

1C0X2 APPRENTICE COURSE BLOCK III PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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.

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!

Questions

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1. Which status is NOT a phase 2 status?

- A. Basic Aircraft Qualified (BAQ)
- B. Mission Ready (MR)
- C. Combat Mission Ready (CMR)
- D. Flight Readiness

2. What is the primary purpose of a firewall in a network?

- A. Enforce security policies by controlling traffic between networks
- B. Improve routing efficiency
- C. Encrypt data at rest
- D. Manage IP address allocation

3. What does the design number identify?

- A. Minor changes within same basic mission
- B. The aircraft's manufacturer
- C. Major changes within same basic mission
- D. The production year

4. Which of the following is a main IPv6 address type?

- A. IPv4 Private Address
- B. Loopback Address
- C. Broadcast Address
- D. Global Unicast

5. In a network diagram, where would you place a firewall to segment a trusted network from an untrusted network?

- A. On a host-based device performing local filtering.
- B. On the internal switch only.
- C. At the network perimeter, between the internal LAN and the Internet or DMZ.
- D. Between every pair of servers.

6. Air-to-Air Superiority is a mission category. Which option best describes it?

- A. Air Drop
- B. Air Refueling
- C. Air Lift
- D. Air-to-Air Superiority

7. What is SNMP used for?

- A. Encrypts traffic between devices.
- B. Assigns IP addresses to devices.
- C. Provides DNS resolution for domain names.
- D. Monitor and manage network devices by polling data and receiving traps.

8. How does a VPN remote-access client establish a secure connection?

- A. Through an encrypted tunnel using SSL only.
- B. Over an unencrypted channel.
- C. Through an encrypted tunnel with IPsec or TLS and authentication.
- D. By sending credentials in clear text.

9. Which statement describes when ARP cache entries become invalid?

- A. They never expire
- B. They time out after a configured period or are refreshed on use
- C. They expire only when the device restarts
- D. They expire after a DNS change

10. What is Requalification?

- A. A aircrew member who needs to qualify for basic duties in assigned position for a specific aircraft WITHOUT regards to the unit's mission
- B. Training to maintain aircraft currency
- C. Conversion training between MDS
- D. A aircrew member is unqualified and needs to undergo training again.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which status is NOT a phase 2 status?

- A. Basic Aircraft Qualified (BAQ)
- B. Mission Ready (MR)
- C. Combat Mission Ready (CMR)
- D. Flight Readiness**

Phase 2 statuses describe a person's level of qualification and readiness to perform missions. Basic Aircraft Qualified means you've earned the foundational ability to operate the aircraft and its basic systems. Mission Ready indicates you can carry out standard missions under typical conditions. Combat Mission Ready goes a step further, showing you're prepared for combat missions with the necessary training and equipment. Flight Readiness, however, refers to whether an aircraft (or a flight operation) is ready to fly, a maintenance or airworthiness condition rather than a personal qualification level. It isn't part of the phase 2 progression of an individual's flight readiness, which is why it's not a phase 2 status.

2. What is the primary purpose of a firewall in a network?

- A. Enforce security policies by controlling traffic between networks
- B. Improve routing efficiency
- C. Encrypt data at rest
- D. Manage IP address allocation**

The main idea here is that a firewall sits at the edge of a network and acts as a gatekeeper, applying security rules to allow or block traffic between networks. Its primary purpose is to enforce security policies by controlling what traffic is permitted to pass from one network to another, helping to prevent unauthorized access and protect sensitive systems. This is why firewalls are central to network security: they enforce policy-based access, monitor traffic, and can block or alert on suspicious activity. Other options describe different network tasks: improving routing efficiency is the job of routers and routing protocols, not firewalls; encryption at rest relates to protecting data stored on devices, not filtering traffic; managing IP address allocation is handled by DHCP or IP address management tools.

3. What does the design number identify?

- A. Minor changes within same basic mission
- B. The aircraft's manufacturer
- C. Major changes within same basic mission**
- D. The production year

The design number is used to signal substantial redesigns within the same mission family. It identifies major changes to the aircraft's airframe, systems, or performance that affect how it operates, while still serving the same basic role. This helps maintain clear maintenance, training, and logistics footing since a new design number means the aircraft requires updated documentation and procedures for the new configuration. So the best choice is that the design number identifies major changes within the same basic mission. Minor updates or production year alone wouldn't justify a new design number, and changes in manufacturer aren't implied by the design number either. If the aircraft only receives small upgrades or field fixes, these wouldn't trigger a new design number.

4. Which of the following is a main IPv6 address type?

- A. IPv4 Private Address
- B. Loopback Address
- C. Broadcast Address
- D. Global Unicast**

In IPv6, addresses are organized into unicast, multicast, and anycast types. Among the options, the one that fits as a main IPv6 address type is Global Unicast. Global Unicast addresses are the globally routable addresses on the Internet, similar in purpose to public IPv4 addresses, with prefixes like 2000::/3. This makes them the primary category for addresses that can be reached from anywhere on the Internet. The other options don't fit as a main IPv6 address type: IPv4 Private Address is an IPv4 concept, not IPv6; Loopback Address (::1) is a special single-host unicast address used for testing that isn't a broad category of address; and Broadcast Address doesn't exist in IPv6 (IPv6 uses multicast to handle group communications instead of broadcast).

