

AIR ASSAULT SCHOOL PHASE 1 WRITTEN 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. Which operation is included in the UH-60 mission sets?**
 - A. FRIES/SPIES
 - B. Rendezvous Operations
 - C. Precision Landings
 - D. Emergency Landings
- 2. What does "Force Protection" involve?**
 - A. Enhancing communication among troops
 - B. Measures designed to protect military personnel, equipment, and installations
 - C. Strategies for engaging the enemy
 - D. Coordination of air and ground forces
- 3. What is the distance for Inverted Y formations?**
 - A. 10m, 10m, 10m
 - B. 14m, 14m, 7m
 - C. 12m, 12m, 6m
 - D. 15m, 15m, 15m
- 4. What aspect does terrain not affect during an air assault operation?**
 - A. The types of helicopters that will be used
 - B. The enemy's ability to respond or intercept
 - C. The number of troops involved
 - D. The landing options available
- 5. How is the ground slope determined?**
 - A. $VD \times 45 / HD$
 - B. $VD \times 57.3 / HD$
 - C. $VD \times 30 / HD$
 - D. $VD \times 60 / HD$
- 6. What type of decisions are improved by having situational awareness?**
 - A. Decisions regarding troop promotions
 - B. Decisions based on real-time battlefield developments
 - C. Decisions regarding equipment purchases
 - D. Decisions related to post-mission analysis

7. What is the standard time for travel from the PZ to the SP?

- A. 1 minute
- B. 2 minutes
- C. 3 minutes
- D. 5 minutes

8. What is one of the capabilities of an air assault operation?

- A. Attack enemy positions from any direction
- B. Conduct chemical warfare
- C. Perform reconnaissance only
- D. Transport large quantities of equipment

9. What does a "commander's intent" provide in military operations?

- A. Guidance for subordinate actions
- B. A list of available resources
- C. A timeline for the operation
- D. A specific mission location

10. Which factor critically influences the timing of an air assault?

- A. Logistical capabilities of the operation
- B. Enemy activities and reactions to the operation
- C. The terrain type of the LZ
- D. Availability of helicopters

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which operation is included in the UH-60 mission sets?

- A. FRIES/SPIES**
- B. Rendezvous Operations
- C. Precision Landings
- D. Emergency Landings

The UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter is an essential multi-role aircraft used by the Army, and it supports a variety of mission sets that enhance its operational versatility. One of these mission sets is the use of FRIES (Fast Rope Insertion and Extraction System) and SPIES (Static Rope Insertion and Extraction System), which are specialized techniques for inserting and extracting personnel quickly from a moving aircraft. FRIES allows soldiers to descend rapidly from the helicopter using a rope, while SPIES is used for operations that can include additional safety features. This capability is vital for airborne operations, especially in environments where time and stealth are crucial, such as during special operations missions behind enemy lines. In contrast, rendezvous operations generally refer to the coordinated meeting of multiple units or assets rather than a specific mission capability of the UH-60 itself. Precision landings and emergency landings, although critical skills in aviation, do not reflect the specialized mission profile that the FRIES and SPIES methods indicate for the UH-60 in the context of tactical operations. Therefore, FRIES and SPIES stand out as key elements of the helicopter's operational tactics, supporting the planned insertion and extraction of troops in diverse scenarios.

2. What does "Force Protection" involve?

- A. Enhancing communication among troops
- B. Measures designed to protect military personnel, equipment, and installations**
- C. Strategies for engaging the enemy
- D. Coordination of air and ground forces

"Force Protection" primarily involves measures designed to safeguard military personnel, equipment, and installations. This concept encompasses a broad range of strategies and tactics geared towards minimizing vulnerabilities and mitigating risks associated with potential threats and attacks. Effective force protection ensures the safety and operational readiness of military assets, allowing them to function without the undue concern of hostile actions. Force protection measures can include physical security actions, such as barriers and monitoring systems, as well as tactics for conducting operations in a way that reduces exposure to enemy actions. By focusing on the security of people and resources, military units can maintain their capability to fulfill their missions, especially in potentially hostile environments. The other options, while relevant to military operations, do not encapsulate the comprehensive nature of force protection. Enhancing communication among troops, engaging the enemy, and coordinating air and ground forces are essential components of military operations, but they do not directly address the protective measures that are critical for force survival and effectiveness in various combat scenarios.

