

# Aircrew Fundamentals Block 5 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

SAMPLE

- 1. Who should be briefed about special cargo or passengers before a flight?**
  - A. The flight attendants**
  - B. The aircraft commander**
  - C. The ground maintenance crew**
  - D. The logistics officer**
- 2. Who are Additional Crewmembers (ACM)?**
  - A. Pilots flying on vacation**
  - B. Crewmembers on flight orders flying on AMC aircraft not performing primary duties**
  - C. Crewmembers engaged in technical training**
  - D. Passengers on duty travel**
- 3. What does "Space Required" refer to in passenger travel?**
  - A. Passengers with no specified travel dates**
  - B. Passengers traveling on military orders**
  - C. Available seats after all passengers have been accommodated**
  - D. Passengers traveling for personal gain**
- 4. What is the primary means of entering and exiting the forward part of an aircraft?**
  - A. Crew Entrance Door**
  - B. Side Escape Hatches**
  - C. Overhead Escape Hatches**
  - D. Escape Slide**
- 5. Which form ensures that all survival equipment is installed on the aircraft?**
  - A. AFTO Form 781J**
  - B. Red Diagonal**
  - C. AFTO 46**
  - D. AFTO Form 781F**

- 6. What does "Space Available" indicate?**
- A. Seats for all passengers flown on a flight**
  - B. Seats available after space required passengers have been accommodated**
  - C. Empty seats on commercial flights**
  - D. All seats available regardless of category**
- 7. What is the purpose of Aircrew Eye/Respiratory Protection Equipment (AERP)?**
- A. To enhance visibility in bad weather**
  - B. To protect against noise exposure**
  - C. To be used in a Chemical Warfare Defense (CWD) environment**
  - D. To prevent foreign object damage**
- 8. What common characteristic is often associated with terrorists and their leaders?**
- A. Most are typically from lower socioeconomic backgrounds**
  - B. Most are politically motivated and well-educated**
  - C. Most tend to be uneducated and uninformed**
  - D. Most are solely motivated by financial gain**
- 9. What is the definition of Coin Assist passengers?**
- A. Dependents traveling on training courses**
  - B. Dependents whose sponsors are missing in action or prisoners of war**
  - C. Passengers with medical emergencies**
  - D. Veterans traveling for medical appointments**
- 10. What is the function of Duress Words in communication?**
- A. To improve clarity in radio conversations**
  - B. To provide covert alerts about dangerous situations**
  - C. To signal the end of a conversation**
  - D. To enhance emotional support during emergencies**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE



**1. Who should be briefed about special cargo or passengers before a flight?**

- A. The flight attendants**
- B. The aircraft commander**
- C. The ground maintenance crew**
- D. The logistics officer**

The aircraft commander should be briefed about special cargo or passengers before a flight because they are ultimately responsible for the safety and security of the aircraft and everyone aboard. This includes ensuring the proper handling of any special cargo, such as hazardous materials or live animals, and understanding any specific needs or requirements associated with unique passengers, which could include medical patients or VIPs. Having this information enables the aircraft commander to make informed decisions during flight operations, ensuring compliance with regulations and safety protocols. This briefing is crucial to maintain situational awareness and to plan accordingly for any potential issues that may arise during the flight related to the special cargo or passengers.

**2. Who are Additional Crewmembers (ACM)?**

- A. Pilots flying on vacation**
- B. Crewmembers on flight orders flying on AMC aircraft not performing primary duties**
- C. Crewmembers engaged in technical training**
- D. Passengers on duty travel**

Additional Crewmembers (ACM) refer to individuals who are on flight orders and traveling on Air Mobility Command (AMC) aircraft, but not actively engaged in their primary duties during that flight. This designation typically applies to crewmembers who are present for a variety of reasons other than executing their primary roles, such as gaining experience, fulfilling specific mission requirements, or supporting operational needs. Their presence does not affect the primary flight operations but may provide backup or additional support when necessary. In this context, the other choices do not accurately define ACM. For instance, pilots flying on vacation do not fall under the ACM category since they are not in an official duty status. Crewmembers engaged in technical training may be on an aircraft but not classified as ACM unless they meet the specific criteria of being on flight orders without performing their primary duties. Passengers on duty travel also do not fit the ACM definition as they are not crewmembers actively involved in any capacity related to flight operations. Therefore, the definition of Additional Crewmembers is specifically aligned with those who are on mission orders but are not engaged in their primary responsibilities during the flight.

