

Aviation Resource Management Block I 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. What does a Air Battle Manager (ABM) do?**
 - A. Directs Ground Operations**
 - B. Plans, Organize, and Direct Air AND Ground Operations**
 - C. Maintains Aircraft**
 - D. Teaches Air Combat Tactics**

- 2. Non-rated and Non-CEA aircrew members are listed on which publication?**
 - A. AFI 11-202**
 - B. AFI 65-503**
 - C. AFI 21-101**
 - D. AFI 36-2613**

- 3. To which offices must ARTEMIS user agreements and security clearance be submitted before deployment?**
 - A. The deployed SARM office and supporting HARM office**
 - B. The Base Training Office**
 - C. The Medical Clinic**
 - D. The Base Commander's Office**

- 4. What does an Observer (13XX) do?**
 - A. NASA Training and Space Walks**
 - B. Analyzes Weather Data**
 - C. Serves as Air Traffic Controller**
 - D. Pilot Mission Aircraft**

- 5. USAF officers assigned to active flying duties in units outside the USAF are described by which API?**
 - A. API 7**
 - B. API 2**
 - C. API 5**
 - D. API 1**

- 6. Which skill level is associated with the term 'Apprentice'?**
- A. Skill Level 3**
 - B. Skill Level 5**
 - C. Skill Level 1**
 - D. Skill Level 2**
- 7. What are the types of jump statuses?**
- A. Permanent and Active**
 - B. Temporary and Reserved**
 - C. Temporary and Active**
 - D. Draft and Active**
- 8. What order are Missile Combat Crew Member operators placed on when they meet all qualification requirements?**
- A. MADO (Missile Alert Duty Order)**
 - B. MADW (Missile Alert Duty Watch)**
 - C. MATO (Missile Alert Duty Order)**
 - D. MADU (Missile Alert Duty Update)**
- 9. Which prefix indicates Jump?**
- A. K**
 - B. J**
 - C. L**
 - D. X**
- 10. Which list represents all CEA API codes?**
- A. A, B, C, D, E, F, G**
 - B. A, B, C, D, E, G, Z**
 - C. A, B, C, D, E, F, Z**
 - D. A, B, C, D, F, G, Z**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does a Air Battle Manager (ABM) do?

- A. Directs Ground Operations
- B. Plans, Organize, and Direct Air AND Ground Operations**
- C. Maintains Aircraft
- D. Teaches Air Combat Tactics

An Air Battle Manager coordinates and directs both air and ground operations. This role acts as the mission commander in the air battle, using command and control to fuse data from sensors and aircraft, assess threats, and allocate and sequence sorties while de-conflicting airspace. They plan the mission, organize the available assets, and direct execution across air assets (fighters, bombers, ISR, tanker, AWACS) and ground-related tasks to achieve the commander's objectives. The ABM also ensures integration with ground forces and air defense, maintaining situational awareness and adapting to changing conditions on the battlefield. This makes the description the best fit: planning, organizing, and directing air and ground operations. Directing only ground operations misses the air component, maintaining aircraft is a maintenance task, and teaching air combat tactics is a training function, not the operational command role of an ABM.

2. Non-rated and Non-CEA aircrew members are listed on which publication?

- A. AFI 11-202
- B. AFI 65-503**
- C. AFI 21-101
- D. AFI 36-2613

This item tests where the Air Force documents and tracks aircrew who do not hold a rating or are not assigned as CEA. The publication that governs aircrew management and the specific roster for non-rated and non-CEA aircrew is AFI 65-503. It sets the policy and procedures for listing and maintaining those aircrew in unit records, ensuring consistent tracking of status, training, and assignments across the force. Other manuals focus on different areas—flight rules and general flying operations, broader aviation resource management, or enlisted force structure—so they don't provide the dedicated roster for non-rated and non-CEA aircrew.

3. To which offices must ARTEMIS user agreements and security clearance be submitted before deployment?

- A. The deployed SARM office and supporting HARM office**
- B. The Base Training Office
- C. The Medical Clinic
- D. The Base Commander's Office

Before deployment, access to ARTEMIS must be documented through the offices that manage security clearances and user agreements. The deployed SARM office handles local safety, risk, and access controls for the operation, while the supporting HARM office provides the overarching authority and maintains the official clearance records for the deployment. Submitting to both ensures proper authorization is in place and that there is a clear, verifiable record of who is cleared to use ARTEMIS in that environment. Other offices don't manage ARTEMIS access or clearance documentation—Base Training handles training, Medical Clinic deals with health readiness, and the Base Commander's Office oversees command matters rather than the security-clearance workflow.

