

ARMY AVIATION CAPTAIN'S CAREER COURSE (AVC3) ENTRANCE 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. A tactical mission task that involves taking possession of a designated area using overwhelming force is called what?**
 - A. Interdict
 - B. Occupy
 - C. Suppress
 - D. Seize

- 2. Which tactical mission task requires synchronized combined arms activity under the maneuver command to allow maneuver through an obstacle?**
 - A. Breach
 - B. Assault
 - C. Penetration
 - D. Overrun

- 3. Which statement best describes autorotation?**
 - A. A controlled flight condition when engine power is unavailable
 - B. A method of performing aerobatics
 - C. A system for stable landing gear
 - D. A procedure to shut down engines on the ground

- 4. Which tactical mission task covers all measures taken by a commander to counter enemy reconnaissance and surveillance efforts?**
 - A. Follow and Support
 - B. Counter reconnaissance
 - C. Fix
 - D. Exfiltrate

- 5. BMP-2 is what type of armored vehicle?**
 - A. Infantry Fighting Vehicle
 - B. Main Battle Tank
 - C. Armored Ambulance
 - D. Reconnaissance Vehicle

- 6. Which of the following is one of the five elements of the Military Decision Making Process as described?**
- A. Execution
 - B. Mission
 - C. Sustainment
 - D. Command and signal
- 7. Which item should be included in fuel planning reserves?**
- A. Final reserve per SOP only
 - B. Contingency fuel for holding, alternate landing sites, and final reserve per SOP
 - C. Pilot rest periods
 - D. Maintenance schedules
- 8. Which tactical mission task involves following a lead force and being prepared to continue if the lead cannot?**
- A. Follow and Assume
 - B. Follow and Support
 - C. Destroy
 - D. Counter reconnaissance
- 9. What is a load manifest and why is it required?**
- A. A weather brief for the mission.
 - B. A maintenance log for the aircraft.
 - C. A document listing payload, weight, center of gravity; ensures loads are within limits and properly balanced.
 - D. A list of crew rest requirements.
- 10. How does Crew Resource Management support emergency responses?**
- A. It reduces the need for communication.
 - B. It delays decision making.
 - C. It focuses only on crew scheduling.
 - D. It ensures effective communication, clear roles, and coordinated actions under stress to improve safety and outcomes.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A tactical mission task that involves taking possession of a designated area using overwhelming force is called what?

- A. Interdict
- B. Occupy
- C. Suppress
- D. Seize**

Taking possession of a designated area by overwhelming force is called seizing. The idea here is a rapid, decisive action to gain control of terrain by defeating or displacing enemy forces, so the area is firmly under your team's control and can be used to maneuver and project power from that position. Seizing differs from occupying in that seize emphasizes the initial capture through force, whereas occupying is about establishing and maintaining a presence in the area over time. Interdicting focuses on stopping or disrupting enemy movement and operations, not on gaining or holding territory. Suppressing aims to neutralize or degrade the enemy's ability to fight, but it does not by itself secure possession of the land.

2. Which tactical mission task requires synchronized combined arms activity under the maneuver command to allow maneuver through an obstacle?

- A. Breach**
- B. Assault
- C. Penetration
- D. Overrun

Opening idea: When the path through an obstacle must be opened for maneuver, the unit conducts a breach. This action brings together engineers, infantry, armor, and supporting fires in a coordinated effort to defeat or remove the obstacle and create a corridor for follow-on forces to pass through. In a breach, engineers typically plan and execute obstacle reduction while adjacent maneuver units provide supporting fires, cover, and protection for the breach team. Once the obstacle is reduced or penetrated, the main body maneuvers through the created gap, continuing the operation. The emphasis is on integrating different arms to defeat the obstacle under the maneuver command so that movement through or past the obstacle is feasible and safe. Why the other options don't fit as well: An assault centers on taking a position via direct attack, not specifically opening a passage through an obstacle with engineering and synchronized arms. Penetration aims to break through an enemy's lines to gain depth, not primarily to clear an obstacle to allow through-mass movement. An overrun is a rapid seizure of an undefended area, without the coordinated obstacle defeat and passage through barriers that a breach requires.

3. Which statement best describes autorotation?

- A. A controlled flight condition when engine power is unavailable**
- B. A method of performing aerobatics
- C. A system for stable landing gear
- D. A procedure to shut down engines on the ground

Autorotation is the state of flight in which the rotor system remains turning and provides lift without engine power, allowing a controlled descent and safe landing when power is unavailable. The rotor blades are driven by the upward flow of air through the rotor as you descend or move through the air, not by the engine. Pilots manage rotor RPM and lift during this condition to ensure a controlled approach and touchdown, even with an engine failure or power loss. This isn't about aerobatics, a landing gear system, or a ground shutdown procedure, which is why those descriptions don't fit.

4. Which tactical mission task covers all measures taken by a commander to counter enemy reconnaissance and surveillance efforts?

- A. Follow and Support
- B. Counter reconnaissance**
- C. Fix
- D. Exfiltrate

Counter reconnaissance is the set of actions a commander takes to prevent the enemy from gathering information about friendly forces through reconnaissance and surveillance. This covers shaping the information environment by making it difficult for enemy ISR to obtain timely, accurate data. Think about concealment and camouflage, dispersion and unpredictable movement to avoid exposing routes, emission control to deny signals and data, and deception or feints to mislead the enemy about locations or intentions. Together, these measures deny or degrade the enemy's ability to observe and understand friendly operations. Other options pursue different aims: one is focused on maintaining contact and support, another on stopping the enemy from moving, and another on withdrawing from an area. They don't address the comprehensive measures used to counter enemy reconnaissance and surveillance, so they don't fit as well as counter reconnaissance.

