TSAAS AIR ASSAULT PHASE 1 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 first step in setting up a HLZ for LZ/PZ operations?

A. Mark the Area

B. Establish Control Facilities

C. Clear the Landing Zone

D. Identify Obstacles

2. What is the crew composition of the LUH-72A when not engaged in MEDEVAC operations?

A. 3 Members

B. 4 Members

C. 5 Members

D. 6 Members

3. What role does the ground commander play in Air Assault operations?

A. They are responsible for providing air support.

B. They lead and coordinate tactical operations on the ground.

C. They oversee aerial supply chain logistics.

D. They handle the maintenance of helicopters.

4. How far should you move away from an aircraft after a crash?

A. 50m

B. 75m

C. 100m

D. 150m

5. If the obstacle on the approach route is eight meters tall, what is the unusable space for the departure route if the obstacle there is ten meters tall?

A. 50m

B. 75m

C. 100m

D. 125m

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6. Which airspace management plan falls under Air Assault operations?

A. The Air Traffic Control Plan

B. The Air Tasking Order (ATO)

C. The Air Defense Plan

D. The Combat Air Patrol Schedule

7. Which of the following best describes the objective of Air Assault operations?

A. To establish air superiority over enemy forces.

B. To deploy forces quickly and effectively into a designated area.

C. To provide heavy air support for ground troops.

D. To conduct reconnaissance missions prior to combat.

8. What is a mission of the AH-6J/MH-6J helicopter?

A. Transport supplies

B. Close air support and infiltration/exfiltration

C. Reconnaissance and mapping

D. Training new pilots

9. What is required to maintain helicopter clearance during Air Assault operations?

A. Communication with ground forces

B. Adherence to the Army Aviation Standardization Program

C. Regular maintenance of helicopters

D. Training for the flight crew

10. What is the role of communication in mitigating risks during Air Assault?

A. It helps to delay enemy attacks on forces.

B. It enables rapid adjustments to tactical decisions.

C. It ensures that only the most skilled personnel are involved.

D. It facilitates faster recovery operations.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the first step in setting up a HLZ for LZ/PZ operations?

A. Mark the Area

B. Establish Control Facilities

C. Clear the Landing Zone

D. Identify Obstacles

The first step in setting up a Helicopter Landing Zone (HLZ) for Landing Zone (LZ) and Pickup Zone (PZ) operations is to establish control facilities. This step is crucial as it lays the foundation for all subsequent actions. Control facilities typically include command posts, communication centers, and visual signal elements that guide aircraft and coordinate operations effectively. Establishing control facilities allows for centralized decision-making and the dissemination of essential information to all personnel involved in the operation. It also ensures that communication is maintained with both the aircraft and ground forces, which is vital for safety and efficiency. Without control facilities in place, efforts to mark the area, clear obstacles, or manage the landing zone may be disorganized and prone to errors, potentially compromising the mission's success and the safety of personnel involved.

2. What is the crew composition of the LUH-72A when not engaged in MEDEVAC operations?

A. 3 Members

B. 4 Members

C. 5 Members

D. 6 Members

The crew composition of the LUH-72A, when not engaged in MEDEVAC operations, typically consists of four members. This includes a pilot in command, a co-pilot, and two crew members who can fulfill various roles, such as operations specialists or other technical duties. This configuration allows for effective operation and management of the aircraft in a variety of missions, including transport, reconnaissance, and other tactical operations. In contrast, the number of crew members might change during specific missions, such as MEDEVAC, where additional personnel, like medical staff, may be incorporated to meet the requirements of that particular operation. The standard structure of four crew members is designed to ensure that the necessary skills and expertise are available while still maintaining operational flexibility for the LUH-72A.

