A

   C. Property damage of $25,000 to $59,999

   D. Occupational illness causing Permanent Partial Disability

3. **What is the task series designed for training and assessing leaders on essential aviation tasks?**

   A. 6000 series tasks

   B. 7000 series tasks

   C. 8000 series tasks

   D. 9000 series tasks

4. **What type of rehearsal allows the commander to hear how subordinates will execute the plan?**

   A. Combined Arms Rehearsal

   B. Support Rehearsal

   C. Back-Brief

   D. Battle Drill Rehearsal

5. **What document primarily guides maintenance activities within an aviation unit?**

   A. Aviation Maintenance Manual

   B. Unit Maintenance Plan

   C. Quality Control Standards

   D. Maintenance Operation Procedures

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6. Are items in maintenance also required to be physically inventoried during change of command and sensitive items inventories?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only if their value exceeds $1,000

D. Only during annual reviews

7. Which of the following are considered measures of effectiveness in combat power?

A. Aircraft recovery operation responsiveness

B. Operational Readiness rates

C. Fleet bank time

D. All of the above

8. Which Army publication covers Army Command Policy?

A. AR 775-1

B. AR 600-20

C. AR 350-1

D. FM 1-04

9. To avoid a conflict of interest, the QC officer reports to whom?

A. Tech Supply Officer

B. Commander

C. PC Officer

D. No one

10. Which maneuver involves breaching enemy defenses through a specific point?

A. Infiltration

B. Penetration

C. Turning Movement

D. Frontal Assault

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Is it true or false that the same number of hours is required to RL progress an aviator on their first assignment as on their third or fourth assignment?

A. True

B. False

C. It depends on the mission

D. True only for certain aircraft

The assertion that the same number of hours is required to RL (readiness level) progress an aviator on their first assignment as on their third or fourth assignment is false. The training and experience that an aviator gains over the course of their career lead to different expectations and requirements at various stages of their assignments. On a first assignment, aviators are typically building foundational skills and knowledge, which often requires more time and resources to achieve the necessary readiness levels. As they progress in their career, aviators generally have more experience, which may allow for a more streamlined process in achieving RL progression. Numerous factors, such as accrued flight hours, proficiency, and prior training, all influence the hours needed for RL progression. Thus, the variability in individual circumstances, experience levels, and specific job requirements across different assignments means that the number of hours required cannot be the same across multiple assignments.

2. What does a Class D mishap typically include?

A. $5000 to $24,999 in property damage

B. A recordable injury classified as Class A

C. Property damage of $25,000 to $59,999

D. Occupational illness causing Permanent Partial Disability

A Class D mishap specifically refers to incidents involving property damage that falls within the range of $25,000 to $59,999. This classification framework is critical in understanding the severity and implications of aviation mishaps, as different classifications are used to assess the seriousness and required reporting for incidents. Class D mishaps are characterized by the financial metric of property damage, indicating that while the event is notable, it does not reach the severity of higher classifications where damages exceed this range. This level of detail helps commanders and safety professionals focus their resources and attention appropriately, ensuring that incidents are managed and addressed according to their impact on operations and resources. Understanding these classifications helps maintain safety and operational integrity within aviation settings.

3. What is the task series designed for training and assessing leaders on essential aviation tasks?

A. 6000 series tasks

B. 7000 series tasks

C. 8000 series tasks

D. 9000 series tasks

The 6000 series tasks are specifically designed for the training and assessment of leaders in core aviation operations. This set encompasses critical tasks that focus on developing leadership skills essential for managing and executing aviation-related missions effectively. It includes the requisite competencies and knowledge necessary for operational readiness and team performance in aviation settings. In contrast, the other series—7000, 8000, and 9000—are structured for different specialized functions, such as logistics, maintenance, and logistical planning tasks. These series do not serve the primary purpose of assessing and training leaders on essential aviation operational tasks as the 6000 series does. Therefore, the unique alignment of the 6000 series with leadership training in aviation contexts makes it the correct choice.

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4. What type of rehearsal allows the commander to hear how subordinates will execute the plan?

A. Combined Arms Rehearsal

B. Support Rehearsal

C. Back-Brief

D. Battle Drill Rehearsal

A back-brief is a specific type of rehearsal where subordinates summarize their understanding of the commander's plan and explain how they intend to execute it. This process allows the commander to assess not only the subordinates' comprehension of the mission but also their approach to carrying out specific tasks. During a back-brief, the subordinate relays their plan or actions in response to the commander's direction, which enables the leader to identify any potential misunderstandings, gaps in planning, or areas needing further clarification. This interaction enhances communication within the team and helps ensure that everyone is on the same page regarding the mission's objectives and execution. In contrast, combined arms rehearsals focus on coordination among different branches and units operating together, while support rehearsals emphasize coordinating supporting units in specific roles. Battle drill rehearsals are methods to practice responses to specific situations but do not necessarily involve a detailed briefing format that allows for feedback on understanding the plan from subordinates. Thus, the back-brief stands out as the rehearsal specifically designed for this purpose.

