

Air Framers Module 1 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

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- 1. In the FATCOC framework, which category letter represents Aerosol?**
 - A. A**
 - B. F**
 - C. C**
 - D. O**

- 2. Which of the following is NOT listed as a WUC field used to complete fields in the MDS?**
 - A. Work unit code**
 - B. When discovered code**
 - C. Type equipment code**
 - D. Unit status code**

- 3. Which PPE category protects eyes and face?**
 - A. Eye/Face**
 - B. Respiratory**
 - C. Hearing**
 - D. Hand/Arm**

- 4. How many types of pliers are there?**
 - A. Four**
 - B. Six**
 - C. Eight**
 - D. Ten**

- 5. What is the formal name of the report filed when a tool cannot be located?**
 - A. Lost tool report**
 - B. Missing tool memo**
 - C. Tool discrepancy form**
 - D. Inventory irregularity report**

- 6. Unlabeled or repackaged containers shall be labeled using which form?**
- A. DD Form 2522, Hazardous chemical Warning Label**
 - B. DD Form 1702, Hazardous Material Label**
 - C. DD Form 2525, Hazardous Cargo Label**
 - D. DD Form 2010, Chemical Labeling**
- 7. What is the primary purpose of the Visual Information Display System/Maintenance Action Form (VIDS/MAF)?**
- A. To document maintenance actions and display them on a VIDS board; used when NALCOMIS is not available**
 - B. To schedule aircraft sorties**
 - C. To track fuel usage**
 - D. To manage training records**
- 8. Which item is included in the Monthly Maintenance Plan contents?**
- A. Calibration schedules**
 - B. Aircraft paint touch-ups**
 - C. Flight route planning**
 - D. Crew rest schedules**
- 9. What is the key difference when VIDS/MAF is used with NALCOMIS compared to its use with the VIDS board?**
- A. It is automated**
 - B. It requires more manpower**
 - C. It is less secure**
 - D. It is replaced by the VIDS board**
- 10. Which EMI prevention method involves connecting conductors to a common point to reduce stray voltage?**
- A. Grounding**
 - B. Bonding**
 - C. Shielding**
 - D. Filter**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In the FATCOC framework, which category letter represents Aerosol?

- A. A**
- B. F**
- C. C**
- D. O**

In FATCOC, each exposure type is labeled with a single letter to keep communication quick and clear. Aerosol refers to airborne particles that can be inhaled, so it is marked with the letter A. Recognizing that A stands for Aerosol helps you apply the right precautions during aerosol-generating situations, like using appropriate respiratory protection and ensuring good ventilation. The other letters represent different hazard categories in the same framework, so they don't indicate Aerosol.

2. Which of the following is NOT listed as a WUC field used to complete fields in the MDS?

- A. Work unit code**
- B. When discovered code**
- C. Type equipment code**
- D. Unit status code**

When completing fields in the MDS, the fields categorized as WUC are the ones used to standardize data entry for work units. The Work Unit Code identifies the specific work unit involved, the When Discovered Code records the timing of when the unit or item was found, and the Type Equipment Code specifies the category or type of equipment involved. These three codes are directly used to populate the MDS fields and ensure consistent tracking and reporting. The Unit Status Code, while important for understanding the current condition or availability of the unit, isn't a WUC field used to complete the MDS. It serves a different purpose as a status indicator and isn't part of the set of codes used to fill in the MDS fields through the WUC mechanism.

3. Which PPE category protects eyes and face?

- A. Eye/Face**
- B. Respiratory**
- C. Hearing**
- D. Hand/Arm**

Eye/Face PPE is designed to guard the eyes and the surrounding facial area. It includes safety glasses, goggles, and face shields, which protect against hazards like flying debris, chemical splashes, sparks, and intense light that can injure the eyes or burn facial skin. Some gear, like a face shield used with goggles, offers broader protection for the face, but the category that covers both eyes and face is Eye/Face. Other PPE categories protect different regions: respiratory gear for the lungs, hearing protection for the ears, and hand/arm protection for the hands and arms.

4. How many types of pliers are there?

- A. Four
- B. Six
- C. Eight**
- D. Ten

Pliers come in different jaw shapes and mechanisms, each tailored for a specific job. In a basic toolbox, there are eight common types you'll encounter. Needle-nose pliers have long, slender jaws that reach into tight spaces and are great for bending or routing wire. Slip-joint pliers are adjustable and serve as versatile, general-purpose grips. Round-nose pliers form smooth curves and loops, which is handy for jewelry or wirework. Diagonal cutting pliers cut wire flush with minimal distortion. End-cutting pliers bite next to a surface to cut close to the edge. Locking pliers, or vise-grips, lock onto a workpiece to hold it firmly in place. Groove-joint pliers, also called channel-locks, are adjustable and grip bulky objects securely. Linesman pliers are heavy-duty tools that combine gripping, bending, and cutting tasks. These eight cover the main needs you'll encounter, though there are additional specialized pliers for niche tasks beyond this set.

