

AIR ASSAULT PHASE 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. What is the rated capacity for a small screw pin clevis?**
 - A. 5,500 lbs
 - B. 8,650 lbs
 - C. 10,000 lbs
 - D. 7,000 lbs
- 2. What is the maximum weight of a single fuel blivet?**
 - A. 3,200 lbs
 - B. 4,200 lbs
 - C. 5,200 lbs
 - D. 6,200 lbs
- 3. What should not be done to improve in-flight stability?**
 - A. Reducing overall weight
 - B. Increasing airspeed
 - C. Reducing airspeed
 - D. Managing load distribution
- 4. What is the purpose of a command and control element in an Air Assault?**
 - A. To provide air support
 - B. To manage the execution of the operation
 - C. To coordinate logistics
 - D. To plan the route of assault
- 5. What is Phase 1 of the sling load operation?**
 - A. Inspection and de-rigging
 - B. Preparation and rigging
 - C. Load attachment
 - D. Flight operations
- 6. What is the maximum weight that the 10k sling set can support during an operation?**
 - A. 8,000 lbs
 - B. 10,000 lbs
 - C. 12,000 lbs
 - D. 15,000 lbs

7. What role do weather conditions play in helicopter operations?

- A. They dictate the required fuel
- B. They impact the safety and feasibility of missions
- C. They determine the type of helicopters used
- D. They influence the speed of deployment

8. What should be considered when selecting a landing zone?

- A. Weather forecasts
- B. Security and accessibility
- C. Proximity to enemy forces
- D. Time of day

9. What does the acronym SLICC stand for?

- A. Sling Load Inspection Certification Course
- B. Sling Load Inspector Combat Course
- C. Sling Load Instruction Certification Course
- D. Sling Load Integration Certification Course

10. Which item is NOT part of the proper ground crew uniform?

- A. Gloves
- B. ID card/tags
- C. Short sleeves
- D. Earplugs

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the rated capacity for a small screw pin clevis?

- A. 5,500 lbs
- B. 8,650 lbs**
- C. 10,000 lbs
- D. 7,000 lbs

The rated capacity for a small screw pin clevis is indeed 8,650 lbs. This rating is significant because it defines the maximum load that the clevis can safely handle during operations without failure. The rating is established based on testing and standards that ensure safety and reliability in various applications, especially in military and aviation scenarios where precise load capacity is critical for operational success. Understanding the rated capacity helps personnel select the right equipment for specific tasks, thereby minimizing risks related to equipment failure. In this context, a thorough knowledge of the rated capacities of various components, such as clevises, is essential for maintaining operational integrity and safety during air assault missions and other tactical operations. The rated capacities of the other choices do not apply to the small screw pin clevis, which emphasizes the importance of referring to standard specifications and manuals to ensure the correct capacity is selected based on the equipment being used.

2. What is the maximum weight of a single fuel blivet?

- A. 3,200 lbs
- B. 4,200 lbs**
- C. 5,200 lbs
- D. 6,200 lbs

The maximum weight of a single fuel blivet is 4,200 lbs. This specification is important in various military operations, particularly those involving air assault missions where fuel management and logistics are crucial for mission success. Understanding the weight capacity ensures that personnel can safely handle and transport fuel while adhering to safety protocols and operational capacities of aircraft involved in the mission. In military operations, fuel blivets are flexible containers used to store and transport aviation fuel. Their design allows them to be moved relatively easily, yet it is vital that personnel do not exceed their weight limit, as doing so could compromise both safety and operational effectiveness. The various choices represent different potential capacities, but 4,200 lbs is the established standard which aligns with military training and equipment specifications.

3. What should not be done to improve in-flight stability?

- A. Reducing overall weight
- B. Increasing airspeed
- C. Reducing airspeed**
- D. Managing load distribution

To enhance in-flight stability, it is essential to maintain or increase airspeed rather than reduce it. Increasing airspeed contributes to a more stable flight by providing better control and more lift, which is vital for the stability of the aircraft, particularly in turbulent conditions. Higher speeds help maintain airflow over the control surfaces, thereby allowing for more effective maneuverability and responsiveness to pilot inputs. In contrast, reducing airspeed generally leads to a decrease in aerodynamic efficiency and can make the aircraft more susceptible to disturbances, causing a decrease in overall stability. Managing load distribution is also critical for stability, as an uneven distribution can lead to unsteady flight performance. Reducing overall weight is another strategy to improve stability as it can enhance the aircraft's performance and responsiveness. Therefore, reducing airspeed contradicts the fundamental principles of flight stability and control, emphasizing the validity of the assertion regarding its negative impact on in-flight stability.

4. What is the purpose of a command and control element in an Air Assault?

- A. To provide air support
- B. To manage the execution of the operation**
- C. To coordinate logistics
- D. To plan the route of assault

The command and control element plays a crucial role in the successful execution of Air Assault operations by managing and overseeing the overall operation. This includes making strategic decisions, ensuring effective communication between different units, and coordinating actions during the assault. The command and control element is responsible for integrating various components of the operation, from troop movements to air support, ensuring that all elements work together seamlessly and respond to changing conditions on the battlefield. By effectively managing the execution of the operation, the command and control element ensures that objectives are met efficiently and safely, adapting to evolving situations and directing resources where they are most needed. This central coordination is vital for the success of any air assault, as miscommunication or lack of oversight can lead to confusion and failure of the mission.

