

Air Force - Air Freight (CFETP) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. What defines an In-Bond shipment?**
 - A. Cargo that is exempt from duties while in transit**
 - B. Cargo that cannot enter the U.S. due to customs concerns**
 - C. Cargo designated for military use only**
 - D. Cargo needing special handling for security reasons**
- 2. When should a pallet train be utilized for palletizing cargo?**
 - A. When the cargo is lightweight**
 - B. When the cargo cannot support itself or is 10 feet or greater**
 - C. When cargo is secure**
 - D. When the weight is under 500 lbs.**
- 3. During vehicle offloading, which group is primarily involved in handling special cargo?**
 - A. Main cargo team**
 - B. Ground handling crew**
 - C. Special handling group**
 - D. Flight operations team**
- 4. What role does the ATOC play in air freight operations?**
 - A. It manages aircraft maintenance**
 - B. It coordinates the arrival and handling of cargo**
 - C. It oversees financial matters of the Air Force**
 - D. It is responsible for pilot training**
- 5. Which type of cargo should be prioritized for processing?**
 - A. General cargo/mail**
 - B. TP-1 cargo/mail with expedite handling indicators**
 - C. Special handling cargo**
 - D. Intransit cargo**
- 6. What information is required on flight orders for aircrew-accompanying classified cargo?**
 - A. Aircraft commander's brief**
 - B. Security clearances**
 - C. Flight schedule**
 - D. Type of cargo only**

- 7. What is the role of refrigerated units in air freight?**
- A. To store all types of cargo equally**
 - B. To maintain specific temperature requirements for sensitive loads**
 - C. To simplify cargo handling**
 - D. To enhance security for all cargo shipments**
- 8. What must be completed before placing air inbound cargo in the appropriate cargo bay?**
- A. Manifest the cargo**
 - B. Complete AMC Form 156**
 - C. Inspect the cargo**
 - D. Secure the cargo**
- 9. What is the primary distinction between net weight and gross weight when discussing pallets?**
- A. Net weight includes the weight of the pallet**
 - B. Gross weight is the weight of the cargo only**
 - C. Net weight is the weight of the cargo minus pallet and tie-down equipment**
 - D. Gross weight excludes the weight of the cargo**
- 10. What information should a load team supervisor have about the cargo when it is assembled in the staging area?**
- A. All listed responses (AC type/Tail #, parking spot, destination)**
 - B. Only the destination of the cargo**
 - C. Information on cargo weight and dimensions**
 - D. Accurate weather conditions for transport**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. What defines an In-Bond shipment?

- A. Cargo that is exempt from duties while in transit
- B. Cargo that cannot enter the U.S. due to customs concerns**
- C. Cargo designated for military use only
- D. Cargo needing special handling for security reasons

An In-Bond shipment refers to cargo that is transported without the payment of duties until it reaches its final destination. Specifically, it is defined as cargo that is temporarily imported or transported under U.S. customs regulations without being subject to duties, as long as it is moving through the U.S. toward another country or into a bonded warehouse. The correct answer focuses on the aspect that In-Bond shipments are exempt from immediate duties and are often in transit, which aligns with the general definition of such shipments. This status allows for logistical flexibility while still maintaining compliance with customs requirements. The concept of "duty exemption" while in transit is essential in international shipping, allowing goods to move freely towards their destinations without the upfront financial burden of duties. Other options touch on different aspects of shipping and customs but do not correctly capture the essence of what defines an In-Bond shipment in accordance with customs regulations. It's crucial to understand the legal and logistical frameworks surrounding In-Bond shipments to effectively navigate the complexities of air freight operations.

2. When should a pallet train be utilized for palletizing cargo?

- A. When the cargo is lightweight
- B. When the cargo cannot support itself or is 10 feet or greater**
- C. When cargo is secure
- D. When the weight is under 500 lbs.

