

Aviation Captains Career Course (AVCCC) 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. Which form is used to show the general contents and a diagram of a shipping container?**
 - A. DD Form 5748**
 - B. DD Form 5988**
 - C. DD Form 1750**
 - D. DD Form 2977**

- 2. What does the acronym CATS stand for in the context of offense characteristics?**
 - A. Concentration, Audacity, Tempo, Safety**
 - B. Concentration, Audacity, Timing, Surprise**
 - C. Concentration, Audacity, Tempo, Surprise**
 - D. Control, Adaptation, Timing, Strategy**

- 3. What does the Lautenberg Amendment prohibit?**
 - A. Transfer of military property**
 - B. Use of explosives**
 - C. Sale of firearms to those convicted of domestic violence**
 - D. Use of service weapons in training**

- 4. Which of the following is NOT a type of Army Aviation formation?**
 - A. Combat Aviation Brigade**
 - B. Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigade**
 - C. Theater Aviation Brigade**
 - D. Air Assault Brigade**

- 5. Which DA PAM serves as the reference for ammunition requirements for Army training?**
 - A. DA PAM 350-38**
 - B. DA PAM 350-39**
 - C. DA PAM 700-11**
 - D. DA PAM 600-4**

- 6. What is a key benefit of the assistant Brigade Aviation Officer's duties?**
- A. Limitation of operational scope**
 - B. Reduction of on-ground support**
 - C. 24-hour operating capability**
 - D. Increased bureaucratic oversight**
- 7. Can a Sergeant be reduced one (1) grade in a Company Grade Article 15?**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only if approved by higher authority**
 - D. Only in certain circumstances**
- 8. What Army regulation covers Army Command Policy?**
- A. AR 600-85**
 - B. AR 710-2**
 - C. AR 735-5**
 - D. AR 600-20**
- 9. What is the last step in the Military Decision-Making Process (MDMP)?**
- A. Orders production**
 - B. COA approval**
 - C. COA analysis (wargame)**
 - D. Receipt of mission**
- 10. What is the primary financial qualifying aspect for a Class E mishap?**
- A. \$5000 to \$24,999 in property damage**
 - B. Fatality or serious injury**
 - C. \$60,000 to \$599,999 in property damage**
 - D. \$25000 to \$59,999 in property damage**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which form is used to show the general contents and a diagram of a shipping container?

- A. DD Form 5748**
- B. DD Form 5988**
- C. DD Form 1750**
- D. DD Form 2977**

The form used to show the general contents and provide a diagram of a shipping container is the DD Form 1750. This form is specifically designed for the identification of equipment and supplies when shipping, including the layout and contents of containers. It serves as a packing list that provides essential information, ensuring that all items are accounted for. This helps in the effective management of logistics and inventory control during transportation. The other options mentioned—like the DD Form 5748, DD Form 5988, and DD Form 2977—serve different purposes. For instance, DD Form 5748 is related to the Army's Movement Control and is not specifically about shipping containers. DD Form 5988 is used for reporting equipment failure and status, while DD Form 2977 is associated with risk assessment in mission planning. Each has its own specific context and uses that do not pertain to the representation of shipping container contents.

2. What does the acronym CATS stand for in the context of offense characteristics?

- A. Concentration, Audacity, Tempo, Safety**
- B. Concentration, Audacity, Timing, Surprise**
- C. Concentration, Audacity, Tempo, Surprise**
- D. Control, Adaptation, Timing, Strategy**

In the context of offense characteristics, the acronym CATS stands for Concentration, Audacity, Tempo, and Surprise. This combination of characteristics is crucial for effective offensive operations, as each element plays a significant role in ensuring success on the battlefield. Concentration refers to the ability to focus military force on a specific target or in a designated area to achieve a decisive advantage. This ensures that resources are optimally utilized, maximizing impact. Audacity involves the willingness to take bold actions, which can dislocate and confuse the enemy, contributing to an offensive's effectiveness. It encourages initiative and responsiveness in dynamic situations. Tempo is the speed at which military operations are conducted. Maintaining the right tempo can overwhelm the enemy's ability to react, creating opportunities for success. Surprise is about catching the enemy off-guard, which can lead to significant advantages in the execution of operations. When enemies are surprised, they are less capable of mounting effective defenses, which is critical for offensive success. The other options do not align with the established definition of CATS within military doctrine. While they contain valid concepts relevant to operations, they do not accurately reflect the specific terms represented by the CATS acronym.