### 3. What does "Space Required" refer to in passenger travel?

- A. Passengers with no specified travel dates
- B. Passengers traveling on military orders**
- C. Available seats after all passengers have been accommodated
- D. Passengers traveling for personal gain

"Space Required" in the context of passenger travel refers specifically to the need for seats that have been requested by passengers who are traveling on military orders. This term is often used in military and government travel arrangements where service members may need seats on a flight or transport on a space-available basis. In this scenario, passengers traveling on military orders are essentially prioritized and given a specific requirement for travel, meaning that their requests for travel specify a need for space on a flight. This reflects the structured system in place for accommodating military personnel who have official travel needs. Other options address different categories of passengers or situations, but they do not embody what "Space Required" specifically means in this context within military travel. For instance, passengers with no specified travel dates are not contingent upon immediate seat availability, and while available seats for previously accommodated passengers pertain to seating logistics, they do not define the unique requirement associated with military orders.

### 4. What is the primary means of entering and exiting the forward part of an aircraft?

- A. Crew Entrance Door**
- B. Side Escape Hatches
- C. Overhead Escape Hatches
- D. Escape Slide

The primary means of entering and exiting the forward part of an aircraft is the Crew Entrance Door. This door is strategically located to provide access for crew members and often for passengers boarding or deplaning in the front section of the aircraft. It is designed for regular operations and is typically equipped with mechanisms that ensure safe and easy operation, including steps or a movable staircase that may be deployed to facilitate access. In contrast, while side escape hatches, overhead escape hatches, and escape slides serve important roles in emergency situations—for instance, providing rapid exit points during evacuations or for crew access in emergencies—they are not used as the primary means of routine entry and exit. Side and overhead hatches are often located in specific areas and are designed mainly for quick evacuation rather than standard boarding. Understanding this distinction highlights the specific function of the Crew Entrance Door in normal operation, emphasizing its pivotal role in aircraft design for crew and passenger movement.

**5. Which form ensures that all survival equipment is installed on the aircraft?**

- A. AFTO Form 781J**
- B. Red Diagonal**
- C. AFTO 46**
- D. AFTO Form 781F**

The AFTO 46 form is specifically used to provide a record of the installation and status of survival equipment on an aircraft. It ensures that all required survival gear is accounted for and properly installed, which is crucial for the safety of aircrew in emergency situations. The form serves as a checklist that maintenance personnel and aircrew can reference to confirm that essential equipment, such as emergency life support and survival kits, is available and ready for use. By maintaining accurate records through the AFTO 46, the crew can ensure compliance with safety regulations and mission readiness. This proactive management of survival equipment helps mitigate risks during flight operations, reinforcing the importance of this form in maintaining operational safety standards.

**6. What does "Space Available" indicate?**

- A. Seats for all passengers flown on a flight**
- B. Seats available after space required passengers have been accommodated**
- C. Empty seats on commercial flights**
- D. All seats available regardless of category**

"Space Available" refers specifically to the seats that are still open after all passengers who have priority or specific space requirements have been accommodated. This concept is crucial in understanding how airline capacity is managed, particularly in military or government-related travel where certain individuals may have higher priority for seating. In this context, it emphasizes that while there may be other seats on a flight, the designation of "Space Available" means that these seats can only be assigned after ensuring that individuals who must be seated—like service members, their families, or official travelers—have been placed. Therefore, the availability of seats is contingent upon the fulfillment of those prior commitments, allowing a system of controlled access to additional seating. The other options do not accurately capture this specific meaning. For instance, the notion of seats for all passengers or all seats available regardless of category implies a broader access that does not consider priority seating arrangements. Similarly, empty seats on commercial flights do not factor in the need to accommodate specific categories of passengers beforehand. Thus, the correct understanding is that "Space Available" focuses on what remains after priority needs have been satisfied.

