BASIC OFFICER LEADER COURSE (BOLC) AVIATION TACTICS 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. What type of armament is carried by the AH-64?

A. 30 mm chain gun and 2.75 inch rockets

B. Laser-guided bombs and Hellfire missiles

C. .50 Cal machine gun and anti-tank missiles

D. Minigun and air-to-air missiles

2. What is Coordinating Altitude designed to achieve?

A. Increase speed for aircraft

B. Separate fixed and rotary wing aircraft

C. Enhance communication between pilots

D. Establish boundaries for aircraft movements

3. What is a critical aircrew recovery consideration for UAS?

A. Recovery of mechanical systems

B. Recovery of fuel systems

C. Recovery of electronic and classified systems

D. Recovery of tactical equipment

4. What is the usual position of the Air Assault Task Force Commander (AATFC)?

A. A senior non-commissioned officer

B. A brigade or battalion commander

C. A civilian operations manager

D. A logistics officer

5. Which net is primarily for air-to-air communications between commanders?

A. Air Assault Net

B. Combat Aviation Net

C. Air Battle Net

D. Aviation Internal Net

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6. What is the maximum airspeed of the RQ-7B Shadow?

A. 100 kts
B. 110 kts
C. 120 kts
D. 125 kts

7. The RQ-11 Raven is designed for which of the following altitudes?

A. 450 ft
B. 300 ft
C. 200 ft
D. 100 ft

8. What defines a covering force in military tactics?

A. A force that operates independently of the main force
B. A reserve unit ready to reinforce at any time
C. A rapid response team for emergencies
D. A unit designed solely for logistics support

9. Which of the following is a disadvantage of aerial recovery?

A. Reduced engagement/exposure time
B. Battlefield exposure
C. Loss of aircraft (forced drop)
D. Weather independence

10. Which method of reconnaissance involves the use of aircraft?

A. Dismounted recon
B. Recon by fire
C. Aerial recon
D. Terrain assessment

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of armament is carried by the AH-64?

A. 30 mm chain gun and 2.75 inch rockets

B. Laser-guided bombs and Hellfire missiles

C. .50 Cal machine gun and anti-tank missiles

D. Minigun and air-to-air missiles

The AH-64 Apache helicopter is primarily equipped with a 30 mm chain gun and the capability to carry 2.75 inch rockets. The 30 mm chain gun is a powerful weapon that provides the AH-64 with a strong offensive capability against multiple types of ground targets. It can engage armored vehicles, personnel, and other soft targets effectively. Additionally, the AH-64's ability to carry 2.75 inch rockets enhances its versatility on the battlefield, allowing it to engage a wide range of targets from a distance. These rockets can be fitted with different warheads, such as high-explosive or anti-tank, depending on the mission requirements. Understanding this armament configuration is crucial for the effective application of tactics and the maximization of the helicopter's combat effectiveness in various scenarios. The other options do not accurately reflect the standard armament of the AH-64, which is why they are not correct choices in this context.

2. What is Coordinating Altitude designed to achieve?

A. Increase speed for aircraft

B. Separate fixed and rotary wing aircraft

C. Enhance communication between pilots

D. Establish boundaries for aircraft movements

Coordinating Altitude plays a crucial role in airspace management by providing a standardized level that helps to effectively separate different categories of aircraft, particularly fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft. This separation is essential for maintaining safety and ensuring that various types of aircraft can operate without risk of collision, especially in congested areas or during complex operations. By establishing a specific altitude for coordination, air traffic controllers and pilots can efficiently manage the flight paths of different aircraft types that may have varying performance characteristics and operational needs. This is particularly important in military operations, where the integration of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft occurs frequently. When aircraft are separated vertically, it allows for streamlined movement, better operational flow, and improved safety for all parties involved.

