

AVIATION ORDNANCEMAN (AO) STRAND PRACTICE TEST (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. What does section 3 of WAM cover?

- A. Configuration
- B. Assembly and disassembly
- C. Storage procedures
- D. Maintenance

2. In fuzed ordnance, what does 'armed' indicate regarding the fuze?

- A. The fuze is ready to detonate under the specified condition
- B. The fuze is disconnected
- C. The fuze is physically removed
- D. The fuze is watertight but inactive

3. What type of inspection ensures a munition is safe to handle?

- A. Only visual inspection
- B. Weight measurement only
- C. Thermal scan only
- D. Visual and functional inspection according to applicable guidelines to check for damage, leakage, corrosion, tampering, and seal integrity

4. Which statement best describes the 3M framework?

- A. Materials, Maintenance, and Management
- B. Methods, Machines, and Management
- C. Manpower, Management, and Monitoring
- D. Material, Maintenance, and Measurement

5. What is the purpose of two-person custody documentation for munitions?

- A. To establish accountability, track movement, and prevent loss, theft, or mishandling.
- B. To increase paperwork volume.
- C. To determine purchase costs.
- D. To assign berthing.

- 6. The GunBoss must ensure that spaces are locked and secured in the G2 Armory.**
- A. Ensure that spaces are locked and secured
 - B. Complete daily inventory
 - C. Perform corrective maintenance
 - D. Update training records
- 7. Why is static electricity a concern with munitions, and how is it mitigated?**
- A. Static can ignite energetic material; mitigated by grounding and bonding equipment, anti-static garments, and keeping the work area dry.
 - B. Static is beneficial for charging munitions.
 - C. Static only causes minor shocks, no mitigation needed.
 - D. Static is eliminated by increasing humidity alone.
- 8. Who coordinates with the aviation unit commander to support the unit's mission and acts as gun boss?**
- A. Navigator
 - B. Senior Weapons Officer
 - C. Officer in charge (OIC)
 - D. CO
- 9. What tag is used for defective elevators?**
- A. In service
 - B. Out of service
 - C. Under repair
 - D. Quarantined
- 10. What are the five parts of ammunition lot #?**
- A. Part 1: manufacture; Part 2: year; Part 3: month; Part 4: batch #; Part 5: sequence
 - B. Part 1: manufacture; Part 2: year; Part 3: day; Part 4: batch #; Part 5: sequence
 - C. Part 1: manufacture; Part 2: year; Part 3: month; Part 4: batch number; Part 5: sequence
 - D. Part 1: manufacture; Part 2: year; Part 3: month; Part 4: batch #; Part 5: sequence

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does section 3 of WAM cover?

- A. Configuration
- B. Assembly and disassembly
- C. Storage procedures
- D. Maintenance

Configuration is about how the weapon system is set up—the arrangement of hardware, wiring, connectors, and mounts that must be correct for operation. Section three of WAM specifies the approved configurations for a given weapon, including how components fit together, the order of installation, alignment, and any required adapters, spacers, or settings. It ensures the system will function as intended on the selected platform with the proper accessories, and helps prevent incorrect setups that could affect performance or safety. By contrast, assembly and disassembly cover taking parts apart and putting them back together, storage procedures cover safe storage, and maintenance covers servicing and upkeep.

2. In fuzed ordnance, what does 'armed' indicate regarding the fuze?

- A. The fuze is ready to detonate under the specified condition
- B. The fuze is disconnected
- C. The fuze is physically removed
- D. The fuze is watertight but inactive

Armed means the fuze has completed its safing/arming sequence and is primed to function. Once armed, the fuze will initiate the explosive train when its designated condition occurs—such as impact, proximity to a target, or a timed signal—depending on the fuze type. The arming process removes or activates the safety barriers so a valid trigger can cause detonation. If the fuze is disconnected, removed, or simply watertight but inactive, it is not armed and will not detonate under the designated conditions.

3. What type of inspection ensures a munition is safe to handle?

- A. Only visual inspection
- B. Weight measurement only
- C. Thermal scan only
- D. Visual and functional inspection according to applicable guidelines to check for damage, leakage, corrosion, tampering, and seal integrity

Assessing whether a munition is safe to handle requires a thorough, guideline-based check rather than a single test. Visual and functional inspection, done per applicable guidelines, lets you look for both obvious and subtle signs of compromise—damage from handling, corrosion, leaks, tampering indicators, and whether seals are intact. The visual part catches external condition while the functional part verifies that mechanisms and containment still operate and that safety and arming components remain secure. Following standardized guidelines ensures consistency and that no critical issue is overlooked. Relying on only one method isn't enough. A visual check by itself can miss internal faults or hidden leaks; measuring weight alone won't reveal tampering or internal damage; a thermal scan may show abnormal heat but won't confirm seal integrity or mechanical reliability. The combination of visual and functional inspection provides the most reliable assessment of safety for handling.

4. Which statement best describes the 3M framework?

- A. Materials, Maintenance, and Management
- B. Methods, Machines, and Management
- C. Manpower, Management, and Monitoring
- D. Material, Maintenance, and Measurement**

Three essential areas ensure equipment readiness: material, maintenance, and measurement. Material means having the right parts, lubricants, tools, and references available where you'll actually work, so maintenance can be performed without delays. Maintenance covers the planned actions—preventive checks, servicing, inspections, and repairs—that keep equipment operating within spec and prevent failures. Measurement provides the data feedback loop: tracking how well maintenance is carried out, monitoring performance and condition, and using those metrics to drive improvements. Together, these three pillars ensure maintenance is effective and accountable. Without the right materials, work can't be done properly. Without maintenance actions, equipment degrades and failures rise. Without measurement, you wouldn't know whether your maintenance is meeting goals or where to focus further improvements. That's why the statement Material, Maintenance, and Measurement best describes the framework.