3. What role does the ground commander play in Air Assault operations?

A. They are responsible for providing air support.

B. They lead and coordinate tactical operations on the ground.

C. They oversee aerial supply chain logistics.

D. They handle the maintenance of helicopters.

The ground commander's role in Air Assault operations is pivotal as they are responsible for leading and coordinating tactical operations on the ground. This encompasses not only the deployment of troops but also the management of their engagements, ensuring that ground forces are well organized and effectively maneuvered during operations. Their leadership is crucial as it integrates the efforts of various units, maintains situational awareness, and ensures that the ground operations align with the overall objectives of the Air Assault mission. While the ground commander may work closely with units providing air support, they do not directly provide it; that responsibility typically lies with air support controllers or other air unit leaders. Similarly, supply chain logistics and helicopter maintenance are specialized functions not handled by the ground commander, although they may interact with those who do to ensure that their troops are supported throughout the operation.

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4. How far should you move away from an aircraft after a crash?

A. 50m

B. 75m

C. 100m

D. 150m

Moving away from a crashed aircraft is crucial for safety, as there could be various hazards present, such as potential fires, explosions, or the risk of structural collapse. The recommended distance of 100 meters is established as a safety measure to minimize the risk of injury from these potential dangers. This distance helps ensure that individuals are far enough away to avoid the immediate effects of any fireball or debris that may be generated from an explosion. The 100-meter guideline is widely recognized in emergency response protocols, reflecting a balance between staying close enough to assist if safe and necessary, and being far enough to avoid danger. It is vital for first responders and any bystanders to adhere to this distance for their protection while also allowing sufficient space for emergency services to operate efficiently.

5. If the obstacle on the approach route is eight meters tall, what is the unusable space for the departure route if the obstacle there is ten meters tall?

A. 50m

B. 75m

C. 100m

D. 125m

To determine the unusable space for the departure route in relation to an obstacle height, one approach used is to apply standard military aviation criteria, specifically the obstacle clearance requirements that relate to both the height of the obstacle and its distance from the flight path. In this scenario, the approach obstacle is eight meters tall, and for safe maneuvering during departure, the required clearance around obstacles is often calculated based on their height. The guideline usually suggests that for every meter of obstacle height, there is a corresponding distance on the ground that must remain clear for safe departure. The ten-meter tall departure obstacle requires consideration of the additional clearance needed when departing. Given the established criteria, a ten-meter tall obstacle would typically necessitate a horizontal clearance zone that is significantly larger than that of the shorter eight-meter obstacle. In this case, the separation distance required from a ten-meter obstacle can be extrapolated using these clearance guidelines, leading to a conclusion that the unusable space for the departure route is 100 meters. This distance ensures that aircraft can safely depart without risk of collision with the obstacle or encountering turbulent airflow that could be generated by nearby obstructions. Thus, the choice indicating 100 meters reflects an understanding of the operational safety standards in aviation concerning obstacle clearance during both approach

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6. Which airspace management plan falls under Air Assault operations?

A. The Air Traffic Control Plan

B. The Air Tasking Order (ATO)

C. The Air Defense Plan

D. The Combat Air Patrol Schedule

The correct choice pertains to the Air Tasking Order (ATO), which is a key component in airspace management during Air Assault operations. The ATO serves as a directive that establishes the air missions and assigns tasks for aircraft operations within a specific time frame. It provides a structured plan that allows for coordinated and effective use of air resources in support of ground operations, including air assault missions. By outlining the tasks and ensuring clear communication among different units, the ATO helps streamline operations and enhances situational awareness for all involved. This is particularly crucial in air assault operations, where timing and coordination are vital for the success of the mission, ensuring that ground forces can take full advantage of the air support provided. In contrast, the other options, while related to air operations, do not specifically designate an airspace management framework for Air Assault missions. The Air Traffic Control Plan focuses on managing civilian air traffic rather than military operations, the Air Defense Plan is concerned with strategies for defending airspace against threats, and the Combat Air Patrol Schedule is more about maintaining air supremacy rather than coordinating joint operations in an air assault context.