5. In a network diagram, where would you place a firewall to segment a trusted network from an untrusted network?

- A. On a host-based device performing local filtering.
- B. On the internal switch only.
- C. At the network perimeter, between the internal LAN and the Internet or DMZ.**
- D. Between every pair of servers.

You enforce the boundary between trusted and untrusted networks by placing a firewall at the network perimeter, between the internal LAN and the Internet or DMZ. This position creates a single choke point where traffic can be inspected and filtered according to security rules before it crosses into or out of the trusted network. It lets you control what enters from untrusted networks and what leaves the internal network, helps protect internal hosts, and supports exposing only necessary services through a DMZ. Choosing a host-based firewall on individual machines only protects each device, not the whole network boundary. Putting a firewall on the internal switch wouldn't create a boundary to enforce policy between trusted and untrusted sites. Adding firewalls between every pair of servers is unnecessary and impractical. The perimeter placement provides a scalable, centralized means to enforce access control at the critical boundary.

6. Air-to-Air Superiority is a mission category. Which option best describes it?

- A. Air Drop
- B. Air Refueling
- C. Air Lift
- D. Air-to-Air Superiority**

Air-to-Air Superiority means the effort to gain and maintain control of the airspace by defeating enemy aircraft and denying them the ability to threaten friendly operations, which allows all other air missions to proceed with reduced risk. This control is what enables friendly forces to operate freely in the skies, conduct strikes, and move forces or supplies with less threat from opposing aircraft. The other options describe tasks like dropping supplies, refueling in flight to extend reach, or transporting troops and cargo—activities that do not focus on achieving air control. So the description that centers on controlling the skies best matches Air-to-Air Superiority.

7. What is SNMP used for?

- A. Encrypts traffic between devices.
- B. Assigns IP addresses to devices.
- C. Provides DNS resolution for domain names.
- D. Monitor and manage network devices by polling data and receiving traps.**

SNMP is used to monitor and manage network devices by collecting data from devices and receiving alerts. In practice, a central manager asks devices for status and performance information through polling (asking for specific data points from the device's Management Information Base), and devices can proactively send alerts, or traps, when certain events occur. This setup lets network operators keep track of metrics like interface uptime, CPU and memory usage, and error conditions from a single place, making it easier to detect problems and plan capacity. The other options describe different functions that are handled by other protocols: encryption of traffic is typically a feature of secure transport protocols and, in the context of SNMP, is enhanced in newer versions (such as SNMPv3) but isn't the primary purpose; assigning IP addresses is what DHCP does; DNS resolution is handled by DNS services. SNMP's main role is centralized visibility and management of devices through polling and traps.

8. How does a VPN remote-access client establish a secure connection?

- A. Through an encrypted tunnel using SSL only.
- B. Over an unencrypted channel.
- C. Through an encrypted tunnel with IPsec or TLS and authentication.**
- D. By sending credentials in clear text.

A secure remote-access VPN works by building an encrypted tunnel and authenticating the client and VPN gateway. This is usually done with IPsec or TLS. IPsec protects the actual IP packets as they travel across the network, while TLS (as used by SSL VPNs) protects the data channel between the client and gateway. Crucially, authentication verifies identities and negotiates the keys used to keep the session confidential and integral. An unencrypted channel offers no protection, and sending credentials in clear text would expose them. So the secure setup is an encrypted tunnel with IPsec or TLS and proper authentication.

9. Which statement describes when ARP cache entries become invalid?

- A. They never expire
- B. They time out after a configured period or are refreshed on use**
- C. They expire only when the device restarts
- D. They expire after a DNS change

ARP cache entries are mappings learned on the local network that are not permanent. They age out after a configured timeout to prevent using stale addresses, and they can be refreshed when the mapping is used again, extending or updating their validity. This combination—time-based expiration and refresh on use—is what keeps the cache accurate and functional. DNS changes don't affect ARP entries because DNS translates names to IP addresses, not MAC addresses used by ARP. ARP entries can disappear if the device is rebooted or if the timeout occurs, but the essential behavior is the timed expiration plus refresh on use.

10. What is Requalification?

- A. A aircrew member who needs to qualify for basic duties in assigned position for a specific aircraft WITHOUT regards to the unit's mission
- B. Training to maintain aircraft currency
- C. Conversion training between MDS
- D. A aircrew member is unqualified and needs to undergo training again.**

Requalification is the process of restoring an aircrew member to qualified status after their qualification has been lost or is no longer current. It applies when a member is unqualified or has fallen out of practice and must go through retraining and pass the required checks again to demonstrate they can safely perform the duties for that aircraft or role. This is distinct from currency training, which is ongoing practice to stay current, and from conversion training between different aircraft or MDS. In short, requalification specifically means retraining to regain qualification after being unqualified.

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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://1c0x2apprenticeblock3.examzify.com>

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

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