5. What is Phase 1 of the sling load operation?

- A. Inspection and de-rigging
- B. Preparation and rigging**
- C. Load attachment
- D. Flight operations

Phase 1 of a sling load operation is centered around preparation and rigging. This phase is crucial as it involves the necessary steps to ensure that the load is adequately prepared and secured for transport by aerial assets. During this stage, personnel inspect the load, check all required equipment, and attach the necessary rigging hardware to ensure that the load can be safely lifted and transported. Preparation and rigging involve understanding the specific lifting requirements, determining the appropriate sling types and configurations, and ensuring that all safety measures are taken into account. This foundational phase sets the tone for the overall sling load operation, ensuring that subsequent phases, including load attachment and flight operations, can be executed smoothly and safely. The attention to detail during this phase is essential for preventing accidents and ensuring the load remains stable and secure during transport.

6. What is the maximum weight that the 10k sling set can support during an operation?

- A. 8,000 lbs
- B. 10,000 lbs**
- C. 12,000 lbs
- D. 15,000 lbs

The maximum weight that the 10k sling set can support during an operation is 10,000 pounds. This designation is critical in air assault operations, where understanding the load limits of equipment is essential for safety and successful execution of missions. The 10k sling set is specifically designed to handle varied load configurations, making it a versatile tool for transporting equipment and personnel. Each sling set is marked with its load-bearing capacity to ensure that operators can easily identify the limits. Adhering to these limits is crucial to prevent equipment failure or accidents, which could endanger personnel and compromise mission objectives. Understanding these specifications not only ensures operational effectiveness but also maintains safety during aerial lift operations.

7. What role do weather conditions play in helicopter operations?

- A. They dictate the required fuel
- B. They impact the safety and feasibility of missions**
- C. They determine the type of helicopters used
- D. They influence the speed of deployment

Weather conditions significantly impact the safety and feasibility of helicopter missions. Factors such as visibility, wind speed, precipitation, and temperature can affect how helicopters operate and the risks involved in various missions. For instance, low visibility due to fog or rain can hinder a pilot's ability to navigate and execute the mission safely. Additionally, strong winds can affect flight stability and control, making certain maneuvers dangerous or unmanageable. The feasibility of a mission can also be compromised by extreme weather conditions that can lead to delays or necessitate changes in mission plans. Understanding and assessing weather conditions is crucial for mission planning and execution to ensure both the safety of personnel and the success of operations. While weather conditions can influence other aspects of helicopter operations, such as fuel requirements or deployment speed, their core impact lies in ensuring that missions are conducted safely and effectively under the prevailing conditions.

8. What should be considered when selecting a landing zone?

- A. Weather forecasts
- B. Security and accessibility**
- C. Proximity to enemy forces
- D. Time of day

When selecting a landing zone, the critical aspect of security and accessibility plays a significant role in ensuring a successful air assault operation. It is imperative that the chosen area is secure from enemy threats, as any vulnerabilities could compromise the safety of personnel and equipment during the landing. Accessibility ensures that aircraft can safely approach and depart the landing zone without encountering obstructions, terrain issues, or enemy fire. A secure and accessible landing zone allows for effective troop movement, the quick unloading of supplies, and the ability to extract personnel if needed. Additionally, it minimizes the risk to the aircraft and enhances overall mission success by facilitating smooth operations during a highly tactical scenario. Ensuring that the landing zone meets these criteria can significantly impact the efficiency of the operation and the safety of all involved. While the other factors such as weather forecasts, proximity to enemy forces, and time of day do hold importance in broader operational planning, they do not inherently address the immediate necessity for a secure and accessible point for landing.

9. What does the acronym SLICC stand for?

- A. Sling Load Inspection Certification Course**
- B. Sling Load Inspector Combat Course
- C. Sling Load Instruction Certification Course
- D. Sling Load Integration Certification Course

The correct interpretation of the acronym SLICC is Sling Load Inspection Certification Course. This course is crucial for personnel involved in the sling load operations, as it certifies them to inspect loads that are to be transported by helicopters using sling load techniques. The training provided in this certification course focuses on the safety and procedural aspects of conducting sling load operations, ensuring that the loads are properly rigged and that the inspection processes are adhered to before flight. Understanding the significance of the Sling Load Inspection Certification Course helps reinforce the importance of proper training and certification for maintaining safety in aerial operations. This ensures that all personnel can successfully and safely conduct sling load missions, which are often complex and require thorough knowledge of technical aspects and hands-on skills.

10. Which item is NOT part of the proper ground crew uniform?

- A. Gloves
- B. ID card/tags
- C. Short sleeves**
- D. Earplugs

In the context of a proper ground crew uniform, wearing short sleeves is typically not considered appropriate due to safety and visibility concerns. Ground crew members often work in environments where there are hazards, such as rotating machinery and the possibility of debris, making it essential for their uniforms to provide a higher level of protection. Long sleeves are preferred as they offer better protection against cuts, abrasions, and exposure to hazardous materials, ensuring the safety of personnel on the ground. On the other hand, gloves, ID cards or tags, and earplugs are important components of the ground crew uniform, as they serve specific purposes: gloves protect the hands during handling operations, ID cards ensure identification in secure areas, and earplugs provide hearing protection in noisy environments associated with aviation operations.

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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://airassaultphase2.examzify.com>

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

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