JUNIOR'S AIR ASSAULT PHASE II 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. What is the role of a ground guide in a sling-load operation?

A. Direct helicopter movement on the ground, keep troops clear of rotor wash, and coordinate loading/unloading

B. Operate the helicopter's flight controls remotely

C. Provide medical aid during flight

D. Encourage troops to approach the rotor area for speed

2. If you are asked to provide the breakaway count for a single drum, which option is correct?

A. 1

B. 0

C. 2

D. 3

3. Which items are required for the crisis action team's equipment?

A. Knife, Type 3 Nylon, 1/4\" cotton webbing, cotter pin, castellated nuts, 2\" pressure tape

B. Hammer, nails, rope, bolt

C. Pliers, tape, screws, glue

D. Flashlight, battery, wire, tape

4. Who determines the proper air speed for sling load operations?

A. Aviation safety officer

B. Aviation unit commander or pilot in command

C. Ground crew supervisor

D. Platoon leader

5. Serviceable slings will be stenciled with which items using which stencil size and ink colors?

A. Month and year, one inch stencils, black or blue ink

B. Day and month, two inch stencils, red ink

C. Year only, one inch stencils, white ink

D. Month and year, three inch stencils, black ink

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6. Which item has a rated capacity of 25,000 lbs?

A. 3/8 hemp rope

B. 7/16 nylon rope

C. CGU-1B

D. CHRP

7. What form is required to record a sling load inspection, and how many times will it be recorded?

A. DA Form 7382, 2 times

B. DA Form 7382, 1 time

C. DA Form 7382, 4 times

D. DA Form 7382, 3 times

8. What is the primary purpose of selecting a Landing Zone (LZ) in an air assault operation?

A. To provide a safe, unobstructed landing area with adequate clearance, approach/departure paths, and minimal risk to troops.

B. To identify the enemy threat level for planning.

C. To ensure the LZ is located far from obstacles for maximum safety.

D. To designate a landing area that requires no approach/departure paths.

9. What acronym is used to classify sling loads?

A. SOPS

B. PICS

C. CUPS

D. CUSP

10. How many pieces of Type III Nylon secure the steering wheel on the M1301 ISV, and where are they attached?

A. Three; one to dashboard pillar, two to frame below seat

B. Two; one to dash, one to frame below seat

C. Four; two to dashboard pillar, two to frame below seat

D. One; to steering column only

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the role of a ground guide in a sling-load operation?

A. Direct helicopter movement on the ground, keep troops clear of rotor wash, and coordinate loading/unloading

B. Operate the helicopter's flight controls remotely

C. Provide medical aid during flight

D. Encourage troops to approach the rotor area for speed

The ground guide marshals the helicopter on the ground during sling-load operations. They direct the aircraft's movement in the loading area, signal the pilot to advance, stop, or reposition, and keep troops and equipment clear of the rotor wash and rotor arc. They also coordinate the loading and unloading sequence, guiding the rigging crew, ensuring the load is secured, and confirming the area is safe before lift-off. This role centers on on-ground safety and clear communication between aircrew and ground personnel, rather than operating flight controls remotely, providing medical aid during flight, or encouraging people to approach the rotor area.

2. If you are asked to provide the breakaway count for a single drum, which option is correct?

A. 1

B. 0

C. 2

D. 3

Breakaway count is about how many separate breakaway events you must account for in the item being discussed. For a single drum, there is only one unit that can detach, so there is just one breakaway event to count. That's why the correct result is one. If it were zero, there would be no breakaway at all, which isn't the case here; a higher number would imply more than one distinct breakaway step within a single drum, which doesn't apply.

3. Which items are required for the crisis action team's equipment?

A. Knife, Type 3 Nylon, 1/4\" cotton webbing, cotter pin, castellated nuts, 2\" pressure tape

B. Hammer, nails, rope, bolt

C. Pliers, tape, screws, glue

D. Flashlight, battery, wire, tape

The main idea this tests is knowing the kinds of hardware and basic tools the crisis action team needs for field maintenance and improvised fixes. The set shown includes a knife for cutting and general use, Type 3 nylon for strong cordage, 1/4 inch cotton webbing for straps or securing gear, a cotter pin and castellated nuts for locking fasteners in assemblies, and 2-inch pressure tape for quick securing, sealing, or padding. Together, these items cover cutting, tying and lashing, securing fasteners, and making quick field repairs—all essential for keeping equipment functional in dynamic, on-the-spot situations. The other options lack one or more of these practical capabilities, such as cutting, reliable fasteners, or secure lashing materials, making them less suitable for the team's gear in action.

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4. Who determines the proper air speed for sling load operations?

