

# Aviation Resource Management Journeyman Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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## **Questions**

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- 1. What does a periodic review of the jump record folder ensure?**
  - A. Compliance with regulations**
  - B. Accurate jump history**
  - C. Proper documentation storage**
  - D. Training readiness**
- 2. In operations security, what does "physical environment" refer to?**
  - A. Building security systems**
  - B. Personnel behavior within facility**
  - C. Security measures for physical locations**
  - D. Protective protocols for equipment**
- 3. By what date must the MAJCOM receive the unit's man-month request?**
  - A. 15 May**
  - B. 15 June**
  - C. 1 July**
  - D. 30 April**
- 4. How many days can a parachutist be suspended without major command approval?**
  - A. 90 days**
  - B. 180 days**
  - C. 30 days**
  - D. 120 days**
- 5. What does the AF Form 4324 primarily relate to?**
  - A. Equipment inventory**
  - B. Training profile assignments**
  - C. Missions planning**
  - D. Air crew readiness**

- 6. What documentation is necessary for processing an aeronautical order?**
- A. Last three performance reports**
  - B. Medical evaluation reports**
  - C. Authority letter and related credentials**
  - D. Flight hours logbook**
- 7. Which form serves as the official flight evaluation record in the Air Force?**
- A. AF Form 3215**
  - B. AF Form 942**
  - C. AF Form 1359**
  - D. AF Form 1234**
- 8. Which date is fundamental for calculating the officer service date (OSD) in the USAF?**
- A. Retirement date**
  - B. Commissioning date**
  - C. Promotion date**
  - D. Enlistment date**
- 9. Which menu does NOT belong to the Resource module of the Aviation Resource Management System (ARMS)?**
- A. Resource allocation**
  - B. Deferred Management**
  - C. Accountability management**
  - D. Operational readiness**
- 10. Which type of mission involves both strategic and tactical operations involving air power?**
- A. Counterland**
  - B. Air superiority**
  - C. Compartmented operations**
  - D. Strategic bombing**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What does a periodic review of the jump record folder ensure?**

- A. Compliance with regulations**
- B. Accurate jump history**
- C. Proper documentation storage**
- D. Training readiness**

The periodic review of the jump record folder is fundamentally about maintaining an accurate jump history. This means systematically checking that all jump-related data—such as dates, types of jumps, and participant information—is recorded correctly and comprehensively within the folder. An accurate jump history is essential for tracking individual performance, ensuring safety, and complying with training and operational requirements. This accuracy supports operational readiness and accountability, as maintaining a clear record of jumps allows for effective management of personnel qualifications and experiences. It also matters for planning future training or operational jumps, as well as for ensuring that all personnel meet the required standards for jumping activities. Thus, the primary focus of the periodic review is to confirm that the jump history is reliable and reflects the true activities of personnel involved in airborne operations.

**2. In operations security, what does "physical environment" refer to?**

- A. Building security systems**
- B. Personnel behavior within facility**
- C. Security measures for physical locations**
- D. Protective protocols for equipment**

The term "physical environment" in operations security primarily refers to the tangible aspects and security measures associated with physical locations. This includes the buildings, facilities, and their surroundings where operations take place. Understanding the physical layout, access control points, and the overall security infrastructure is crucial for safeguarding sensitive operations and information. Security measures for physical locations encompass a variety of practices such as surveillance systems, perimeter security, access controls, and environmental design to deter unauthorized access and protect resources. Effective physical security ensures that the environment is not only safe but also minimizes the risk of physical threats to personnel and assets. While options related to building security systems, personnel behavior, and protective protocols for equipment are important components of an overall security strategy, they focus more on specific elements rather than encapsulating the broader context of "physical environment" as a whole. The correct answer emphasizes the comprehensive approach to securing the physical spaces where operations occur, underscoring its critical role in operations security.

**3. By what date must the MAJCOM receive the unit's man-month request?**

- A. 15 May
- B. 15 June**
- C. 1 July
- D. 30 April

The correct answer is June 15 because this date aligns with the timeline established for the submission of unit man-month requests within the military structure. The request process is typically scheduled to ensure that all units can accurately assess their manpower needs in advance of the next fiscal year's planning and budget processes. By June 15, Major Commands (MAJCOMs) can compile and process the requests effectively ahead of the deadlines necessary for resource allocation. Submitting requests by this specific date allows for any necessary approvals, adjustments, or additional evaluations that might be required to finalize personnel planning. June 15 acts as a critical deadline for ensuring that all units' needs are communicated and considered at a broader strategic level, enabling the military to maintain readiness and operational capacity.

**4. How many days can a parachutist be suspended without major command approval?**

- A. 90 days
- B. 180 days**
- C. 30 days
- D. 120 days

A parachutist can be suspended for a period of 180 days without requiring major command approval. This duration allows for necessary administrative actions or medical considerations to take place without causing undue disruption to the individual's career. This policy ensures that parachutists can maintain their status and readiness in a structured manner, while also providing adequate time for assessments or rehabilitation if needed. It's important to note that suspensions longer than this duration would necessitate major command approval, highlighting the importance of oversight in maintaining operational standards and personnel readiness within the parachuting program. Other durations mentioned either do not provide enough time for recovery or administrative processing, or do not align with the established policy for suspensions.