5. BMP-2 is what type of armored vehicle?

- A. Infantry Fighting Vehicle**
- B. Main Battle Tank
- C. Armored Ambulance
- D. Reconnaissance Vehicle

Infantry fighting vehicles are armored platforms built to transport infantry while providing direct-fire support on the move. They combine troop carriage with turreted weaponry, allowing the vehicle to accompany dismounted troops and engage targets in support of their advance. The BMP-2 fits this role because it carries infantry and is armed with a turreted weapon system (a 30 mm autocannon with additional firepower options), giving it the firepower to support dismounted troops in combat. It isn't a main battle tank, which centers on a larger main gun and heavier armor for tank-versus-tank warfare; it isn't an armored ambulance, which prioritizes medical evacuation and minimal armament; and it isn't a reconnaissance vehicle, which is optimized for scouting with lighter armament.

6. Which of the following is one of the five elements of the Military Decision Making Process as described?

- A. Execution**
- B. Mission
- C. Sustainment
- D. Command and signal

The main idea is that the Military Decision Making Process includes a distinct phase dedicated to putting the plan into action. Execution is the phase where the chosen course of action is carried out, commands are issued, resources and units are coordinated, and actions are synchronized across the force. It's the implementation of the plan in real-time, with continual monitoring, adjustment, and direct oversight by the commander to ensure the operation progresses as intended. This is why it's the best answer: you can develop and compare COAs, produce orders, and align resources, but the actual operation hinges on executing those decisions on the ground. The other options relate more to inputs or supporting functions—mission describes the purpose driving the process, sustainment covers logistics, and command and signal concerns communications and control—but they aren't the phase that represents turning a plan into action within the MDMP framework.

7. Which item should be included in fuel planning reserves?

- A. Final reserve per SOP only
- B. Contingency fuel for holding, alternate landing sites, and final reserve per SOP**
- C. Pilot rest periods
- D. Maintenance schedules

Fuel planning reserves must cover the full cushion you might need due to unexpected delays or changes in the plan. That means including contingency fuel for possible holding, fuel to reach an alternate landing site if the destination becomes unavailable, and the final reserve required by SOP. Together, these elements ensure you have enough fuel if ATC holds you, if you must divert, or if you reach the end of the planned flight without running out. Only having the final reserve ignores potential holding and alternates, which could leave you short in real-world scenarios. Pilot rest periods and maintenance schedules matter for overall flight operations, but they aren't part of the fuel reserves themselves.

8. Which tactical mission task involves following a lead force and being prepared to continue if the lead cannot?

- A. Follow and Assume**
- B. Follow and Support
- C. Destroy
- D. Counter reconnaissance

This question tests understanding of a tactical mission task centered on mission continuity: you follow the lead force and are prepared to continue the mission if the lead cannot. The essence is readiness to take over and carry on the assigned task without interruption, maintaining tempo, routing, and engagement as directed, even if the lead element becomes unable to proceed. Following the lead while being prepared to assume means you stay in position to continue the mission the moment the lead can't continue—whether due to casualties, loss of the lead's capability, or other impediments. You're not just accompanying or providing general support; you're ready to take ownership and execute the mission as planned, in a seamless handoff. In contrast, following and supporting centers on aiding the lead without automatically taking over the mission if the lead falters; your role is more about assistance than continuation. The other options—destroying a target or countering reconnaissance—describe different objective focuses that don't involve inheriting and carrying forward an ongoing operation.

9. What is a load manifest and why is it required?

- A. A weather brief for the mission.
- B. A maintenance log for the aircraft.
- C. A document listing payload, weight, center of gravity; ensures loads are within limits and properly balanced.**
- D. A list of crew rest requirements.

At the heart of this concept is weight and balance. A load manifest is a document that lists every payload item, its weight, and where that weight sits relative to the aircraft's reference point (the center of gravity). This information is crucial because the total weight and the location of that weight determine stability, controllability, and overall performance. If the aircraft is loaded too heavy or with weight too far forward or aft, handling can degrade, required takeoff or landing distances can increase, and control margins can shrink. By compiling the payload, total weight, and CG, the manifest ensures the aircraft stays within published limits and is properly balanced for safe flight. This keeps loading safe and compliant with procedures and regulations. Other items like a weather briefing, which informs conditions for flight, a maintenance log, which tracks upkeep, and crew rest requirements, which manage human factors, address different needs and do not focus on payload, weight, and balance. The load manifest specifically documents payload, weight, and center of gravity to support safe loading and flight.

10. How does Crew Resource Management support emergency responses?

- A. It reduces the need for communication.
- B. It delays decision making.
- C. It focuses only on crew scheduling.
- D. It ensures effective communication, clear roles, and coordinated actions under stress to improve safety and outcomes.**

Crew Resource Management builds safe, effective emergency responses by treating the crew as a tight-knit team and prioritizing clear communication, defined roles, and shared situational awareness under stress. In a crisis, information must flow quickly and accurately, and everyone needs to know who leads, who supports, and what the plan is. CRM provides standardized ways to communicate—briefings, clear callouts, and readbacks—along with explicit leadership and followership expectations and strategies to manage workload and cross-check decisions. This coordination reduces miscommunication, prevents bottlenecks, and keeps actions aligned with safety procedures, improving how fast and safely the team can respond. Choices that suggest less communication, slower decisions, or a sole focus on scheduling miss the teamwork and decision-support that CRM emphasizes, which is why they don't fit with how emergency responses are effectively managed.

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://avc3entrance.examzify.com>

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

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