

# Air Assault Phase 1 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

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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. During an air assault, what is the primary role of aviation assets?**
  - A. To provide aerial reconnaissance**
  - B. To insert and extract forces swiftly and efficiently**
  - C. To conduct air-to-air combat**
  - D. To perform medical evacuations only**
  
- 2. What is the primary purpose of first aid kits on the UH-60?**
  - A. To treat minor injuries only**
  - B. To stabilize patients before evacuation**
  - C. To provide entertainment during flight**
  - D. To educate crew members on medical procedures**
  
- 3. Why is reconnaissance an essential part of air assault operations?**
  - A. It is unnecessary for success**
  - B. It provides critical information about enemy positions and terrain**
  - C. It focuses only on logistical support**
  - D. It ensures troops have enough supplies**
  
- 4. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic types of Aeromedical evacuations?**
  - A. Routine**
  - B. Priority**
  - C. Urgent**
  - D. Semi-Urgent**
  
- 5. What is the purpose of the "Air Mission Brief"?**
  - A. To discuss training schedules with officers**
  - B. To communicate details of the operation to all units involved before execution**
  - C. To analyze past missions for improvement**
  - D. To prepare the flight crew for potential emergencies**

- 6. What does "Low Level" refer to in aviation terms?**
- A. Flying at a low altitude**
  - B. Constant speed, heading, and altitude**
  - C. Low visibility operations**
  - D. Decreased engine performance**
- 7. Which lines of the 9-line medevac request change during wartime and peacetime?**
- A. Lines 1 and 5**
  - B. Lines 2 and 8**
  - C. Lines 6 and 9**
  - D. Lines 3 and 7**
- 8. Which type of helicopter is most commonly used in air assault operations?**
- A. CH-47 Chinook**
  - B. AH-64 Apache**
  - C. UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter**
  - D. MH-6 Little Bird**
- 9. What impact does weather typically have on air assault operations?**
- A. Weather has no significant impact**
  - B. It always improves operational efficiency**
  - C. Adverse weather can restrict visibility and impact helicopter operations**
  - D. All operations are carried out regardless of weather conditions**
- 10. What does the "1-3-5 rule" indicate in air assault operations?**
- A. The number of aircraft needed per section**
  - B. The number of supplies required per mission**
  - C. The number of personnel needed for support**
  - D. The number of aircraft needed per squad, platoon, or company for effective air assault**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. During an air assault, what is the primary role of aviation assets?**

- A. To provide aerial reconnaissance**
- B. To insert and extract forces swiftly and efficiently**
- C. To conduct air-to-air combat**
- D. To perform medical evacuations only**

The primary role of aviation assets during an air assault is to insert and extract forces swiftly and efficiently. This function is vital because air assault operations are designed to enable rapid mobility and support to ground forces, allowing them to seize key terrain or objectives quickly. By using helicopters and other aircraft for insertion, units can bypass obstacles or enemy defenses that would hinder ground movement, ensuring that forces can access or engage the target area before the enemy can react. While aerial reconnaissance is important, its role is more about gathering intelligence rather than directly supporting troop movement during an assault. Air-to-air combat focuses on engaging other aircraft and does not pertain directly to the support of ground forces in an air assault scenario. Medical evacuations are critical but are not the primary function of aviation assets during an air assault, which is more focused on operational mobility and force projection. Overall, the ability to rapidly insert and extract troops is what defines the effectiveness of aviation support in an air assault mission.

**2. What is the primary purpose of first aid kits on the UH-60?**

- A. To treat minor injuries only**
- B. To stabilize patients before evacuation**
- C. To provide entertainment during flight**
- D. To educate crew members on medical procedures**

The primary purpose of first aid kits on the UH-60 is to stabilize patients before evacuation. This is crucial in both combat and non-combat situations, where immediate medical attention may not be available. The situation may require a quick response to manage injuries or medical conditions effectively until a patient can be transported to a higher-level medical facility. First aid kits are designed to contain essential medical supplies that enable crew members to carry out immediate lifesaving interventions, such as controlling bleeding or stabilizing fractures, which are vital in preventing further injury. This approach ensures that the patient's condition does not worsen during the transit, ultimately improving their chances of survival and recovery. While the other options may touch on aspects of care, they do not encapsulate the primary function of first aid kits in a flight scenario, which is focused on immediate stabilization rather than just treating minor injuries or providing entertainment or educational purposes.