**5. What does the AF Form 4324 primarily relate to?**

- A. Equipment inventory**
- B. Training profile assignments**
- C. Missions planning**
- D. Air crew readiness**

The AF Form 4324 is primarily associated with training profile assignments. This form is utilized to document and track the specific training requirements and profiles necessary for aircrew personnel to ensure they meet the necessary qualifications and readiness for their respective missions. It serves as a crucial tool in managing the training aspects of aviation resource management, allowing personnel to efficiently organize training schedules, ensure compliance with regulatory standards, and report on training statuses. In the context of aviation resource management, focusing on training profile assignments helps maintain an operationally ready force, as it ensures that all aircrew members receive the right training according to their roles and the missions they will perform. This is vital in keeping aircrews proficient and compliant with all necessary training requirements. While equipment inventory, mission planning, and aircrew readiness are all important aspects of aviation operations, they do not directly relate to the specific documentation and management of training profiles as outlined in the AF Form 4324. Each of these areas serves distinct purposes within aviation resource management, but they are not the central focus of this particular form.

**6. What documentation is necessary for processing an aeronautical order?**

- A. Last three performance reports**
- B. Medical evaluation reports**
- C. Authority letter and related credentials**
- D. Flight hours logbook**

To successfully process an aeronautical order, the necessary documentation includes an authority letter and related credentials. The authority letter serves as formal documentation that grants permission or authorization for specific actions related to aeronautical operations. It ensures that the personnel involved have the requisite authority to proceed with the order, reflecting compliance with regulations and organizational policies. In addition, related credentials provide proof of qualifications, training, and any required certifications of the personnel involved. These documents are crucial for validating the identity and capabilities of individuals executing the orders, thereby helping to maintain safety and operational integrity in aviation activities. This requirement underscores the importance of having appropriate authorization and verification within aviation operations, which is essential for accountability and adherence to legal and procedural standards. Other options such as performance reports or medical evaluations may be relevant in different contexts but do not specifically pertain to the processing of an aeronautical order.

**7. Which form serves as the official flight evaluation record in the Air Force?**

- A. AF Form 3215**
- B. AF Form 942**
- C. AF Form 1359**
- D. AF Form 1234**

The official flight evaluation record in the Air Force is documented using AF Form 942. This form is specifically designed to capture and maintain detailed records of an individual's flight evaluations, which are crucial for assessing pilot performance, qualifications, and progress. It ensures that there is a standardized method for recording this important information, allowing for appropriate tracking and accountability in a service member's flight career. AF Form 942 also consolidates all flight evaluation-related data into a single document, making it easier for individuals and their supervisors to review performance over time. This record-keeping is essential for personnel management and can influence promotions, qualifications for various assignments, and continuation in flight-related duties. Other forms may have their distinct purposes within aviation management, but AF Form 942 is uniquely focused on evaluations, which is why it is recognized as the official record for this critical aspect of a pilot's career.

**8. Which date is fundamental for calculating the officer service date (OSD) in the USAF?**

- A. Retirement date**
- B. Commissioning date**
- C. Promotion date**
- D. Enlistment date**

The officer service date (OSD) in the United States Air Force (USAF) is fundamentally tied to the commissioning date. This date marks when an individual is officially commissioned as an officer in the Air Force, establishing the start of their active duty service and career progression as an officer. The significance of the commissioning date lies in the fact that it is the reference point for numerous important calculations, such as eligibility for promotion, retirement, and other benefits associated with service length. It is the foundational date that reflects the beginning of an officer's service under the commission, distinguishing their status from other dates that may pertain to various aspects of military service, such as enlistment for enlisted personnel or promotion milestones. This understanding is critical for both the officers and the administrative staff involved in managing officer records and career progression within the Air Force.

**9. Which menu does NOT belong to the Resource module of the Aviation Resource Management System (ARMS)?**

- A. Resource allocation**
- B. Deferred Management**
- C. Accountability management**
- D. Operational readiness**

The correct response highlights that Deferred Management does not fit within the Resource module of the Aviation Resource Management System (ARMS). The Resource module is primarily focused on the allocation and management of aviation resources to ensure effective operational readiness. This includes managing operational readiness, which involves the assessment of available resources and their preparedness for missions, as well as accountability management, which tracks the status and location of resources to maintain efficient operations. On the other hand, Deferred Management typically pertains to the tracking and management of issues or pending tasks that may need follow-up but do not directly relate to the allocation or readiness of aviation resources. Therefore, it does not belong in the Resource module, which is designed to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of resource use in aviation operations.

**10. Which type of mission involves both strategic and tactical operations involving air power?**

- A. Counterland**
- B. Air superiority**
- C. Compartmented operations**
- D. Strategic bombing**

The chosen answer pertains to counterland operations, which encompass missions designed to destroy or disrupt the enemy's ability to conduct ground operations. This type of mission uses air power strategically to affect the enemy's overall warfighting ability while also engaging in tactical operations that can target specific enemy units or capabilities. Counterland missions blend both strategic objectives, such as weakening the enemy's ground force capabilities, and tactical actions, like engaging in direct combat with enemy ground positions. In contrast, air superiority primarily focuses on controlling the airspace to deny the enemy the same advantage, without necessarily incorporating ground operations. Compartmented operations refer to classified actions that restrict access to certain information, lacking the broader operational scope. Strategic bombing emphasizes the large-scale, long-term destruction of enemy infrastructure or morale rather than integrating tactical engagements. Understanding these distinctions clarifies why counterland operations effectively involve both strategic and tactical elements of air power.