3. What is a critical aircrew recovery consideration for UAS?

A. Recovery of mechanical systems

B. Recovery of fuel systems

C. Recovery of electronic and classified systems

D. Recovery of tactical equipment

When considering critical aircrew recovery for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), focusing on the recovery of electronic and classified systems is essential. UAS platforms often carry advanced sensors, communication systems, and other electronic equipment that may be vital for mission success and safety. If these systems are lost or compromised, they can lead to operational failures or allow adversaries to gain sensitive intelligence. Recovering these systems ensures that the technology and data remain under friendly control and reduces the risk of sensitive information falling into the wrong hands. Additionally, the recovery of these systems often involves complex protocols, especially if they contain classified materials; therefore, prioritizing their recovery is crucial for mission security and integrity. The other considerations, although important in specific contexts, do not reflect the critical nature of electronic and classified systems as they relate directly to the mission's overall success and the safeguarding of sensitive data.

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4. What is the usual position of the Air Assault Task Force Commander (AATFC)?

A. A senior non-commissioned officer

B. A brigade or battalion commander

C. A civilian operations manager

D. A logistics officer

The Air Assault Task Force Commander (AATFC) is typically a brigade or battalion commander, which reflects the leadership and command structure within military operations. This senior officer is responsible for the overall planning, coordination, and execution of air assault missions, requiring a comprehensive understanding of tactics, logistics, and the operational environment. A brigade or battalion commander possesses the necessary experience and authority to make critical decisions that impact the success of an air assault operation. They oversee multiple components of the task force, including maneuver units, helicopters, and support elements, ensuring that all aspects of the mission align with the operational objectives. The other options do not align with the requirements for this role. A senior non-commissioned officer, while experienced, typically does not hold the command authority necessary to lead a task force. A civilian operations manager lacks the military training and operational authority needed for such a mission. Similarly, a logistics officer, while crucial for support, does not have the overarching command responsibilities associated with leading an Air Assault Task Force. This clear delineation of roles emphasizes the importance of command structure in military operations.

5. Which net is primarily for air-to-air communications between commanders?

A. Air Assault Net

B. Combat Aviation Net

C. Air Battle Net

D. Aviation Internal Net

The choice of the Air Battle Net as the correct answer is appropriate because this net is specifically designated for facilitating air-to-air communications among commanders, particularly regarding coordination and tactical discussions during air operations. It ensures that commanders can share situational awareness, relay orders, and manage resources effectively within the airspace. The structure of the Air Battle Net supports the dynamic and often fast-paced nature of air combat, allowing for timely communication that is essential for mission success. In contrast, the other options serve different purposes. The Air Assault Net focuses on communications related to air assault operations, typically between aviation units and ground forces during insertions and extractions. The Combat Aviation Net encompasses broader communications related to all aspects of combat aviation operations but is not exclusively for air-to-air interactions. The Aviation Internal Net is intended for intra-unit communications, primarily used within a single aviation unit for coordination and internal operations, rather than for inter-unit air-to-air exchanges. Understanding these distinctions helps clarify why the Air Battle Net is specifically tailored for air-to-air communications among commanders, making it the most appropriate choice.

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6. What is the maximum airspeed of the RQ-7B Shadow?

A. 100 kts

B. 110 kts

C. 120 kts

D. 125 kts

The maximum airspeed of the RQ-7B Shadow is 110 knots. This figure is important for operators to understand because it defines the aircraft's tactical range and capabilities in various mission scenarios. Knowing the maximum airspeed allows operators to plan flights, assess endurance, and optimize the aircraft's performance in reconnaissance or surveillance missions. The RQ-7B Shadow, with its specific airspeed limit, enables effective operation within its designed flight profile, making it suitable for its intended use in the field. Understanding these characteristics ensures that leaders can make informed decisions and maintain effective operational readiness.

