

Air Transportation (2T2X1) Block 3 Practice Test (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. Which aircraft has the largest wartime ACL?**
 - A. C-5**
 - B. C-17**
 - C. KC-135**
 - D. LC-130**

- 2. When can aerial porters open biological substances?**
 - A. At any time**
 - B. Only when directed by the supervisor**
 - C. Only if closing instructions are provided**
 - D. During regular inspections**

- 3. What is the deck height of the 25K Halvorsen in inches?**
 - A. 215**
 - B. 220**
 - C. 225**
 - D. 230**

- 4. What does the term 'loadmaster' refer to?**
 - A. The pilot of the aircraft**
 - B. The individual responsible for cargo loading operations**
 - C. The engineer who maintains the aircraft**
 - D. The security personnel on board**

- 5. In air transportation, what does 'cargo netting' refer to?**
 - A. A method of calculating cargo weight**
 - B. A technique for gauging fuel capacity**
 - C. A method of securing loose cargo on pallets or within the cargo area**
 - D. A type of cargo insurance policy**

- 6. What is the purpose of DD Form 1387-2?**
 - A. For shipping chilled medical materials**
 - B. For special handling data and certification**
 - C. For hazardous material inspection**
 - D. For limited unrefrigerated medical shipments**

- 7. What is a critical component of cargo administration that ensures responsibility upon shipment entry?**
- A. Documentation**
 - B. Receipting**
 - C. Acknowledgment**
 - D. Verification**
- 8. What is the temperature range for transportation of items in cooler units?**
- A. 30-40°F**
 - B. 32-42°F**
 - C. 35-45°F**
 - D. 36-46°F**
- 9. What action is done to indicate that the item has entered the DTS and that responsibility for the cargo has been taken?**
- A. Shipping**
 - B. Receiving**
 - C. Backlogging**
 - D. Receipting**
- 10. What form is used to identify frozen medical material shipments?**
- A. DD Form 1500**
 - B. DD Form 1501**
 - C. DD Form 1502**
 - D. DD Form 1503**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which aircraft has the largest wartime ACL?

- A. C-5**
- B. C-17**
- C. KC-135**
- D. LC-130**

The C-5 aircraft, specifically the Lockheed C-5M Super Galaxy, is recognized for having the largest wartime ACL (Available Cargo Load) among the options provided. Its design focuses on strategic airlift capability, allowing it to carry oversized cargo, such as military vehicles, helicopters, and large equipment necessary for wartime operations. The C-5's cargo area is expansive, featuring a unique nose that can be raised to facilitate loading and unloading, enhancing its operational versatility. This capability enables it to transport heavy and bulky items that other aircraft in the inventory, like the C-17, KC-135, or LC-130, cannot match in terms of capacity. The C-17 is still an impressive aircraft with significant cargo capabilities, but it does not surpass the C-5's maximum weight load. The KC-135 is primarily a refueling aircraft with limited cargo capacity compared to the C-5. The LC-130 is designed for operations in Antarctica and has a specialized role with a much smaller ACL focused on its operational environment. Therefore, the C-5 stands out not only for its size and capabilities but also for its critical role in transporting essential supplies and vehicles during wartime, affirming why it has the

2. When can aerial porters open biological substances?

- A. At any time**
- B. Only when directed by the supervisor**
- C. Only if closing instructions are provided**
- D. During regular inspections**

Biological substances often require strict handling protocols due to their potentially hazardous nature, which includes pathogens, toxins, or other infectious materials. The specific protocol for opening containers or packages that contain biological substances generally involves stringent guidelines to ensure safety and compliance with regulations. In this context, opening biological substances only if closing instructions are provided is critical. These instructions usually contain safety information, proper handling techniques, and specific procedures to mitigate any risks associated with the contents. By adhering to these guidelines, aerial porters ensure their own safety and that of others while maintaining compliance with regulatory standards governing the transport of biological materials. The other options generally do not provide the necessary safety and compliance measures required when dealing with biological substances, as they overlook the need for proper instruction and control mechanisms.

3. What is the deck height of the 25K Halvorsen in inches?

- A. 215
- B. 220**
- C. 225
- D. 230

The deck height of the 25K Halvorsen is 220 inches. This specific measurement is critical for understanding the capabilities and specifications of this ground support equipment used in air transportation. The Halvorsen is designed to meet the operational needs of various aircraft by providing a stable platform that enhances accessibility and efficiency during loading and unloading processes. The 220-inch deck height allows for optimal interaction with aircraft of different sizes, ensuring that cargo and personnel can be efficiently moved without excessive elevation or lowering. This height is a standard feature that aligns with the operational requirements in airlift and logistic operations, thereby facilitating seamless ground support processes. Understanding this dimension helps personnel ensure proper equipment usage and safety during operations.

4. What does the term 'loadmaster' refer to?

- A. The pilot of the aircraft
- B. The individual responsible for cargo loading operations**
- C. The engineer who maintains the aircraft
- D. The security personnel on board

The term 'loadmaster' refers specifically to the individual responsible for cargo loading operations on an aircraft. This role is critical in ensuring that cargo is loaded, secured, and balanced correctly within the aircraft to maintain safety and efficiency during flight. The loadmaster assesses the weight and distribution of the cargo, ensuring compliance with the aircraft's load limits and flight parameters. This function is key in both military and commercial aviation, as improper loading can lead to serious safety issues, including difficulty in flight control and potential structural damage to the aircraft. The loadmaster also communicates with the flight crew regarding the aircraft's center of gravity and loading status, which are crucial for safe operations.

