

AIR FORCE - AIR FREIGHT (CFETP) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. From which screen in GATES is frustrating cargo completed?**
 - A. Shipment Unit Maintenance Area
 - B. Logistics Support Area
 - C. Cargo Processing Unit
 - D. Operational Command Center
- 2. What type of ice is used for shipment of chilled medical material?**
 - A. Cubed ice
 - B. Dry ice
 - C. Wet ice
 - D. Compressed ice
- 3. When securing a vehicle to an aircraft, how should tiedown devices be attached?**
 - A. In a random pattern
 - B. Symmetrically with an even number of restraints in all directions
 - C. Only in one direction
 - D. Using only one tiedown device
- 4. For a rolling stock weighing 14,000 pounds, which restraint option provides the best forward support?**
 - A. One MB-2
 - B. Three MB-2s
 - C. Two MB-2s
 - D. No restraints required
- 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. Is a DD Form 1387-2 required for all damaged cargo regardless of additional handling requirements?**
- A. Yes, always
 - B. No, only if special handling is required
 - C. Only for hazardous materials
 - D. It depends on the cargo type
- 7. What is the first step in processing biological material?**
- A. Inspect and verify the perishable label
 - B. Secure the container
 - C. Store in a designated area
 - D. Notify medical personnel
- 8. Can a nylon strap and a chain be connected to provide restraint for the same direction?**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only if they are the same length
 - D. Only if used separately
- 9. What should be done with terminating air cargo pallets?**
- A. Dispose of them immediately
 - B. Break down and inspect pallets
 - C. Store them for later use
 - D. Return them to the sender
- 10. AMC Form 156, Terminating Cargo/Mail Manifest Control Log, is used to?**
- A. Log air inbound cargo/mail manifests into the air terminal
 - B. Track cargo delivery timelines
 - C. Summarize monthly cargo statistics
 - D. Record departing cargo for military operations

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. From which screen in GATES is frustrating cargo completed?

A. Shipment Unit Maintenance Area

B. Logistics Support Area

C. Cargo Processing Unit

D. Operational Command Center

The correct answer is the Shipment Unit Maintenance Area. This screen within the GATES (Global Air Transportation Execution System) platform is specifically designed for the management and maintenance of shipment units. When dealing with frustrating cargo—which refers to cargo that has encountered issues during processing—the Shipment Unit Maintenance Area allows personnel to address those specific problems directly associated with the shipment units. This area offers the necessary tools and functionalities to modify, update, and resolve discrepancies related to the cargo, ensuring that any frustrations are efficiently handled. The management of frustrating cargo requires direct access to the details and status of shipment units, which is precisely what this screen provides. The other options such as the Logistics Support Area, Cargo Processing Unit, and Operational Command Center serve different purposes within GATES and do not specifically focus on the maintenance of shipment units or the resolution of frustrating cargo issues. Each of those areas supports broader logistical operations or command functions rather than the specific handling and troubleshooting of problematic shipments.

2. What type of ice is used for shipment of chilled medical material?

A. Cubed ice

B. Dry ice

C. Wet ice

D. Compressed ice

The correct choice for the type of ice used for the shipment of chilled medical material is wet ice. Wet ice is comprised of regular ice that is kept in its solid-state but surrounded by water. This method provides a consistent low temperature and is crucial for maintaining the integrity of sensitive medical items like pharmaceuticals or biological samples. It offers better cooling efficiency compared to other options, ensuring the materials remain at a proper temperature during transit. Cubed ice is simply frozen water in cube form, which can melt quickly and may not provide the optimal temperature regulation needed for medical materials. Dry ice, although effective at very low temperatures and commonly used for items that require freezing, is not suitable for chilled medical materials, as it can cause freeze damage to items that are not meant to be frozen. Compressed ice is not typically recognized in standard shipping contexts and does not refer to an ice type used for medical shipments. Understanding the specific requirements for maintaining temperature control in transportation is critical in ensuring the safety and efficacy of medical materials.

3. When securing a vehicle to an aircraft, how should tiedown devices be attached?

- A. In a random pattern
- B. Symmetrically with an even number of restraints in all directions**
- C. Only in one direction
- D. Using only one tiedown device

The correct choice emphasizes the importance of symmetry and balance when securing a vehicle to an aircraft. Utilizing an even number of restraints in all directions ensures that the weight and forces acting on the vehicle are distributed evenly. This balanced approach minimizes the risk of movement during transport, which can lead to potential damage to both the vehicle and the aircraft. Securing a vehicle symmetrically allows for optimal restraint effectiveness, as it provides stability and reduces the likelihood of the vehicle shifting due to aerodynamic forces or turbulence. By employing an equal number of tiedown devices in both longitudinal and lateral directions, you create a more secure and reliable restraint system. This practice is critical in aviation operations, where safety and cargo integrity are paramount. Without proper securement techniques, the potential for accidents or equipment damage increases significantly. Thus, adhering to the principle of using symmetrical restraint with an even number of devices is essential for maintaining safety during air transport operations.