3. What is the distance for Inverted Y formations?

- A. 10m, 10m, 10m
- B. 14m, 14m, 7m**
- C. 12m, 12m, 6m
- D. 15m, 15m, 15m

The appropriate distance for Inverted Y formations in Air Assault operations is indeed 14 meters for the two outer lines, followed by 7 meters for the connecting line. This spacing is critical because it provides adequate separation between personnel and equipment during an air assault. Proper spacing ensures that soldiers are organized efficiently for deployment and can maintain their safety during operations. In an Inverted Y formation, the configuration allows for smooth transitions to and from vehicles or aircraft while also maximizing the effectiveness of personnel load-out and unload. The outer segments being set at 14 meters allows for maneuverability and creates an effective path for helicopter operations, while the 7-meter distance between the outer lines facilitates better coordination and communication among team members. This formation is designed for clearing and securing landing zones effectively during air assaults, thereby enhancing operational effectiveness.

4. What aspect does terrain not affect during an air assault operation?

- A. The types of helicopters that will be used
- B. The enemy's ability to respond or intercept
- C. The number of troops involved**
- D. The landing options available

In an air assault operation, terrain plays a significant role in several aspects, including the types of helicopters that will be utilized, the enemy's ability to respond or intercept forces, and the landing options available. However, the number of troops involved is not directly influenced by the terrain itself. This is determined by the mission's objectives, the available resources, and the operational plan rather than the physical characteristics of the landscape. For instance, while rugged terrain may limit some helicopter landing zones or affect flight paths, it does not dictate how many troops will be deployed for the mission. The determination of troop numbers is influenced by strategic decisions and the requirements of the operation itself, not the specific features of the terrain. Therefore, among the options provided, the impact of terrain on troop numbers is the least significant.

5. How is the ground slope determined?

- A. $VD \times 45 / HD$
- B. $VD \times 57.3 / HD$**
- C. $VD \times 30 / HD$
- D. $VD \times 60 / HD$

The correct answer involves the use of a mathematical relationship that converts the vertical distance (VD) into an angle of slope using a specific conversion factor. In this case, the answer ($VD \times 57.3 / HD$) is derived from the formula used to calculate the angle of a slope in degrees based on the vertical distance and the horizontal distance (HD). The constant 57.3 is critical because it converts radians to degrees; there are approximately 57.3 degrees in 1 radian. This relationship is essential for determining a slope when using the tangent function, which is foundational in trigonometry. In essence, the formula relates how far an object drops vertically in relation to how far it travels horizontally, providing a clear understanding of the steepness of a slope. Applying this formula allows for accurate assessments in military operations, such as air assault missions, where understanding the ground slope is crucial for safe landings and take-offs. Therefore, using the correct conversion factor is vital for accurate slope determination.

6. What type of decisions are improved by having situational awareness?

- A. Decisions regarding troop promotions
- B. Decisions based on real-time battlefield developments**
- C. Decisions regarding equipment purchases
- D. Decisions related to post-mission analysis

Situational awareness refers to the ability to perceive and understand the elements within one's environment, especially in a dynamic and often chaotic setting like a battlefield. This awareness allows for real-time monitoring of events, enemy movements, and changes in the operational environment. Basing decisions on real-time battlefield developments is crucial in military operations because conditions can change rapidly. Leaders who have a strong situational awareness can make informed and timely decisions that can affect the outcome of engagements, the safety of troops, and overall mission success. For example, recognizing a shift in enemy tactics or identifying the emergence of a new threat enables commanders to adjust strategies or troop deployments effectively. In contrast, the other types of decisions listed, while important in their contexts, typically rely on factors that are not as dynamic as those encountered on a battlefield. Decisions surrounding troop promotions or equipment purchases involve longer timelines and evaluations that don't necessarily hinge on immediate situational changes. Post-mission analysis is retrospective and focused on evaluating performance rather than real-time decision-making. Thus, the ability to react swiftly to the evolving circumstances on the battlefield is fundamentally what situational awareness enhances, which makes it integral to effective military leadership.