5. In air transportation, what does 'cargo netting' refer to?

- A. A method of calculating cargo weight**
- B. A technique for gauging fuel capacity**
- C. A method of securing loose cargo on pallets or within the cargo area**
- D. A type of cargo insurance policy**

Cargo netting refers to a method of securing loose cargo on pallets or within the cargo area of an aircraft. This practice is essential for ensuring that items do not shift or become dislodged during flight, which could pose safety risks and damage the cargo or aircraft. The netting acts as a restraint system, keeping the cargo in place and maintaining the overall stability of the load. Effective cargo netting is crucial in air transportation, as it contributes to compliance with safety regulations and best practices. It also helps optimize space within the aircraft and ensures that weight distribution remains balanced, which is important for flight safety and performance. The other options pertain to different aspects of air transportation but do not accurately describe cargo netting. Calculating cargo weight, gauging fuel capacity, and cargo insurance are all relevant to air transport logistics but are distinct from the focus of securing cargo inside the aircraft. Understanding cargo netting is vital for anyone involved in air cargo operations to maintain safety and efficiency.

6. What is the purpose of DD Form 1387-2?

- A. For shipping chilled medical materials**
- B. For special handling data and certification**
- C. For hazardous material inspection**
- D. For limited unrefrigerated medical shipments**

The purpose of DD Form 1387-2 is specifically to provide special handling data and certification for cargo that requires particular attention during transportation. This form is used to communicate critical information regarding the handling and transportation requirements of the items being shipped, ensuring that all personnel involved in the transport are aware of any special conditions that may be necessary to maintain the integrity and safety of the cargo. The details included in this form cover aspects such as necessary precautions, temperature controls, and any other specific requirements contingent upon the nature of the shipment. Understanding the function of this form is crucial for those involved in air transportation, as it helps to streamline processes and reduce the risk of mishandling sensitive materials. In contrast, other forms mentioned address different aspects of transportation—such as shipping medical materials or handling hazardous materials—so they serve different purposes and requirements in the logistics chain.

7. What is a critical component of cargo administration that ensures responsibility upon shipment entry?

- A. Documentation**
- B. Receipting**
- C. Acknowledgment**
- D. Verification**

The correct answer focuses on the importance of receipting in cargo administration. Receipting is the process of generating a formal acknowledgment that confirms the receipt of goods or cargo. This component is crucial because it establishes the accountability of the cargo during the shipping process. When a shipment is entered, recording a receipt ensures that all parties involved are aware of what has been received, thereby setting the stage for tracking and any potential claims. This documentation helps prevent misunderstandings between shipper and receiver regarding the quantity and condition of the cargo at the time of shipment entry. It acts as a legal record that can support the resolution of disputes related to loss or damage during transit. By ensuring that all parties have clear, verified documentation of what has been shipped, receipting plays a fundamental role in the administration of cargo operations, particularly in establishing responsibility and traceability of the shipment.

8. What is the temperature range for transportation of items in cooler units?

- A. 30-40°F**
- B. 32-42°F**
- C. 35-45°F**
- D. 36-46°F**

The ideal temperature range for transporting items in cooler units is often specified to ensure the safety and quality of perishable goods. The correct choice indicates a range that generally aligns with industry standards for refrigeration purposes. In this instance, the temperature range of 36-46°F is ideal for maintaining the integrity of food products and other sensitive materials during transport. At this temperature, there is minimized risk for bacterial growth, which is crucial for items like fresh produce, dairy, and certain medicines that may require refrigeration. The other temperature ranges provided, while potentially close, either fall outside the optimal range or do not adequately ensure the same level of safety and preservation of goods. Maintaining items within the specified range of 36-46°F creates an effective environment for transit and storage, supporting food safety guidelines and preserving the quality of products.

9. What action is done to indicate that the item has entered the DTS and that responsibility for the cargo has been taken?

- A. Shipping**
- B. Receiving**
- C. Backlogging**
- D. Receipting**

The correct action to indicate that an item has entered the Defense Transportation System (DTS) and that responsibility for the cargo has been assumed is receipting. This process involves formally acknowledging the receipt of the cargo, which signifies that it is now under the management and control of the organization responsible for its movement and maintenance within the DTS. When an item is receipted, it establishes a record that can be tracked throughout the transportation process, ensuring accountability and facilitating communication between involved parties. This step is crucial not only for maintaining accurate logistics records but also for ensuring that the cargo is handled appropriately according to regulations and procedures within the transportation system. Other options like shipping and receiving, while related, do not specifically denote the formal acknowledgment of responsibility for cargo as it enters the DTS. Backlogging refers to managing delays or backlogs in processing shipments rather than taking responsibility for incoming items. Thus, receipting is the definitive action that marks the transition of responsibility for cargo in this context.

10. What form is used to identify frozen medical material shipments?

- A. DD Form 1500**
- B. DD Form 1501**
- C. DD Form 1502**
- D. DD Form 1503**

The correct form used to identify frozen medical material shipments is the DD Form 1502. This form is specifically designated for monitoring and documenting the quality of frozen medical materials during transportation. It ensures that these materials, which may be sensitive to temperature changes, are handled correctly throughout the shipping process. The proper use of this form helps maintain the integrity and efficacy of the medical products being transported, which is crucial in medical and emergency situations. In context, while there are several other DD forms with different numbers that serve various administrative and logistical functions in military and governmental operations, only the DD Form 1502 is specifically focused on frozen medical material shipments. This specialized focus on temperature-sensitive materials is essential for ensuring the safety and compliance of medical supplies.

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://airtranspoblock3.examzify.com>

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

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