5. What is the purpose of two-person custody documentation for munitions?

- A. To establish accountability, track movement, and prevent loss, theft, or mishandling.**
- B. To increase paperwork volume.
- C. To determine purchase costs.
- D. To assign berthing.

Two-person custody documentation is a control that ensures accountability and traceability of munitions as they are handled and moved. Each transfer or movement is verified by two authorized personnel who sign off, recording who held the items, what was moved, the quantities, lot/serial numbers, and where it came from and goes to. This creates a clear chain of custody, making it easy to track every step, quickly detect discrepancies, and deter loss, theft, or mishandling. The goal is safety and security, not simply adding paperwork or affecting costs or berthing.

6. The GunBoss must ensure that spaces are locked and secured in the G2 Armory.

- A. Ensure that spaces are locked and secured**
- B. Complete daily inventory
- C. Perform corrective maintenance
- D. Update training records

Keeping armory spaces locked and secured is the direct way to enforce physical security and access control. When the Gun Boss ensures those spaces are locked when not in use, it prevents unauthorized entry, protects weapons and gear from tampering or loss, and supports accountability for everything stored in the armory. Daily inventory, corrective maintenance, and updating training records are all important tasks in their own right, but they address different aspects of operations—count accuracy, equipment upkeep, and documenting training—rather than securing the actual access points of the armory. The requirement described focuses on maintaining secure, locked spaces, which is why this action is the correct choice.

7. Why is static electricity a concern with munitions, and how is it mitigated?

- A. Static can ignite energetic material; mitigated by grounding and bonding equipment, anti-static garments, and keeping the work area dry.
- B. Static is beneficial for charging munitions.
- C. Static only causes minor shocks, no mitigation needed.
- D. Static is eliminated by increasing humidity alone.

Static electricity is a concern with munitions because a buildup of electrical charge can discharge as a spark, and that spark can ignite energetic material. To prevent that, the handling area is kept under control to allow charges to be removed safely. Grounding and bonding provide a continuous low-resistance path to earth, so any charge on equipment or personnel is carried away instead of flashing as a spark to a munition. Anti-static garments and footwear reduce the amount of charge generated by movement and handling, limiting how much charge gets introduced into the system. Keeping the work area dry minimizes moisture that could create unintended leakage paths or accelerate discharge through unpredictable routes, helping ensure any stray charges dissipate through the intended grounding system. Static shocks aren't something to rely on, and humidity alone doesn't eliminate static; proper grounding, bonding, and anti-static protection are essential.

8. Who coordinates with the aviation unit commander to support the unit's mission and acts as gun boss?

- A. Navigator
- B. Senior Weapons Officer
- C. Officer in charge (OIC)
- D. CO

The key idea is that the Officer in Charge handles the weapons portion of the mission and serves as the gun boss. This person coordinates with the aviation unit commander to ensure the unit's ordnance needs align with the mission plan, safety procedures, and weapon employment of the aircraft. In this role, the OIC directs weapon loading, safety oversight, and the authorization to release or employ munitions, acting as the single point of responsibility for weapons on the flight line and during operations. The navigator directs flight path and navigation, the Senior Weapons Officer focuses on weapons readiness and training but not the unit's overall coordination with the commander or as the primary gun boss, and the CO is the commanding officer who oversees the unit rather than acting as the weapons supervisor.

9. What tag is used for defective elevators?

- A. In service
- B. Out of service
- C. Under repair
- D. Quarantined

When equipment is not functioning or unsafe to operate, the tag placed on it communicates that status so no one uses it. For a defective elevator, the tag used is "Out of service." This immediately signals operators and maintenance that the elevator must not be used until repairs are completed and it's re-tagged as available again. In service means the equipment is ready for use. Under repair can be used to indicate repairs are actively underway, but the standard safety practice for a defective elevator is to mark it Out of service to stop all operation. Quarantined is reserved for health or contamination-related isolation, not typical mechanical defects.

10. What are the five parts of ammunition lot #?

- A. Part 1: manufacture; Part 2: year; Part 3: month; Part 4: batch #; Part 5: sequence
- B. Part 1: manufacture; Part 2: year; Part 3: day; Part 4: batch #; Part 5: sequence
- C. Part 1: manufacture; Part 2: year; Part 3: month; Part 4: batch number; Part 5: sequence
- D. Part 1: manufacture; Part 2: year; Part 3: month; Part 4: batch #; Part 5: sequence

Lot numbers are built to track a specific production run. The five parts identify where it was made, when it was made, and how to distinguish items within that batch. The first part shows the manufacturing location or facility, the second is the year, the third is the production month, the fourth is the batch number assigned to that run, and the fifth is a sequence number to differentiate individual lots within the same batch. This combination provides precise traceability for quality control and recall purposes. Using a month rather than a day keeps lots grouped by production periods, which is how manufacturing and inventory systems organize lots. The fourth part being the batch number and the fifth a sequence ensures each lot is unique even within the same month and year.

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://aostrand.examzify.com>

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

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