A pallet train should be utilized for palletizing cargo when the cargo cannot support itself or if it is 10 feet or greater. This situation often arises with oversized or fragile items that lack the structural integrity to remain stable on their own. In cases where the cargo is above this height or is deemed unstable, using a pallet train ensures that the load is safely secured and manageable for transport. Additionally, pallet trains allow for multiple pallets to be coupled together, which increases the stability and efficiency of handling large or unsteady loads. Proper palletization addresses safety concerns and enhances the ease of moving cargo throughout the transport process, ensuring adherence to best practices in air freight operations.

3. During vehicle offloading, which group is primarily involved in handling special cargo?

- A. Main cargo team**
- B. Ground handling crew**
- C. Special handling group**
- D. Flight operations team**

The special handling group is primarily responsible for managing special cargo during the offloading process. Special cargo can include sensitive items that require additional care and expertise, such as hazardous materials, perishable goods, or high-value items. This group is trained to follow specific procedures and protocols to ensure that these types of cargo are handled safely and in compliance with regulations. Their expertise helps mitigate the risks associated with transporting and handling these special items, ensuring that they are protected from damage or loss during the offloading process. The main cargo team generally focuses on routine cargo operations and may not have the specialized training needed for handling unique requirements of special cargo. The ground handling crew assists with various operational tasks, but their responsibilities may not specifically concentrate on special handling protocols. The flight operations team primarily oversees flight scheduling and operational aspects rather than the nuanced requirements involved in the handling of special cargo. Therefore, the special handling group stands out as the appropriate choice for this question.

4. What role does the ATOC play in air freight operations?

- A. It manages aircraft maintenance**
- B. It coordinates the arrival and handling of cargo**
- C. It oversees financial matters of the Air Force**
- D. It is responsible for pilot training**

The Air Transportation Operations Center (ATOC) plays a critical role in air freight operations by coordinating the arrival and handling of cargo. This includes ensuring that cargo is properly processed for loading and unloading at various air terminals and that it meets all necessary transportation regulations. The ATOC serves as a hub for managing cargo flow, optimizing resources, and maintaining communication between various stakeholders, including aircrews, ground handlers, and logistics personnel. This coordination is vital to ensure timely and efficient movement of cargo, which is essential for mission success in air freight operations. By focusing on the arrival and handling aspects, the ATOC enhances operational efficiency and helps prevent delays or mishandling of cargo, thereby supporting overall Air Force logistics and readiness.

5. Which type of cargo should be prioritized for processing?

- A. General cargo/mail
- B. TP-1 cargo/mail with expedite handling indicators**
- C. Special handling cargo
- D. Intransit cargo

The prioritization of cargo processing is crucial for ensuring timely delivery and efficient operations. TP-1 cargo, which stands for "Transport Priority 1," is designated for urgent shipments that require expedited handling due to their critical nature. This type of cargo typically includes items essential for military readiness or humanitarian efforts, making it imperative that they are processed and transported as quickly as possible. Processing TP-1 cargo with expedite handling indicators takes precedence because it directly impacts mission success and the fulfillment of operational commitments. These indicators signify that the cargo has been flagged for priority treatment, ensuring that it bypasses delays and receives the appropriate resources for swift movement through the air transportation system. In contrast, while general cargo, special handling cargo, and intransit cargo also have their significance, none require the immediate attention and rapid processing associated with TP-1 cargo. General cargo might include non-urgent supplies, special handling cargo could pertain to items needing care but not necessarily immediate action, and intransit cargo represents shipments already en route that do not have the same critical urgency. Therefore, prioritizing TP-1 cargo ensures that essential items are delivered as quickly as circumstances allow.

6. What information is required on flight orders for aircrew-accompanying classified cargo?

- A. Aircraft commander's brief
- B. Security clearances**
- C. Flight schedule
- D. Type of cargo only

The requirement for security clearances on flight orders for aircrew-accompanying classified cargo is essential because it ensures that only personnel with the appropriate security level are given access to sensitive materials. Aircrew handling classified cargo must possess the necessary clearances to safeguard national security and comply with regulations surrounding the transportation of sensitive information, ensuring that potential threats are mitigated. This protocol is crucial in maintaining the integrity of classified operations and protecting the information contained within the cargo from unauthorized access. While it may be important for the aircraft crew to be aware of the flight schedule, the type of cargo, and elements like the aircraft commander's brief, these items do not provide the necessary assurance that the personnel involved are legally and adequately authorized to handle classified materials. Thus, the emphasis on security clearances directly relates to the secure transport of such cargo.

