AVIATION ORDNANCEMAN (AO) STRAND PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1
Table of Contents 2
Introduction 3
How to Use This Guide 4
Questions 5
Answers 8
Explanations 10
Next Steps 15

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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. What should custody documentation include for a munition?

A. The record showing current holder, movement history, and status.

B. The crate color and packaging type.

C. The supplier's address.

D. The last inspection date only.

2. What are the three lower stage elevators?

A. 3,000 lb, 6,000 lb, Standard Handling System

B. 7,000 lb, 12,000 lb, Modern Handling System

C. 5,500 lb, 10,500 lb, Improved Weapons Handling System

D. 8,000 lb, 9,500 lb, Advanced Handling System

3. What is the recommended approach to verify item identity before handling ordnance?

A. Confirming item identity before handling

B. To verify identity by visual appearance only

C. Relying on labeling alone

D. Inspecting only if there is a discrepancy

4. What types of documents accompany munition to track its movement?

A. Shipping/receiving papers and custody records.

B. Maintenance log.

C. Personal notes.

D. Shipping label only.

5. What does segregation by hazard during storage aim to prevent?

A. To minimize accidental sympathetic detonation and simplify regulatory compliance.

B. To maximize storage density.

C. To reduce the need for inventory audits.

D. To separate transport from storage.

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6. Who acts as the ships diving officer?

A. Navy Diver

B. Safety Officer

C. Port Engineer

D. Explosive ordnance disposal officer

7. What does fire protection in ordnance magazines primarily reduce?

A. It improves ventilation efficiency of the magazine.

B. It accelerates the inventory turnover.

C. It ensures color-coding compliance.

D. It reduces ignition risk and limits spread to protect personnel and assets.

8. What is a loading plan used for in ordnance operations?

A. It outlines sequence, quantities, and safety steps for loading ordnance.

B. It schedules maintenance intervals for armaments.

C. It describes how to disassemble outdated rounds.

D. It estimates weather conditions for transport.

9. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a weapons elevator?

A. Movement

B. Enclosure

C. Safety

D. Power regulation

10. What are the two volumes of NAVSEA OP 2173?

A. Vol 2: Loads and Trucks

B. Vol 1: Adapters and Latched

C. Vol 2: Adapters and Latched

D. Vol 1: Loads and Trucks

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should custody documentation include for a munition?

A. The record showing current holder, movement history, and status.

B. The crate color and packaging type.

C. The supplier's address.

D. The last inspection date only.

Maintaining custody documentation is about keeping an unbroken, auditable trail of the munition's lifecycle. The essential record should show who currently has the item (current holder), every place or person it has moved through (movement history), and its present condition or disposition (status). This combination ensures accountability, enables you to track the item's location and custody at all times, and supports safety and security procedures, inventories, and investigations. Why the other details aren't sufficient on their own: crate color and packaging type don't reveal custody or movement; a supplier's address is procurement information, not how the item is tracked while under accountability; and a last inspection date alone doesn't tell you who holds the item now or how it has moved or what its current status is.

2. What are the three lower stage elevators?

A. 3,000 lb, 6,000 lb, Standard Handling System

B. 7,000 lb, 12,000 lb, Modern Handling System

C. 5,500 lb, 10,500 lb, Improved Weapons Handling System

D. 8,000 lb, 9,500 lb, Advanced Handling System

The question checks how the lower stage part of the weapons handling system is configured, specifically which two lift capacities plus the system type define the lower stage elevators. In this configuration, the lower stage uses two elevator capacities: 5,500 lb and 10,500 lb, paired with the Improved Weapons Handling System. This setup reflects a version of the handling system designed to accommodate a range of ordnance weights on the lower stage, with the improved system providing the necessary compatibility and reliability for those loads. The other options assign different capacity pairs and system names that correspond to alternate handling configurations, not the lower stage elevator arrangement described here.

3. What is the recommended approach to verify item identity before handling ordnance?

A. Confirming item identity before handling

B. To verify identity by visual appearance only

C. Relying on labeling alone

D. Inspecting only if there is a discrepancy

Verifying item identity before handling ordnance is a safety-critical step to prevent misidentification and the dangerous consequences that could follow. The best approach is to confirm exactly what the item is before you touch it, using multiple independent indicators. Check the markings on the item itself, compare them with the official item description, and verify any serial or lot numbers. Refer to the accompanying packaging, paperwork, and any storage or issue documents, and cross-check all of this against the intended item you're authorized to handle. Relying on a single cue—such as appearance or labeling—can be misleading, since markings can be damaged, labels can be incorrect, and items can look similar. If there is any doubt, do not handle the item and follow established safety procedures to isolate it and involve the appropriate ordnance personnel.

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4. What types of documents accompany munition to track its movement?