3. What does the Lautenberg Amendment prohibit?

- A. Transfer of military property
- B. Use of explosives
- C. Sale of firearms to those convicted of domestic violence**
- D. Use of service weapons in training

The Lautenberg Amendment specifically prohibits the sale of firearms to individuals who have been convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors or who are subject to certain domestic violence protection orders. This legislation was enacted to address concerns related to domestic violence and gun-related incidents, focusing on the protection of victims and preventing those with a history of domestic violence from accessing firearms. The rationale behind this prohibition emphasizes the understanding that individuals with a background in domestic violence pose a higher risk when it comes to firearm possession. The intent is to reduce the potential for further violence and to protect victims' safety. In contrast, the options related to military property transfer, explosives, and service weapons in training do not align with the scope of the Lautenberg Amendment, which is narrowly focused on firearm sales and domestic violence. Each of these other options addresses different regulatory concerns and does not pertain to the restrictions established by the Lautenberg Amendment.

4. Which of the following is NOT a type of Army Aviation formation?

- A. Combat Aviation Brigade
- B. Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigade
- C. Theater Aviation Brigade
- D. Air Assault Brigade**

The Air Assault Brigade is not classified as a type of Army Aviation formation. The primary function of an Air Assault Brigade is to conduct air assault operations, which integrate air mobility and ground forces to achieve specific tactical objectives. While Air Assault Brigades utilize aviation assets, they are primarily ground units designed for rapid deployment and engagement in combat operations rather than aviation formations themselves. In contrast, the other options represent dedicated Army Aviation formations. A Combat Aviation Brigade is organized to provide aviation support to combat missions, including attack and support helicopters. The Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigade is specialized for rapid deployment in diverse environments, often without the logistical footprint and support structures of more traditional brigades. The Theater Aviation Brigade serves a broader purpose in providing aviation capabilities across a specific theater of operations, coordinating and integrating aviation assets to support diverse missions. Thus, understanding the distinction between these formations highlights the Air Assault Brigade's primary ground mission compared to the aviation-centric focus of the other listed brigades.

5. Which DA PAM serves as the reference for ammunition requirements for Army training?

- A. DA PAM 350-38**
- B. DA PAM 350-39**
- C. DA PAM 700-11**
- D. DA PAM 600-4**

The correct reference for ammunition requirements for Army training is DA PAM 350-38. This publication specifically outlines the policies and procedures related to the training and use of ammunition in various operational and training environments. It addresses how ammunition is allocated for training purposes, ensuring that Army units receive the necessary resources to effectively prepare for their missions and maintain combat readiness. In contrast, the other options cover different aspects of Army operations. For instance, DA PAM 350-39 focuses on training support and associated processes, while DA PAM 700-11 deals with supply and logistics management. DA PAM 600-4 relates to Army health and personnel issues, which is not relevant to ammunition requirements. Hence, DA PAM 350-38 is the only option that directly addresses ammunition needs for training, making it the correct choice.

6. What is a key benefit of the assistant Brigade Aviation Officer's duties?

- A. Limitation of operational scope**
- B. Reduction of on-ground support**
- C. 24-hour operating capability**
- D. Increased bureaucratic oversight**

The key benefit of the assistant Brigade Aviation Officer's duties lies in the 24-hour operating capability. This role is crucial for ensuring that aviation operations can be managed effectively around the clock, adapting to the dynamic nature of military missions and maneuvers. Having 24-hour operational capability means that the unit can respond to emerging situations, coordinate flights, and ensure the safety and efficiency of aviation assets at any time. This capability is essential in military settings where missions can change rapidly, and continuous support for air operations is necessary to meet the demands of ground forces. The assistant Brigade Aviation Officer plays a pivotal role in ensuring that such operations can smoothly transition across different times of the day and night, enhancing mission readiness and the overall effectiveness of the brigade's aviation resources. This constant availability and coordination are fundamental to maintaining tactical advantage and ensuring operational success in varied conditions.