5. What document primarily guides maintenance activities within an aviation unit?

A. Aviation Maintenance Manual

B. Unit Maintenance Plan

C. Quality Control Standards

D. Maintenance Operation Procedures

The Aviation Maintenance Manual serves as the primary document guiding maintenance activities within an aviation unit. It provides comprehensive instructions, standards, and procedures necessary for the effective maintenance and repair of aircraft and related systems. This manual is crucial for ensuring that maintenance personnel have access to standardized protocols that maintain safety and airworthiness. It includes detailed descriptions of maintenance tasks, troubleshooting procedures, and inspection criteria, which are vital for maintaining the operational readiness of aircraft. The manual is often tailored to specific aircraft and equipment, offering a reliable reference for maintenance teams to perform their duties consistently and correctly. The other options, while relevant to maintenance practices, serve different roles. For example, the Unit Maintenance Plan outlines the overall strategy and priorities for maintenance within the unit but does not provide the comprehensive technical details found in the Aviation Maintenance Manual. Quality Control Standards focus on ensuring that maintenance practices meet certain predefined quality metrics but are not a procedural guide themselves. Maintenance Operation Procedures detail specific operations but do so within a narrower scope. Therefore, the Aviation Maintenance Manual is vital as it encompasses a broader range of crucial guidance for maintenance activities.

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6. Are items in maintenance also required to be physically inventoried during change of command and sensitive items inventories?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only if their value exceeds $1,000

D. Only during annual reviews

Items in maintenance must indeed be physically inventoried during change of command and sensitive items inventories. This practice ensures accountability and accurate tracking of all equipment and supplies, which is vital for maintaining operational readiness and safety within the aviation unit. Conducting a physical inventory allows for verification of the existence and condition of items, safeguarding against potential loss, misplacement, or theft. It also serves to inform the incoming command of the status of assets, thereby facilitating a seamless transition of authority and responsibility. By including maintenance items in these inventories, it ensures comprehensive oversight of all equipment, regardless of its current operational status. This approach helps maintain the integrity of the entire inventory system and promotes adherence to regulatory compliance and best practices within military operations.

7. Which of the following are considered measures of effectiveness in combat power?

A. Aircraft recovery operation responsiveness

B. Operational Readiness rates

C. Fleet bank time

D. All of the above

Measures of effectiveness in combat power are metrics that provide insight into how well a military unit or operation can execute its mission and achieve desired outcomes. Each of the options presented illustrates different aspects of operational effectiveness. Aircraft recovery operation responsiveness reflects the ability of a unit to quickly and effectively retrieve and return aircraft to operational status, which is crucial for maintaining combat readiness. Operational readiness rates indicate the percentage of forces that are available and fully prepared for combat. This metric directly affects a unit's capability to engage in operations and is essential for sustained combat power. Fleet bank time is concerned with the amount of time aircraft are on alert or available for potential missions. This indicates how effectively logistics and maintenance operations are supporting combat operations by ensuring that aircraft can be launched when needed. Overall, all of these factors contribute to the assessment of a unit's combat power effectiveness. They provide a comprehensive view of how prepared and capable a force is in executing its missions, ultimately supporting the conclusion that all of the listed measures are relevant indicators of combat power effectiveness.

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8. Which Army publication covers Army Command Policy?

A. AR 775-1

B. AR 600-20

C. AR 350-1

D. FM 1-04

The reference to Army Command Policy is found in AR 600-20, which outlines the policies regarding the command structure, authority, responsibilities, and the rights and responsibilities of soldiers and leaders within the Army. This publication serves as a critical framework for leaders at all levels to understand their roles and the policies governing command relationships in the Army. It addresses important aspects such as equal opportunity, sexual harassment prevention, and the overall command climate, which are essential for maintaining effective leadership and a healthy organizational environment. Additionally, while there are other Army Regulations that cover different aspects of Army operations and personnel management, none address command policy specifically. For instance, AR 775-1 pertains to property accountability and the management of Army assets, AR 350-1 focuses on Army training and education, and FM 1-04 deals with Army relations with the media and public information. These publications serve important functions but do not encompass the full scope of command policy as covered in AR 600-20.

9. To avoid a conflict of interest, the QC officer reports to whom?

A. Tech Supply Officer

B. Commander

C. PC Officer

D. No one

The quality control (QC) officer's reporting structure is designed to maintain objectivity and integrity in assessment processes. By reporting directly to the commander, the QC officer can ensure that their evaluations and recommendations are impartial, as they are not influenced by individuals involved in the operations being evaluated. This direct line to the commander allows for unbiased oversight, facilitating transparency and accountability within the unit's operations. The commander has the authority to review the QC officer's findings, make informed decisions based on those findings, and implement improvements or changes as necessary. Maintaining this separation from other roles, such as the technical supply officer or the production control officer, safeguards against potential conflicts of interest where the QC officer might feel pressured to alter results to favor those departments. Consequently, the structure supports a robust quality control system, integral to operational effectiveness and safety.

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10. Which maneuver involves breaching enemy defenses through a specific point?

A. Infiltration

B. Penetration

C. Turning Movement

D. Frontal Assault

The maneuver that involves breaching enemy defenses through a specific point is known as penetration. This tactic focuses on breaking through the enemy's lines at a specific location to exploit weaknesses, gain a foothold, and disrupt enemy operations. By penetrating enemy defenses, forces can exploit gaps and create opportunities for deeper advances into enemy territory. This approach is often used in conjunction with supporting actions such as feints, distractions, or overwhelming firepower to distract or mislead the enemy about the main effort. The goal is to create confusion and disarray among the opposing forces while allowing one's own units to exploit the breach created. In contrast, other maneuvers like infiltration involve quietly bypassing enemy defenses without openly engaging them, a turning movement aims to attack the enemy from the side or rear, and a frontal assault directly engages the enemy head-on. While all these tactics have their uses, penetration specifically emphasizes breaching a particular point in the enemy lines.

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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://avccc.examzify.com

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

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