OPERATIONS CRITICAL ACTION PROCEDURES (CAPS) 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 Max Total Wind?

A. 20 knots

B. 10 knots

C. 30 knots

D. 25 knots

2. What is the purpose of a CAPS checklist and when should it be used?

A. To ensure consistency and completeness of critical actions; used at activation and throughout execution, with updates as conditions change.

B. To designate reporting formats only.

C. To substitute CAPS actions with automated processes.

D. To replace human decision-making entirely.

3. In total downlink failure below 2000 AGL or on the ground, what should be done to the uplink/command link?

A. Uplink/Command Link - Off

B. Landing site - Select

C. Condition lever - Aft

D. Brakes - Apply

4. How is the risk rating determined in CAPS?

A. From probability and impact, to guide prioritization.

B. From organizational size alone.

C. From staff seniority.

D. From time of day only.

5. What is the maximum Starter-Generator oil temperature?

A. 100C

B. 115C

C. 120C

D. 125C

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6. How do CAPS actions differ from routine SOPs?

A. CAPS are time-critical and decision-driven actions activated during incidents; SOPs describe routine, repeatable tasks under normal conditions.

B. CAPS replace SOPs entirely and are always used.

C. CAPS involve longer planning horizons; SOPs are ad-hoc.

D. CAPS are only for IT; SOPs are for field operations.

7. Which temperature is outside the operating range of -40C to +55C?

A. -40C

B. 0C

C. +55C

D. +60C

8. What is the purpose of an after-action review (AAR)?

A. AAR is used to assign blame.

B. AAR only documents the incident for legal compliance.

C. AAR captures what happened, why decisions were made, what worked, what didn't, and recommendations; steps include data collection, analysis, action plan, and dissemination.

D. AAR replaces the incident report.

9. What is the normal oil PX range?

A. 50-120 psi

B. 40-100 psi

C. 60-140 psi

D. 30-90 psi

10. How should CAPS handle data privacy and regulatory compliance during incident response?

A. Collect as much data as possible to support analysis.

B. Ignore regulations if the incident is critical.

C. Minimize data collection to what is necessary, protect personal data, and adhere to applicable regulations; document data handling decisions.

D. Store data indefinitely to preserve evidence.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the Max Total Wind?

A. 20 knots

B. 10 knots

C. 30 knots

D. 25 knots

Max Total Wind is the highest wind condition allowed in this context. To identify the maximum, pick the largest wind value shown. The options are 20, 10, 30, and 25 knots; the greatest is 30 knots, so that is the maximum total wind. The smaller values are still valid but do not set the upper limit.

2. What is the purpose of a CAPS checklist and when should it be used?

A. To ensure consistency and completeness of critical actions; used at activation and throughout execution, with updates as conditions change.

B. To designate reporting formats only.

C. To substitute CAPS actions with automated processes.

D. To replace human decision-making entirely.

CAPS checklists are there to ensure that every critical action is performed consistently and completely, especially under pressure. They act as a reliable reference that guides the team through the essential steps needed to manage a crisis, so nothing important gets missed. They're used right from activation and continue to guide execution as the situation unfolds. As conditions change, the checklist is updated to reflect new priorities, new information, and evolving objectives, helping the team stay aligned and move methodically rather than improvising. This approach isn't about reporting formats or automated processes, and it doesn't remove human judgment. It's a practical tool to support people in carrying out the right actions at the right times.

3. In total downlink failure below 2000 AGL or on the ground, what should be done to the uplink/command link?

A. Uplink/Command Link - Off

B. Landing site - Select

C. Condition lever - Aft

D. Brakes - Apply

Total downlink failure means the ground control link is no longer available. If this happens below 2000 ft AGL or on the ground, the immediate action is to disable the uplink/command link to stop external commands from being accepted. With the uplink off, you prevent any corrupted or unintended ground instructions and allow the aircraft to rely on its own fail-safe procedures and your local control inputs to guide a safe landing. The other actions don't address the loss of the data link, since selecting a landing site depends on ground commands, and adjusting the condition lever or applying brakes are changes related to power or braking after touchdown rather than managing the failed link.

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4. How is the risk rating determined in CAPS?

A. From probability and impact, to guide prioritization.

B. From organizational size alone.

C. From staff seniority.

D. From time of day only.

In CAPS, the risk rating comes from evaluating how likely something is to happen and how severe the consequences would be. A risk matrix translates probability and impact into a risk level that guides prioritization and where to focus mitigation efforts. That means a risk that is both likely and would cause major disruption gets the highest priority, triggering urgent actions, while low-probability or low-impact risks receive less urgency. Factors like organizational size, staff seniority, or time of day don't determine the risk level themselves; they may influence how we respond, but the rating itself reflects the inherent likelihood and potential harm of the risk.