7. Can a Sergeant be reduced one (1) grade in a Company Grade Article 15?

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Only if approved by higher authority
- D. Only in certain circumstances

In the context of a Company Grade Article 15, a Sergeant cannot be reduced one grade due to the provisions outlined in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and related military regulations. Specifically, Article 15 deals with non-judicial punishment, which allows for disciplinary actions without a court-martial. For Company Grade Article 15s, the maximum punishment that can be imposed includes a reduction in rank or grade, but for a Sergeant (E-5), the only applicable reduction would be to Corporal (E-4). In this case, a mid-grade enlisted service member such as a Sergeant is not eligible for a reduction to E-4 through a Company Grade Article 15. This means that the correct response reflects the limitations set by military regulations regarding reductions initiated through this form of non-judicial punishment, emphasizing that a Sergeant cannot be reduced to a lower rank solely under the decision of a Company Grade Article 15, thus making the answer "B" accurate.

8. What Army regulation covers Army Command Policy?

- A. AR 600-85
- B. AR 710-2
- C. AR 735-5
- D. AR 600-20**

The correct answer is based on the specific focus of Army Command Policy, which is primarily addressed in Army Regulation 600-20. This regulation outlines the overall structure of command in the Army, detailing the roles and responsibilities of command and establishing standards for the treatment of personnel within the Army. It encompasses various aspects of leadership, command authority, and responsibilities regarding the welfare of Soldiers and their families. Understanding Army Command Policy is essential for effective leadership as it influences how commands operate and how Soldiers are expected to interact within the framework of Army values and regulations. This regulation serves as a foundational document that guides leaders in fostering a positive command climate and in making informed decisions regarding personnel matters. In contrast, the other regulations listed focus on different aspects of Army operations. AR 600-85 deals with the Army's drug and alcohol prevention program, AR 710-2 addresses supply policy, and AR 735-5 focuses on property accountability. Each of these plays a distinct role in Army operations but does not specifically cover the comprehensive aspects of command policy as thoroughly as AR 600-20.

9. What is the last step in the Military Decision-Making Process (MDMP)?

- A. Orders production**
- B. COA approval**
- C. COA analysis (wargame)**
- D. Receipt of mission**

The last step in the Military Decision-Making Process (MDMP) is the production of orders. This phase culminates the entire decision-making process by ensuring that the plans developed and analyzed in earlier stages are formalized into actionable orders that can be executed by subordinate units. During the MDMP, leaders consider and refine multiple courses of action (COAs), ultimately gaining approval before moving to the orders production phase. This production phase involves summarizing the findings, synthesizing the approved COA, and communicating detailed instructions. Properly formatted orders ensure that all elements of the plan are understood and can be executed effectively by the personnel involved, which is critical to mission success. Understanding this process underlines the importance of clear communication and directive leadership, making it essential in military operations where adherence to strategic objectives is paramount.

10. What is the primary financial qualifying aspect for a Class E mishap?

- A. \$5000 to \$24,999 in property damage**
- B. Fatality or serious injury**
- C. \$60,000 to \$599,999 in property damage**
- D. \$25000 to \$59,999 in property damage**

The primary financial qualifying aspect for a Class E mishap is indeed the range of property damage, specifically identified as between \$5,000 and \$24,999. This classification benchmarks the severity of an incident involving aviation operations based on the extent of damage incurred. Class E mishaps are characterized by their impact—while they may not involve fatalities or serious injuries, they still represent a significant financial cost that necessitates investigation and reporting. This monetary threshold is established to ensure that even relatively minor mishaps, when they meet this financial criterion, are identified and managed appropriately to uphold safety and reliability in aviation operations. Understanding these thresholds is essential for ensuring compliance with safety regulations and for determining the necessary protocols following a mishap.

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://avccc.examzify.com>

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

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