4. What does an Observer (13XX) do?

- A. NASA Training and Space Walks**
- B. Analyzes Weather Data**
- C. Serves as Air Traffic Controller**
- D. Pilot Mission Aircraft**

An observer in this 13XX designation is tied to mission operations support for NASA, focusing on training and spacewalk activities. The role centers on watching, documenting, and assisting during training scenarios and spacewalk simulations or actual spacewalk operations, ensuring procedures are followed, safety checks are observed, and data is collected for analysis. This fits a hands-on training and mission-support function rather than performing weather analysis, directing aircraft as an air traffic controller, or piloting a spacecraft. Weather analysis is the realm of meteorology roles, air traffic control is about guiding aircraft in controlled airspace, and piloting is the responsibility of the flight crew. The observer's job is to observe, assist, and verify procedures during training and spacewalk events.

5. USAF officers assigned to active flying duties in units outside the USAF are described by which API?

- A. API 7**
- B. API 2**
- C. API 5**
- D. API 1**

Airman status codes like API numbers classify where and in what capacity aircrew are serving. When an officer is actively flying in a unit outside the United States, that specific overseas flying-duty assignment is identified by API 7. The overseas location and active flying role are the defining factors that map to this code. Other API codes describe different combinations (such as domestic assignments or non-flying roles), so they wouldn't apply to an officer in active flying duties abroad. Therefore, API 7 best fits the scenario.

6. Which skill level is associated with the term 'Apprentice'?

- A. Skill Level 3**
- B. Skill Level 5**
- C. Skill Level 1**
- D. Skill Level 2**

Apprentice is the mid-level stage in the common five-level training progression. Levels generally go from entry (level 1) to more advanced capability (level 5). The term Apprentice corresponds to the third level, meaning the person has moved beyond basic training and is in formal on-the-job training, performing routine tasks under supervision while beginning to handle more complex duties. This level sits between initial exposure and the higher independence of journeyman-level work, which helps explain why it maps to Skill Level 3.

7. What are the types of jump statuses?

- A. Permanent and Active
- B. Temporary and Reserved
- C. Temporary and Active**
- D. Draft and Active

Jump status describes whether a person's jump assignment is currently in effect and, if not, how long it will last. The two types that fit this concept are temporary and active. A temporary jump status indicates a time-limited or conditional assignment—a short-term tasking or training period that will end or change when its duration expires. An active jump status means the jump assignment is currently in effect and the individual is slated for jumps now. This distinction matters for scheduling and resources because you can separate someone who is in a current, ongoing jump plan from someone whose jump assignment is only for a limited period and will be updated or removed when that period ends.

8. What order are Missile Combat Crew Member operators placed on when they meet all qualification requirements?

- A. MADO (Missile Alert Duty Order)**
- B. MADW (Missile Alert Duty Watch)
- C. MATO (Missile Alert Duty Order)
- D. MADU (Missile Alert Duty Update)

The key idea is how qualified missile crew members are formally assigned to alert duty. Once a Missile Combat Crew Member completes all required qualifications, they are placed on a Missile Alert Duty Order. This order is the official directive that places them into the alert posture and assigns them to the alert rotation. It sets their status and integrates them into the unit's scheduled coverage. The other terms refer to different parts of the alert process—watch is the actual period they're on alert, updates would modify the order—so they don't represent the initial designation that puts someone into alert duty.

9. Which prefix indicates Jump?

- A. K
- B. J**
- C. L
- D. X

Jump is signaled by a prefix that uses the letter that starts the action. In this coding, J stands for Jump, so a prefix beginning with J clearly communicates the Jump action. The other prefixes correspond to different actions or concepts and do not indicate Jump, so they aren't a fit.

10. Which list represents all CEA API codes?

A. A, B, C, D, E, F, G

B. A, B, C, D, E, G, Z

C. A, B, C, D, E, F, Z

D. A, B, C, D, F, G, Z

This item tests knowing the complete set of CEA API codes and which codes are included versus excluded. The correct list is A, B, C, D, E, G, Z. It includes all the valid CEA API codes and excludes F, which is not part of the set. The other options either include F or omit a valid code like Z or G, so they don't represent the full, correct set. Understanding which codes are part of the official list ensures proper categorization and avoids mislabeling data.

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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://aviationresourcengmtblock1.examzify.com>

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

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