7. What is the standard time for travel from the PZ to the SP?

- A. 1 minute
- B. 2 minutes**
- C. 3 minutes
- D. 5 minutes

The standard time for travel from the Pickup Zone (PZ) to the Staging Point (SP) is established at 2 minutes. This timeframe is critical for maintaining operational tempo and ensuring that forces can efficiently mobilize and respond to mission requirements. The 2-minute standard allows for effective coordination among units and helps in managing the overall timeline for air assault operations. Time management in air assault operations is vital as it impacts maneuverability and can influence mission success. This standard serves as a benchmark for units to plan their movements and synchronize actions during exercises and actual missions. Understanding the significance of this time frame helps personnel in preparing and executing air assault missions with precision.

8. What is one of the capabilities of an air assault operation?

- A. Attack enemy positions from any direction**
- B. Conduct chemical warfare
- C. Perform reconnaissance only
- D. Transport large quantities of equipment

An air assault operation is designed to enable forces to quickly engage and destroy enemy positions, seize key terrain, or provide support to ground operations. One of its core capabilities is the ability to attack enemy positions from any direction. This flexibility allows air assault units to exploit tactical advantages, as they can land or be delivered in various locations that might be beneficial in achieving surprise or circumventing hostile defenses. The operational advantage of attacking from multiple directions is critical in creating confusion among enemy forces and enhancing the effectiveness of friendly forces. In addition, air assault operations can be closely integrated with air support, allowing for a coordinated effort that maximizes firepower and minimizes enemy reaction time. The other options focus on different aspects that are either not consistent with air assault operations or are overly specific. For instance, conducting chemical warfare is not inherently a component of air assault operations, as these are usually focused on rapid troop insertions and engagements rather than unconventional warfare methods. Performing reconnaissance only implies a limited role that does not reflect the full spectrum of capabilities present in an air assault operation, which includes direct engagement. Transporting large quantities of equipment, while possible, does not align with the primary purpose of an air assault, which usually prioritizes speed and mobility of forces over heavy logistics.

9. What does a "commander's intent" provide in military operations?

- A. Guidance for subordinate actions**
- B. A list of available resources
- C. A timeline for the operation
- D. A specific mission location

"Commander's intent" serves as a crucial aspect of military operations, offering guidance that helps subordinate leaders understand the purpose and goals of a mission. This concept emphasizes the desired end state and the rationale behind a commander's decisions, allowing subordinates to exercise initiative and make informed decisions even in dynamic and uncertain circumstances. By clearly articulating the broader vision and objectives of the operation, commander's intent enables units to adapt their actions and strategies as the situation evolves on the ground. This approach fosters flexibility and the ability to respond effectively to unforeseen challenges without needing constant direction from higher commands. In contrast, while resources, timelines, and specific locations are important components of operational planning, they do not encapsulate the same level of strategic guidance and intent that a commander's intent provides. Understanding the commander's intent is essential for maintaining unity of effort and achieving operational success, particularly in fluid combat situations where direct orders may not always be feasible.

10. Which factor critically influences the timing of an air assault?

- A. Logistical capabilities of the operation
- B. Enemy activities and reactions to the operation**
- C. The terrain type of the LZ
- D. Availability of helicopters

The timing of an air assault is critically influenced by enemy activities and their potential reactions to the operation. Understanding enemy dynamics is essential because their movement, alertness, and anticipated counteractions can significantly impact the success or failure of an air assault. Coordinating the timing with these variables ensures that friendly forces can achieve surprise, maneuver effectively, and execute their mission objectives without facing immediate opposition. Factors like logistical capabilities, terrain type of the landing zone (LZ), and the availability of helicopters are important but are secondary to the immediate threat posed by enemy forces. If the enemy is aware of the operation or is positioned to respond effectively, even the best-planned assault can be thwarted regardless of how well-prepared the assaulting forces are in other aspects. Thus, real-time intelligence and assessment of enemy actions remain paramount in deciding when to execute an air assault.

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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://airassaultschoolphase1written.examzify.com>

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

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