4. For a rolling stock weighing 14,000 pounds, which restraint option provides the best forward support?

- A. One MB-2
- B. Three MB-2s
- C. Two MB-2s**
- D. No restraints required

For rolling stock weighing 14,000 pounds, the best forward support is provided by using two MB-2s. These are specialized restraints designed to secure heavy loads and ensure stability during transport, especially in the forward direction where significant forces can act during acceleration or deceleration. Using two MB-2s offers a balance between load coverage and effective restraint. Each MB-2 is capable of handling a substantial amount of force, and when used in pairs, they work together to distribute the load evenly, minimizing the risk of movement that could compromise safety during transit. Properly positioning the MB-2s ensures that the rolling stock remains secured even under dynamic conditions. The other restraint options do not provide adequate support for the weight in question. One MB-2 may be insufficient on its own to handle the forward forces acting on a 14,000-pound load. Three MB-2s would provide more restraint than necessary, which could lead to logistical inefficiencies or unnecessary use of resources. The option of no restraints is not viable for such a heavy item, as it would fail to meet safety regulations and pose significant risks during transport.

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. Is a DD Form 1387-2 required for all damaged cargo regardless of additional handling requirements?

- A. Yes, always
- B. No, only if special handling is required**
- C. Only for hazardous materials
- D. It depends on the cargo type

The DD Form 1387-2, known as the Special Handling Data/Certification, is specifically necessary for cargo that requires special handling. This form includes important information for the handling and transportation of items that may be sensitive to environmental conditions, require special care, or need to be tracked more closely throughout the shipping process. When cargo arrives damaged, the need for this form is contingent upon whether or not it also has special handling requirements. If the damaged cargo does not necessitate special handling, the DD Form 1387-2 would not be required, making it essential to evaluate the handling requirements before determining if the form is necessary. Understanding this distinction ensures compliance with transportation regulations and helps to streamline the processing of damaged cargo in the air freight environment.

7. What is the first step in processing biological material?

A. Inspect and verify the perishable label

B. Secure the container

C. Store in a designated area

D. Notify medical personnel

The first step in processing biological material is to inspect and verify the perishable label. This is crucial because ensuring that the biological material is labeled appropriately helps to identify its contents, determine any specific handling or storage requirements, and assess its viability for use. The perishable label provides essential information regarding the material's sensitivity to time and temperature, which is vital for maintaining the integrity of the sample. Failing to inspect and verify this label can lead to mishandling or spoilage of the material, potentially compromising research or medical procedures. In processing biological materials, subsequent steps like securing the container, storing in a designated area, and notifying medical personnel can only be effectively carried out if the initial inspection is thorough. Thus, verifying the label is foundational to ensuring proper protocol is followed throughout the handling process.

8. Can a nylon strap and a chain be connected to provide restraint for the same direction?

A. True

B. False

C. Only if they are the same length

D. Only if used separately

In the context of air freight operations and cargo restraint, it is crucial to understand the compatibility of different materials used for securing loads. The correct response indicates that a nylon strap and a chain cannot be connected to provide restraint in the same direction. Connecting these two different types of restraint methods can compromise the efficiency and reliability of the cargo securing process. Nylon straps and chains are designed to work under different mechanical principles; for instance, nylon straps allow for flexibility and elasticity, while chains provide rigidity and strength. When combined, they may not distribute forces evenly, leading to potential failure in restraint effectiveness. Ensuring that restraint systems are uniform in their design and function is key to maintaining safety and stability during transport. Thus, using different materials, like a nylon strap and a chain together for the same directional restraint, is not advisable and generally not permitted in loading practices.

9. What should be done with terminating air cargo pallets?

A. Dispose of them immediately

B. Break down and inspect pallets

C. Store them for later use

D. Return them to the sender

The appropriate action for terminating air cargo pallets is to break them down and inspect them. This ensures that any damage is identified, and the pallets can be properly maintained or disposed of if necessary. Regular inspection and maintenance of pallets are crucial in ensuring safety and compliance with transportation regulations. It also allows for the assessment of the pallets' integrity, helping to prevent potential issues in future shipments. Breaking down the pallets and inspecting them also aids in inventory management and supports proper logistics practices. Assessing their condition ensures that only suitable pallets are reused, which is vital for maintaining operational efficiency and safety standards in air freight operations.

10. AMC Form 156, Terminating Cargo/Mail Manifest Control Log, is used to?

A. Log air inbound cargo/mail manifests into the air terminal

B. Track cargo delivery timelines

C. Summarize monthly cargo statistics

D. Record departing cargo for military operations

The AMC Form 156, Terminating Cargo/Mail Manifest Control Log, is specifically designed to log air inbound cargo and mail manifests into the air terminal. This form functions as an essential tracking tool that allows personnel in the air transport and logistics field to monitor the receipt and processing of cargo and mail. By utilizing this log, personnel can ensure accurate accounting of incoming freight, facilitating smooth operations and effective management of air terminal activities. The other options provided do involve important aspects of air transportation and logistics; however, they are not the primary purpose of the AMC Form 156. Tracking cargo delivery timelines or summarizing monthly cargo statistics are crucial for overall operational efficiency but are not the main functionalities of this specific form. Similarly, while recording departing cargo for military operations is relevant to air freight management, it does not pertain directly to the purpose of the AMC Form 156. Therefore, logging inbound cargo and mail manifests accurately captures the core function of this form.

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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:

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

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