**3. Why is reconnaissance an essential part of air assault operations?**

- A. It is unnecessary for success
- B. It provides critical information about enemy positions and terrain**
- C. It focuses only on logistical support
- D. It ensures troops have enough supplies

Reconnaissance is vital in air assault operations because it provides critical information that can dictate the success of the mission. By gathering detailed intelligence regarding enemy positions, strengths, weaknesses, and the characteristics of the terrain, commanders can make informed decisions about how to plan and execute the assault. This information helps in identifying suitable landing zones, determining risk levels, and optimizing troop movements for maximum effectiveness and safety. In air assault operations, where rapid movement and surprise are paramount, having an accurate picture of the operational environment enables forces to outmaneuver and outsmart their adversaries. Understanding potential threats and obstacles allows forces to mitigate risks, formulate tactical advantages, and ensure that operations are executed successfully and efficiently.

**4. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic types of Aeromedical evacuations?**

- A. Routine
- B. Priority
- C. Urgent
- D. Semi-Urgent**

The correct answer is that "Semi-Urgent" is not one of the basic types of Aeromedical evacuations. The recognized categories of Aeromedical evacuations are designed to ensure that patients are prioritized based on the urgency of their medical condition. Routine evacuations are for patients who require medical attention but are not in immediate danger. Priority evacuations are for individuals who need urgent care but do not require immediate transport. Urgent evacuations are reserved for patients in critical condition who need fast transport to achieve a favorable outcome. The absence of "Semi-Urgent" as a defined category highlights the focus on clear and actionable criteria for evacuation priorities, ensuring that the most critical patients receive timely care without the ambiguity that may arise from a "Semi-Urgent" classification. This reflects the structured approach necessary in emergency medical situations where decisive action can significantly impact patient outcomes.

## 5. What is the purpose of the "Air Mission Brief"?

- A. To discuss training schedules with officers
- B. To communicate details of the operation to all units involved before execution**
- C. To analyze past missions for improvement
- D. To prepare the flight crew for potential emergencies

The "Air Mission Brief" serves to communicate the critical details of the upcoming operation to all units involved before execution. This briefing is essential for ensuring that every participant understands their roles, responsibilities, and the overall mission objectives. It covers vital aspects such as the objectives of the mission, the operational timeline, aircraft and troop coordination, as well as any contingencies that may need to be addressed. Having a thorough understanding of these details ensures that all units can operate in a synchronized manner, reducing the risk of miscommunication and enhancing operational effectiveness. This unified approach is crucial for the success of any air assault mission, as it allows for seamless collaboration among various troop elements and support units.

## 6. What does "Low Level" refer to in aviation terms?

- A. Flying at a low altitude
- B. Constant speed, heading, and altitude**
- C. Low visibility operations
- D. Decreased engine performance

"Low Level" in aviation context typically refers to flying at a low altitude. This practice is often employed for various tactical reasons, including evading radar detection, avoiding enemy fire, and conducting low-altitude flight training. By flying at lower altitudes, aircraft can maintain a degree of concealment and maneuverability that is often necessary for operational effectiveness, especially during missions that require stealth or close support. While constant speed, heading, and altitude (as mentioned in option B) are important flight parameters in aviation, they do not specifically encapsulate the essence of what "Low Level" entails. The focus is primarily on the altitude aspect, which is pivotal for understanding low-level flight operations. Understanding the operational environment and the conditions under which low-level flight occurs is essential for pilots and aircrews involved in tasks such as reconnaissance, close air support, and tactical insertions or extractions.