7. What is the role of refrigerated units in air freight?

- A. To store all types of cargo equally
- B. To maintain specific temperature requirements for sensitive loads**
- C. To simplify cargo handling
- D. To enhance security for all cargo shipments

Refrigerated units in air freight play a crucial role in maintaining specific temperature requirements for sensitive loads. This is particularly important for cargo such as pharmaceuticals, perishables, and biological samples, which can be adversely affected by temperature fluctuations. The ability to control the environment within these units ensures that such items remain viable throughout their transport, preserving their integrity and effectiveness. In contrast, while refrigerated units do facilitate cargo handling to some extent, their primary function is not to simplify handling processes, but rather to maintain safe temperatures for sensitive cargo. They do not store all types of cargo equally, as not all goods require refrigeration. Additionally, while security is important in all cargo shipments, refrigerated units are specifically designed for temperature control rather than enhancing security measures. Thus, their main focus is on ensuring that temperature-sensitive products are transported under optimal conditions.

8. What must be completed before placing air inbound cargo in the appropriate cargo bay?

- A. Manifest the cargo
- B. Complete AMC Form 156**
- C. Inspect the cargo
- D. Secure the cargo

Before placing air inbound cargo in the appropriate cargo bay, it is essential to complete AMC Form 156. This form serves as a critical document in the air transportation process, providing vital information about the cargo, such as its nature, weight, and any special handling requirements. Completing this form ensures that all necessary data is available for distribution and accountability purposes, allowing for a smooth process during cargo handling. Proper documentation is crucial in air freight operations because it enhances safety, regulatory compliance, and efficiency in managing the flow of goods. By ensuring that AMC Form 156 is accurately filled out beforehand, personnel can facilitate proper loading, tracking, and eventual delivery of the cargo, thus reducing the risk of errors or mishandling during transport.

9. What is the primary distinction between net weight and gross weight when discussing pallets?

A. Net weight includes the weight of the pallet

B. Gross weight is the weight of the cargo only

C. Net weight is the weight of the cargo minus pallet and tie-down equipment

D. Gross weight excludes the weight of the cargo

The primary distinction between net weight and gross weight relates to what each term encompasses when referring to the weight of a palletized load. Net weight refers specifically to the mass of the cargo itself, excluding any additional materials such as the pallet, tie-down equipment, or any other packaging. In contrast, gross weight includes everything - the cargo plus any packaging, pallets, and securing equipment. Therefore, stating that net weight is the weight of the cargo minus the pallet and tie-down equipment accurately captures the definition of net weight. Understanding this distinction is crucial for accurate weight measurements, which can impact logistics, shipping costs, and overall load balancing in air freight operations.

10. What information should a load team supervisor have about the cargo when it is assembled in the staging area?

A. All listed responses (AC type/Tail #, parking spot, destination)

B. Only the destination of the cargo

C. Information on cargo weight and dimensions

D. Accurate weather conditions for transport

A load team supervisor must have comprehensive information about the cargo assembled in the staging area to ensure effective handling, transport, and coordination. This information typically includes the aircraft type and tail number, the exact parking spot where the cargo will be loaded, and the destination. Having details about the aircraft type and tail number allows for the correct planning of the loading sequence and weight distribution, as different aircraft have varying capacities and requirements. Knowledge of the parking spot is crucial for logistical coordination, ensuring the load team can efficiently access and organize the cargo for loading. Additionally, understanding the destination of the cargo is essential for routing and ensuring that timelines are met. While information on cargo weight and dimensions, as well as weather conditions, are important factors in certain situations, they do not encompass the full spectrum of necessary details a supervisor should be aware of in this context. Full information provides a clearer picture for operational readiness and minimizes potential errors during loading procedures. Therefore, having all listed responses is vital for the safe and effective transport of cargo.

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://airforceairfreightcfetp.examzify.com>

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