A. Shipping/receiving papers and custody records.

B. Maintenance log.

C. Personal notes.

D. Shipping label only.

Tracking munition movement relies on formal documentation that creates a clear record of where items come from, where they go, and who handles them at every step. Shipping and receiving papers provide the official details of each transfer—origin, destination, quantity, lot information, and date/time—so you can see the path the ammunition has taken. Custody records document who has possession as it moves, with signatures or initials to show transitions in responsibility. Together, these documents establish an auditable chain of custody and movement history, which is essential for safety, inventory control, and accountability. A shipping label alone doesn't capture the transfer history or the sign-for possession, so it doesn't meet the tracking requirement. A maintenance log relates to upkeep, not movement, and personal notes are informal and not an official record.

5. What does segregation by hazard during storage aim to prevent?

A. To minimize accidental sympathetic detonation and simplify regulatory compliance.

B. To maximize storage density.

C. To reduce the need for inventory audits.

D. To separate transport from storage.

Segregation by hazard focuses on preventing chain-reaction initiation inside storage. By keeping items with different hazard characteristics apart, you reduce the chance that a detonation or misfire in one item could initiate nearby similar or compatible explosives, which would be a sympathetic detonation. This separation creates appropriate distances and barriers and aligns with safety standards, making regulatory compliance clearer and more straightforward. Maximizing storage density would increase risk instead of reducing it. Reducing the need for inventory audits isn't the purpose of hazard segregation, since audits are part of ongoing safety and accountability. Separating transport from storage is a separate concern; segregation by hazard specifically targets preventing cross-initiation and managing safe storage.

6. Who acts as the ships diving officer?

A. Navy Diver

B. Safety Officer

C. Port Engineer

D. Explosive ordnance disposal officer

Diving operations on a ship are led by the Explosive Ordnance Disposal officer because their training focuses on underwater ordnance handling and explosive safety. This expertise gives them the authority to supervise dives that involve ordnance hazards, assess risks, and ensure procedures meet explosive safety standards. They coordinate with the deck and ordnance teams to ensure any underwater exploration, search, or disposal tasks are performed safely and effectively. While a Navy Diver may execute dives and a Safety Officer or Port Engineer handle other duties, the person in charge of diving operations in an ordnance context is the EOD officer due to their specialized expertise and authority in explosive hazards.

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7. What does fire protection in ordnance magazines primarily reduce?

A. It improves ventilation efficiency of the magazine.

B. It accelerates the inventory turnover.

C. It ensures color-coding compliance.

D. It reduces ignition risk and limits spread to protect personnel and assets.

Fire protection in ordnance magazines is about preventing the ammunition from catching fire and, if a fire does start, keeping it from spreading. Explosives are extremely sensitive to heat, sparks, and flames, so the primary goal is to minimize ignition risk and contain any fire to protect people and critical assets. This is achieved through fire-resistant construction, proper separation and compartmentalization, effective detection and automatic suppression, and careful control of heat and smoke within the magazine. While ventilation and labeling have safety and operational value, they are not the main purpose of fire protection in this setting.

8. What is a loading plan used for in ordnance operations?

A. It outlines sequence, quantities, and safety steps for loading ordnance.

B. It schedules maintenance intervals for armaments.

C. It describes how to disassemble outdated rounds.

D. It estimates weather conditions for transport.

In ordnance operations, a loading plan is the guide that directs how to bring munitions into a system safely and efficiently. It specifies the exact sequence in which items are loaded, the quantities to bring for the operation, and the safety steps that must be followed at each stage. This plan ensures the crew loads the correct items in the correct order, verifies compatibility and physical fit, assigns roles and timing, and documents required safety checks and hold points. By laying out these details, the loading plan reduces the risk of misloads, mishaps, or injuries and helps keep the operation coordinated and predictable. Other tasks—such as scheduling maintenance, describing how to disassemble outdated rounds, or estimating weather for transport—cover different aspects of ordnance management and aren't part of the loading process itself.

9. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a weapons elevator?

A. Movement

B. Enclosure

C. Safety

D. Power regulation

Movement, enclosure, and safety are what define a weapons elevator. It must move ordnance between stowage and the aircraft, so motion is fundamental. It also needs an enclosure to contain the weapon during transfer, protecting personnel and the airframe from contact or movement of the weapon. Safety features—such as interlocks and anti-drop mechanisms—prevent accidental operation and secure handling. Power regulation, while relevant to how the system is powered, isn't a defining characteristic of the elevator itself; the elevator's core traits are its ability to move, its enclosing structure, and its safety features.

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10. What are the two volumes of NAVSEA OP 2173?

A. Vol 2: Loads and Trucks

B. Vol 1: Adapters and Latched

C. Vol 2: Adapters and Latched

D. Vol 1: Loads and Trucks

NAVSEA OP 2173 is split into two volumes. The first volume covers adapters and latched components used to secure ordnance to handling equipment, while the second volume covers loads and trucks, including the equipment and load considerations for moving items. Therefore, the statement that Volume 1 addresses Adapters and Latched is the correct identification for the first volume, with the other volume being Loads and Trucks. The two volumes together are Volume 1: Adapters and Latched and Volume 2: Loads and Trucks.

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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://aostrand.examzify.com

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

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