7. Which of the following best describes the objective of Air Assault operations?

A. To establish air superiority over enemy forces.

B. To deploy forces quickly and effectively into a designated area.

C. To provide heavy air support for ground troops.

D. To conduct reconnaissance missions prior to combat.

The objective of Air Assault operations is to deploy forces quickly and effectively into a designated area, which aligns with the principles of speed, flexibility, and surprise that characterize this type of military operation. By utilizing helicopters and other air assets, units can be inserted into locations that may be difficult to reach by ground methods, allowing for rapid repositioning of combat forces. This capability enhances operational tempo and allows commanders to exploit opportunities on the battlefield, engage the enemy at an advantageous moment, and seize key terrain. Establishing air superiority, while an important aspect of overall military operations, is not the primary focus of Air Assault operations, which are more about the rapid deployment and engagement of ground forces. Similarly, providing heavy air support, while significant in combined arms operations, does not directly pertain to the specific objectives of Air Assault, which are concentrated on the quick insertion of troops. Lastly, conducting reconnaissance is important for any military operation but is not the defining purpose of Air Assault, which emphasizes the immediate deployment and offensive capability of ground forces into contested areas.

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8. What is a mission of the AH-6J/MH-6J helicopter?

A. Transport supplies

B. Close air support and infiltration/exfiltration

C. Reconnaissance and mapping

D. Training new pilots

The mission of the AH-6J/MH-6J helicopter primarily focuses on close air support and infiltration/exfiltration. This versatility makes it a crucial asset in various combat scenarios. The aircraft is specifically designed to operate in environments where quick insertions and extractions of special forces or troops are necessary, allowing for rapid deployment and tactical advantages in the field. Additionally, its ability to provide close air support means that it can engage enemy targets effectively while supporting ground troops. This helicopter's design, with features suited for low profile flying and high maneuverability, enables it to operate in challenging terrains and conditions, proving its effectiveness in both infiltration of troops behind enemy lines and providing air support during engagements. While other options such as transporting supplies, conducting reconnaissance, or training pilots are relevant roles for helicopters in general, they do not specifically capture the primary and defining mission of the AH-6J/MH-6J, which is centered on close air support and the tactical movement of forces.

9. What is required to maintain helicopter clearance during Air Assault operations?

A. Communication with ground forces

B. Adherence to the Army Aviation Standardization Program

C. Regular maintenance of helicopters

D. Training for the flight crew

The necessity of adhering to the Army Aviation Standardization Program is pivotal for maintaining helicopter clearance during Air Assault operations. This program establishes crucial guidelines and standards that ensure safe and effective operations, including flight procedures, safety protocols, and operational guidelines. By following these established standards, units can ensure consistent and efficient operational performance, which directly impacts the safety and effectiveness of air assault missions. Emphasizing standardization helps to mitigate risks associated with flight operations by ensuring that all personnel involved are trained in the same procedures and practices. This commonality is essential, especially in complex operations where multiple units may be coordinating to achieve a mission. Maintaining helicopter clearance is critical for avoiding mid-air collisions and ensuring that the aircraft can perform optimally in various operational environments. While options related to communication, maintenance, and training for the flight crew play significant roles in overall aviation operations, adherence to the Army Aviation Standardization Program specifically encompasses the overarching framework necessary for conducting safe and coordinated air assault missions effectively.

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10. What is the role of communication in mitigating risks during Air Assault?

A. It helps to delay enemy attacks on forces.

B. It enables rapid adjustments to tactical decisions.

C. It ensures that only the most skilled personnel are involved.

D. It facilitates faster recovery operations.

Communication plays a crucial role in mitigating risks during Air Assault operations by enabling rapid adjustments to tactical decisions. In the dynamic environment of an Air Assault, the battlefield can change swiftly due to enemy actions, environmental factors, or unforeseen circumstances. Effective communication allows units to share real-time information, assess the evolving situation, and make timely decisions to adapt their tactics. This flexibility is essential for maintaining operational effectiveness and minimizing casualties, ensuring that forces can respond appropriately to any threats or changes in mission parameters. While communication may have an impact on other areas, such as recovery operations or the involvement of skilled personnel, its primary significance lies in enhancing responsiveness and coordination, which is vital in high-stakes scenarios like Air Assault missions.

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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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