5. What is the maximum Starter-Generator oil temperature?

A. 100C

B. 115C

C. 120C

D. 125C

The maximum oil temperature for the Starter-Generator is set to limit damage to lubrication and insulation. The oil not only oils the gear train and bearings but also helps cool the device. If oil gets too hot, its viscosity drops, the oil film becomes thinner, and wear increases while cooling becomes less effective. Heat also accelerates oil degradation and can affect insulation in the generator windings. Keeping the limit at 115°C protects both the mechanical and electrical parts from heat-related damage. So, 115°C is the upper bound you must not exceed. Temperatures below that are acceptable, while readings higher than this would require reducing load, improving cooling, or shutting down to prevent harm.

6. How do CAPS actions differ from routine SOPs?

A. CAPS are time-critical and decision-driven actions activated during incidents; SOPs describe routine, repeatable tasks under normal conditions.

B. CAPS replace SOPs entirely and are always used.

C. CAPS involve longer planning horizons; SOPs are ad-hoc.

D. CAPS are only for IT; SOPs are for field operations.

In crisis response, actions must be time-critical and decisively guided by the situation. CAPS actions are designed for exactly that: activated during incidents to drive rapid assessment, quick decisions, and immediate actions to stabilize or mitigate the incident. They focus on the highest-priority priorities and often require fast, coordinated choices under pressure, sometimes adapting or skipping routine steps to save time and reduce risk. Routine SOPs, by contrast, lay out standard, repeatable tasks that are performed under normal conditions to maintain consistent operations and quality. They provide clear, step-by-step instructions for predictable scenarios, with ample planning and normal-time execution. So, CAPS are about urgent, decision-driven actions during incidents, while SOPs cover routine tasks under normal conditions. CAPS complement SOPs rather than replace them, and they aren't limited to IT or to field operations.

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7. Which temperature is outside the operating range of -40C to +55C?

A. -40C

B. 0C

C. +55C

D. +60C

Operating range defines the temperatures the equipment can safely operate within. If a temperature is at or between -40C and +55C, it's inside the allowable range. Anything hotter than +55C or colder than -40C is outside. In the options, -40C is at the lower limit, 0C is well within, and +55C is at the upper limit, but +60C exceeds the upper bound, making it outside the operating range.

8. What is the purpose of an after-action review (AAR)?

A. AAR is used to assign blame.

B. AAR only documents the incident for legal compliance.

C. AAR captures what happened, why decisions were made, what worked, what didn't, and recommendations; steps include data collection, analysis, action plan, and dissemination.

D. AAR replaces the incident report.

An after-action review is a structured, non-punitive learning process that captures what happened, why decisions were made, what worked, what didn't, and recommendations for improvement. It typically involves collecting data from events and participants, analyzing actions and outcomes, developing an action plan, and disseminating findings so the team can apply lessons learned to future incidents. This makes it about continuous improvement rather than blame or mere documentation; it does not replace an incident report or serve only legal purposes, but uses the information gathered to drive concrete changes.

9. What is the normal oil PX range?

A. 50-120 psi

B. 40-100 psi

C. 60-140 psi

D. 30-90 psi

Oil pressure reflects how hard the pump is pushing oil through the engine, and it varies with engine speed and oil temperature. In normal operation for most piston aircraft engines, that pressure sits in a broad range—from about 50 to 120 psi. The lower end is typically seen when the engine is idling or warming up, and it climbs toward the upper end as RPM increases and the oil is pumped more forcefully. That wide band best matches the typical experience across different operating conditions, so 50–120 psi is the most representative answer. If the pressure ever stays outside this range during normal operation, it's a sign to check for issues like oil level, pump problems, or relief valve concerns.

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10. How should CAPS handle data privacy and regulatory compliance during incident response?

A. Collect as much data as possible to support analysis.

B. Ignore regulations if the incident is critical.

C. Minimize data collection to what is necessary, protect personal data, and adhere to applicable regulations; document data handling decisions.

D. Store data indefinitely to preserve evidence.

During incident response, data privacy and regulatory compliance should guide how you handle information: collect only what is necessary to understand and remediate the incident, protect any personal data involved, and follow applicable laws and regulations. This means you gather enough data to contain, analyze, and recover, but avoid unnecessary or excessive data that could expose individuals or the organization to risk. Apply privacy protections—encrypt sensitive data, control access, and minimize exposure through practices like redaction or pseudonymization where possible. Document what data you collected, why you collected it, how it was used, where it's stored, and your retention or deletion decisions so there's a clear audit trail and evidence of compliance. Retain data only as long as needed to meet incident response goals and regulatory requirements, and dispose of it securely when it's no longer needed. If regulations require specific data handling or retention, those rules must be followed. This approach reduces privacy risk and legal exposure while enabling effective incident response.

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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://opscaps.examzify.com

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

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