**7. What is the purpose of Aircrew Eye/Respiratory Protection Equipment (AERP)?**

- A. To enhance visibility in bad weather**
- B. To protect against noise exposure**
- C. To be used in a Chemical Warfare Defense (CWD) environment**
- D. To prevent foreign object damage**

The purpose of Aircrew Eye/Respiratory Protection Equipment (AERP) is specifically designed for use in environments where there is a risk of exposure to hazardous materials, including chemical agents. In the context of military operations, AERP provides critical protection to aircrew members during Chemical Warfare Defense (CWD) scenarios. This equipment ensures that personnel can perform their duties safely even when exposed to potentially dangerous chemical agents in the atmosphere. AERP typically includes features that shield the eyes from harmful irritants as well as respiratory components that filter out toxic substances, ensuring that aircrew can breathe safely and maintain operational effectiveness under threat conditions. This is vital for mission success and the overall safety of the aircrew during such perilous situations. The other options do not align with the specific protective capabilities attributed to AERP in regard to chemical warfare threats.

**8. What common characteristic is often associated with terrorists and their leaders?**

- A. Most are typically from lower socioeconomic backgrounds**
- B. Most are politically motivated and well-educated**
- C. Most tend to be uneducated and uninformed**
- D. Most are solely motivated by financial gain**

The option stating that most terrorists and their leaders are politically motivated and well-educated highlights a significant aspect of the profile often observed within terrorist organizations. Many individuals who engage in terrorist activities have a strong ideological framework that drives their actions, often rooted in political grievances, aspirations for power, or the desire to influence or change policies at local, national, or global levels. Education plays a complex role; those involved in terrorism may possess advanced knowledge and skills, allowing them to strategize better, radicalize others, and execute plans effectively. This contrasts with the oversimplified views of terrorists as uneducated or solely motivated by financial gain, which fails to account for the broader socio-political context informing their actions. A politically motivated and educated background can enable individuals to articulate their ideologies more effectively, garner support, and engage in nuanced operations that stem from their understanding of sociopolitical dynamics. This understanding is essential for recognizing the multi-faceted roots of terrorism and for developing comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies.

## 9. What is the definition of Coin Assist passengers?

- A. Dependents traveling on training courses
- B. Dependents whose sponsors are missing in action or prisoners of war**
- C. Passengers with medical emergencies
- D. Veterans traveling for medical appointments

The definition of Coin Assist passengers specifically refers to dependents whose sponsors are missing in action or prisoners of war. This term is significant in military contexts, as it signifies a clear recognition of the needs of family members left in uncertain circumstances due to their sponsors' service-related situations. The support extended to these individuals reflects an understanding of their unique challenges and the potential difficulties they may face while navigating travel and access to services. This answer emphasizes the compassionate approach taken by military policies to assist families during tumultuous times, providing necessary travel assistance and emotional support during a highly distressing period. The context around this definition connects deeply to the military's commitment to take care of the families affected by the risks associated with military service. Understanding this definition is crucial for those involved in aircrew operations and logistics, as it allows for the appropriate allocation of resources and support for these passengers. The other options refer to different groups of passengers that do not align with the specific situation described for Coin Assist passengers. It is important to recognize that each option pertains to various scenarios that may involve different assistive measures but do not share the same context as the need for support for those related to missing or captured service members.

## 10. What is the function of Duress Words in communication?

- A. To improve clarity in radio conversations
- B. To provide covert alerts about dangerous situations**
- C. To signal the end of a conversation
- D. To enhance emotional support during emergencies

Duress words serve a critical function in communication, particularly in high-stress or dangerous situations. They are specifically designed to provide covert alerts about potentially hazardous scenarios without alerting the threatening party. This allows individuals to communicate their need for help or indicate that they are in a compromised situation while minimizing the risk of escalation or further danger. In various operational contexts, such as law enforcement or military settings, these words can be pre-determined and understood by team members. When used correctly, they convey urgent messages that signal a call for assistance or indicate distress, enabling a timely response without raising suspicion from those posing a threat. Other options do not encompass the specific, tactical purpose that duress words fulfill. While improving clarity in radio conversations is essential, it does not capture the covert nature of communication during emergencies. Similarly, signaling the end of a conversation or providing emotional support does not align with the primary objective of utilizing duress words in critical situations.