5. What is the formal name of the report filed when a tool cannot be located?

- A. Lost tool report**
- B. Missing tool memo
- C. Tool discrepancy form
- D. Inventory irregularity report

When a tool can't be located, the formal document used to record it is a lost tool report. This report formally captures details such as the tool's type and identifying information, where it was last seen, the time, who searched or checked the area, and the actions taken to locate it or initiate a replacement. Having a dedicated lost tool report standardizes how missing tools are tracked, helps trigger searches, and keeps inventory records accurate for accountability and safety. Other terms aren't typically used for this specific situation. A missing tool memo tends to be informal or internal note rather than a formal incident report. A tool discrepancy form is used when there's a mismatch between what the inventory records show and what is physically present, not solely when a tool is missing. An inventory irregularity report covers broader or unusual inventory problems, not specifically the case of a missing tool.

6. Unlabeled or repackaged containers shall be labeled using which form?

- A. DD Form 2522, Hazardous chemical Warning Label**
- B. DD Form 1702, Hazardous Material Label**
- C. DD Form 2525, Hazardous Cargo Label**
- D. DD Form 2010, Chemical Labeling**

When a container has no label or has been repackaged, you must clearly identify it with a warning that communicates exactly what chemical it is and what hazards it presents. DD Form 2522 Hazardous Chemical Warning Label is designed for this scenario. It provides the chemical name, hazard statements, and handling precautions in a standardized format that can be applied to individual containers. This ensures anyone handling the container immediately understands the risk and what actions to take, supporting DoD hazard communication requirements during repackaging or at points where labeling was missing. The other forms are intended for different contexts, such as shipping hazardous cargo or general labeling practices, not specifically for unlabeled or repackaged containers. Therefore, the hazardous chemical warning label is the correct choice.

7. What is the primary purpose of the Visual Information Display System/Maintenance Action Form (VIDS/MAF)?

- A. To document maintenance actions and display them on a VIDS board; used when NALCOMIS is not available**
- B. To schedule aircraft sorties**
- C. To track fuel usage**
- D. To manage training records**

The main idea behind VIDS/MAF is to capture and show maintenance actions in a clear, visible way when automated systems aren't available. The Maintenance Action Form records what work was done or needs to be done, and the Visual Information Display System board presents those actions so the team can see status, prioritize tasks, and coordinate efficiently. This setup keeps maintenance progress transparent, helps prevent delays, and supports quick handoffs between shifts or teams while NALCOMIS is offline. Scheduling sorties, tracking fuel usage, and managing training records are separate functions tied to flight operations, logistics, and personnel management, not the primary purpose of the VIDS/MAF.

8. Which item is included in the Monthly Maintenance Plan contents?

- A. Calibration schedules**
- B. Aircraft paint touch-ups**
- C. Flight route planning**
- D. Crew rest schedules**

Maintenance planning centers on tasks that keep the aircraft safe and ready for operation, with an emphasis on activities that ensure systems measure and perform accurately. Including calibration schedules in the Monthly Maintenance Plan makes sense because many instruments and test equipment rely on precise readings. Regular calibration prevents measurement drift, ensuring that gauges, sensors, and test tools provide trustworthy data for inspections, maintenance decisions, and safety compliance. When calibration due dates, last calibrations, and upcoming checks are tracked in the plan, you reduce the risk of undetected misreadings that could lead to incorrect maintenance or unsafe conditions. Paint touch-ups are typically cosmetic and addressed separately from the monthly maintenance tasks. Flight route planning belongs to flight operations and planning rather than maintenance. Crew rest schedules fall under crew scheduling and personnel management, not maintenance planning.

9. What is the key difference when VIDS/MAF is used with NALCOMIS compared to its use with the VIDS board?

- A. It is automated**
- B. It requires more manpower**
- C. It is less secure**
- D. It is replaced by the VIDS board**

Automation is the key difference. When VIDS/MAF is used with NALCOMIS, data from maintenance actions flows automatically through the logistics system, so updates, status, and reporting are generated without separate manual entry. This speeds up workflows, reduces errors, and provides real-time visibility into maintenance and supply status. Using the VIDS board alone means updates require manual input and handoffs, so the process is slower and more prone to mistakes and added workload. The other options don't fit because security isn't the defining change here, and the setup isn't about being replaced by the VIDS board—it's about automating the flow with NALCOMIS versus the manual, stand-alone board.

10. Which EMI prevention method involves connecting conductors to a common point to reduce stray voltage?

A. Grounding

B. Bonding

C. Shielding

D. Filter

Grounding establishes a common reference to earth for all conductors, providing a low-impedance path for stray or fault currents. By tying equipment and conductors to this earth point, any unwanted currents are diverted away and surface potentials are kept near earth, which minimizes voltage differences between conductive parts. That reduction in stray voltage helps suppress EMI effects. Shielding blocks interference with a conductive barrier, and filtering attenuates noise in circuits; bonding connects metallic parts to each other to keep them at the same potential, but grounding specifically creates the earth reference that many EMI problems rely on.

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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://airframersmod1.examzify.com>

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

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