7. The RQ-11 Raven is designed for which of the following altitudes?

A. 450 ft

B. 300 ft

C. 200 ft

D. 100 ft

The RQ-11 Raven is designed to operate at an altitude of approximately 300 feet, making this the correct answer. This altitude is advantageous for several reasons, including maximizing the effectiveness of its sensors and cameras for reconnaissance purposes while minimizing the risk of detection by adversaries. Operating at this height allows the Raven to gather critical intelligence without being overly exposed to most surface-to-air threats. Additionally, flying at 300 feet strikes a balance between effective observation capabilities and safety for the platform. Understanding the operational envelope of unmanned aerial systems like the RQ-11 Raven is crucial for mission planning and execution. It ensures that the vehicle can effectively support ground forces by providing real-time surveillance while maintaining a level of operational security.

8. What defines a covering force in military tactics?

A. A force that operates independently of the main force

B. A reserve unit ready to reinforce at any time

C. A rapid response team for emergencies

D. A unit designed solely for logistics support

A covering force is characterized by its operational independence from the main force, allowing it to perform a variety of tactical functions such as reconnaissance, delaying the enemy, or providing security. This independence enables the covering force to engage the enemy without needing direct support from the main unit, allowing the main force to focus on its primary objectives. This definition highlights the strategic role of a covering force in theater operations, where it can act based on the evolving battlefield situation. By functioning autonomously, the covering force enhances the main force's ability to maneuver and maintain operational tempo, contributing significantly to the overall success of military operations. Other choices describe different roles that do not align with the specific tactical definition of a covering force: a reserve unit, for instance, primarily focuses on providing reinforcement rather than operating independently; a rapid response team emphasizes immediate reaction capabilities; and a logistics support unit centers on supply and logistical operations rather than direct combat roles.

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9. Which of the following is a disadvantage of aerial recovery?

A. Reduced engagement/exposure time

B. Battlefield exposure

C. Loss of aircraft (forced drop)

D. Weather independence

The disadvantage of aerial recovery that is most relevant in this context is indeed the loss of aircraft due to forced drops. Aerial recovery typically involves the delicate process of retrieving personnel or equipment from the ground, often in dynamic and challenging environments. The need to drop an aircraft's load can be dictated by various factors, including unexpected enemy fire, mechanical issues, or adverse weather conditions. When these situations occur, the aircraft may be required to make a forced drop, resulting in the potential loss of not only the cargo but also the aircraft itself. This scenario emphasizes the inherent risks involved in aerial recovery missions, where the safety and preservation of the aircraft can be compromised in urgent circumstances. In addition to the immediate loss, such incidents can lead to operational setbacks and increased logistical challenges, necessitating more extensive recovery efforts to replace lost assets. In contrast, the other choices present scenarios that are either operational challenges specific to aerial recovery but not directly tied to losing the aircraft or are advantages of aerial recovery rather than disadvantages. For instance, reduced engagement/exposure time and battlefield exposure may refer to operational risks, but they do not encapsulate the critical issue of potentially losing the aircraft, which is a distinguishing and significant disadvantage in this context. Weather independence, while it might suggest an

10. Which method of reconnaissance involves the use of aircraft?

A. Dismounted recon

B. Recon by fire

C. Aerial recon

D. Terrain assessment

Aerial reconnaissance is specifically defined as the method of reconnaissance that utilizes aircraft to gather information about enemy positions, movements, and terrain features from the sky. This technique offers the advantage of covering large areas quickly and providing a bird's-eye view that is not possible with ground-based reconnaissance. Aerial platforms can include helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), each capable of collecting diverse forms of data, including visual imagery, signals intelligence, and environmental data. In contrast, dismounted reconnaissance focuses on ground movement and observation by infantry or specialized reconnaissance units, which may limit the scope and speed of information gathering. Recon by fire involves engaging targets with weaponry to provoke enemy responses or gain intelligence, but does not use aircraft as a primary tool. Terrain assessment also does not inherently involve aerial assets; it primarily deals with evaluating land features, which can be done on foot or through other non-aerial means. Thus, aerial recon stands out as the only method that explicitly includes the use of aircraft for intelligence collection.

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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:

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

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