**7. Which lines of the 9-line medevac request change during wartime and peacetime?**

- A. Lines 1 and 5**
- B. Lines 2 and 8**
- C. Lines 6 and 9**
- D. Lines 3 and 7**

In a 9-line medevac request, specific lines contain critical information that may change based on the operational environment, such as wartime conditions compared to peacetime. Lines 6 and 9 are particularly relevant in this context. Line 6 pertains to the security of the landing zone (LZ). In wartime, this assessment may require a specific designation of the level of enemy presence or threats in the area, influencing the medevac operation's urgency and safety. In peacetime, the LZ security might be reported as less critical, given the absence of hostile engagements, meaning it can often be simplified. Line 9 involves the planned evacuation route or any additional information that pertains to the medical situation or LZ conditions. This can vary significantly between peace and wartime based on the strategic needs, safety protocols, and the evolving nature of the battlefield. Understanding these dynamics helps ensure that the medevac request adequately reflects the current environment, allowing for informed decision-making and proper response to both urgent and routine medical evacuations.

**8. Which type of helicopter is most commonly used in air assault operations?**

- A. CH-47 Chinook**
- B. AH-64 Apache**
- C. UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter**
- D. MH-6 Little Bird**

The UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter is the most commonly used helicopter in air assault operations due to its versatility, speed, and capacity to transport troops and supplies. It has been designed specifically with the capabilities needed for tactical missions, including the ability to execute rapid troop insertions and extractions. The Black Hawk can operate in various environments and has features that make it suitable for combat situations, such as resilience against small arms fire and the ability to fly in different weather conditions. In addition to troop transport, the Black Hawk can be outfitted with various equipment and weapon systems, making it ideal for a range of air assault tasks. Its two-engine design provides reliability and safety, which is crucial in high-stakes operations. Overall, its operational history with the U.S. military further solidifies its status as the primary helicopter for air assault missions, whereas other helicopters listed, though important in their respective roles, do not match the Black Hawk's specific capabilities in this type of operation.

**9. What impact does weather typically have on air assault operations?**

- A. Weather has no significant impact**
- B. It always improves operational efficiency**
- C. Adverse weather can restrict visibility and impact helicopter operations**
- D. All operations are carried out regardless of weather conditions**

Weather plays a crucial role in the success of air assault operations, as it can significantly affect helicopter functionality, safety, and overall mission execution. Adverse weather conditions, such as low visibility due to fog, rain, or snow, can impede pilots' ability to navigate and land safely. Additionally, strong winds or severe storms can hinder the stability and performance of helicopters, affecting their lift capabilities and maneuverability. When visibility is compromised, the risk of accidents increases, making it challenging for pilots to locate landing zones and effectively engage with ground troops. Moreover, weather fluctuations can also affect communication systems and the operation of onboard equipment. Therefore, understanding and anticipating weather conditions is essential for planning and conducting air assault missions to ensure safety and operational effectiveness. In contrast, the other options imply either a lack of impact or a uniformity in operations regardless of weather, which downplays the critical influence that weather can exert on military aviation.

**10. What does the "1-3-5 rule" indicate in air assault operations?**

- A. The number of aircraft needed per section**
- B. The number of supplies required per mission**
- C. The number of personnel needed for support**
- D. The number of aircraft needed per squad, platoon, or company for effective air assault**

The "1-3-5 rule" is a guideline used in air assault operations to effectively plan the number of aircraft required for successful missions. Specifically, it signifies the distribution of aircraft per squad, platoon, or company, ensuring that there is an adequate air support structure to facilitate the assault. In this context, the number "1" refers to one aircraft for each squad involved in the operation, providing immediate support and transportation to the ground forces. The "3" indicates a need for three aircraft per platoon, which allows for increased flexibility and operational capability, ensuring that the platoon can sustain its mission objectives with the necessary air support. Finally, the "5" represents five aircraft for a company, which further enhances the overall effectiveness of operations by providing ample support and ensuring that all elements within the company can function cohesively in conjunction with air assets. This rule is crucial because it helps military planners assess and allocate the right number of aircraft to various levels of the operation, thereby maximizing the chances of mission success. Understanding and applying this rule is essential for effective air assault planning and execution.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://airassaultphase1.examzify.com>**

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

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