A. Aviation safety officer

B. Aviation unit commander or pilot in command

C. Ground crew supervisor

D. Platoon leader

In sling load operations, the airspeed chosen for flight is controlled by the aircraft commander (pilot in command) or, at the unit level, the aviation unit commander who directs the mission. The pilot in command has the final responsibility for flight safety and must pick an airspeed that keeps the suspended load stable, minimizes sway, and clears obstacles given the load weight, wind, rotor wash, and aircraft performance. While the unit commander can set overall mission requirements and SOPs, the actual airspeed decision during flight rests with the PIC. The aviation safety officer provides safety guidance, but does not determine real-time flight parameters; ground crew supervisor and platoon leader do not have authority over flight dynamics.

5. Serviceable slings will be stenciled with which items using which stencil size and ink colors?

A. Month and year, one inch stencils, black or blue ink

B. Day and month, two inch stencils, red ink

C. Year only, one inch stencils, white ink

D. Month and year, three inch stencils, black ink

Marking serviceable slings with date information helps keep maintenance on schedule. The standard approach is to stencil the month and year of the inspection using a small one-inch stencil, so the mark is clear but unobtrusive on the sling. Black or blue ink provides good contrast on most sling colors and remains legible in field conditions. Day and month would add unnecessary detail, and marking only the year wouldn't tell you when the next inspection is due. A larger stencil would look bulky on a compact piece of gear, and other ink colors (like red) aren't the default for routine serviceable markings.

6. Which item has a rated capacity of 25,000 lbs?

A. 3/8 hemp rope

B. 7/16 nylon rope

C. CGU-1B

D. CHRP

In sling-load gear, the rated capacity (safe working load) is the maximum weight the item is designed to carry safely when used correctly. The CHRP is a heavy-duty cargo hook/rigging device used in helicopter sling-load operations and is designed for loads up to about 25,000 pounds, so it matches that rating. The rope options are limited by material strength and diameter; 3/8 inch hemp rope and 7/16 inch nylon rope can handle only a fraction of that load, typically a few thousand pounds at most, which is well below 25,000. The CGU-1B is a different piece of rigging hardware with its own, much lower rating in standard configurations, so it wouldn't be the item rated at 25,000 pounds.

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7. What form is required to record a sling load inspection, and how many times will it be recorded?

A. DA Form 7382, 2 times

B. DA Form 7382, 1 time

C. DA Form 7382, 4 times

D. DA Form 7382, 3 times

In sling load operations, you document each inspection on a standard form so every safety check is recorded as the load moves through the rigging process. The form used is DA Form 7382, the Sling Load Inspection. It's filled three times because there are three critical inspection points: the initial rigging/pre-load check, the check just after hook-up and before lift, and the final check after the load is secured and ready to move. Recording all three stages on the same form provides a complete safety record of the load's configuration and status throughout the operation.

8. What is the primary purpose of selecting a Landing Zone (LZ) in an air assault operation?

A. To provide a safe, unobstructed landing area with adequate clearance, approach/departure paths, and minimal risk to troops.

B. To identify the enemy threat level for planning.

C. To ensure the LZ is located far from obstacles for maximum safety.

D. To designate a landing area that requires no approach/departure paths.

When selecting a Landing Zone in an air assault operation, the aim is to provide a safe, unobstructed area where helicopters can land and take off with minimal risk to troops. The emphasis is on practical safety: enough space for the aircraft, clear margins around the rotor wash, and clearly defined approach and departure paths so aircraft can maneuver in and out even under combat conditions. This setup enables rapid insertion and extraction while reducing exposure to enemy fire. While understanding enemy threat and terrain is important for overall planning, the LZ's primary function is to support safe aircraft operations with proper clearance and clear flight corridors. An LZ that lacks defined approach/departure paths isn't usable in practice, so those paths are a fundamental part of the selection.

9. What acronym is used to classify sling loads?

A. SOPS

B. PICS

C. CUPS

D. CUSP

Classification of sling loads uses a four-letter acronym to quickly convey the payload type and the corresponding rigging and handling requirements. The acronym in use here is CUPS, a standard in this context for categorizing sling loads into four categories. This shorthand guides what rigging, center-of-gravity considerations, and safety measures are appropriate for each type of load, helping crews plan and execute lifts more safely and efficiently. The other terms aren't part of this classification scheme in this course, so they don't provide the same standardized framework for sling-load planning.

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10. How many pieces of Type III Nylon secure the steering wheel on the M1301 ISV, and where are they attached?

A. Three; one to dashboard pillar, two to frame below seat

B. Two; one to dash, one to frame below seat

C. Four; two to dashboard pillar, two to frame below seat

D. One; to steering column only

Three pieces of Type III Nylon are used to secure the steering wheel, with one strap attached to the dashboard pillar and the other two attached to the frame below the seat. This setup provides solid, redundant anchoring points so the wheel can't move or rotate relative to the steering column under load, vibration, or rough terrain. The dash pillar serves as a forward, rigid anchor, while the two straps on the frame below the seat distribute the load and resist forward movement, keeping the wheel firmly in place. Using three straps ensures sufficient security and load distribution; fewer would risk movement, and more isn't necessary for this arrangement.

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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://juniorairassaultphase2.examzify.com

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

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