

BWS Academics Practice Test (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. In the reverse planning sequence, which plan comes directly before the Landing Plan?**
 - A. Ground Tactical Plan**
 - B. Air Movement Plan**
 - C. Loading Plan**
 - D. Staging Plan**

- 2. Convoy Security should be used when you do not have enough forces to secure the entire route.**
 - A. When you have a large force**
 - B. When you don't have enough of a force to secure the entire route**
 - C. When the route is secure**
 - D. When there is no threat**

- 3. Which employment method utilizes 3 attack companies at once for overwhelming the enemy with massed fires?**
 - A. Maximum destruction**
 - B. Penetration**
 - C. Flank Attack**
 - D. Feint**

- 4. During TLP, an aviation company breaks into functional planning cells to turn commander's visualization into an _____.**
 - A. Actionable plan**
 - B. Strategic concept**
 - C. Draft order**
 - D. Final briefing**

- 5. RP's should be positioned at what distance range from the objective?**
 - A. 1-2 km**
 - B. 3-8 km**
 - C. 9-12 km**
 - D. 15-20 km**

- 6. What does the 'O' stand for in the fundamentals of security?**
- A. Observe**
 - B. Orient**
 - C. Organize**
 - D. Oversee**
- 7. Disengagement criteria specify when you WILL break contact.**
- A. Disengagement criteria**
 - B. Engagement criteria**
 - C. Withdrawal criteria**
 - D. Ceasefire criteria**
- 8. Which terrain flight mode hugs the terrain to stay low and stealthy?**
- A. Nap of the Earth (NOE)**
 - B. Contour**
 - C. Hover**
 - D. Level Flight**
- 9. Which statement best describes the purpose of the RP distance and offset values for flight profile transition?**
- A. They facilitate a smooth transition from enroute flight profile to landing flight profile**
 - B. They determine the aircraft color coding**
 - C. They indicate the top speed of the aircraft**
 - D. They define radio frequencies to be used**
- 10. Which movement technique is used when speed is important and contact with the enemy is not likely?**
- A. Traveling**
 - B. Traveling Overwatch**
 - C. Bounding Overwatch**
 - D. Fire and Maneuver**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In the reverse planning sequence, which plan comes directly before the Landing Plan?

- A. Ground Tactical Plan**
- B. Air Movement Plan**
- C. Loading Plan**
- D. Staging Plan**

Reverse planning works by tracing the operation backward from the end state to the start, so each prior plan sets up what must be ready for the next phase. The Landing Plan focuses on how forces actually touch down and establish initial control, so the plan that comes directly before it in this backward sequence is the Ground Tactical Plan. That plan spells out how ground forces will maneuver, seize objectives, and be coordinated with air and naval assets once on the ground, ensuring the landing achieves its aims. Other plans play earlier roles: the Air Movement Plan handles getting forces into the area and is planned prior to the landing; the Loading Plan deals with moving equipment and supplies; the Staging Plan covers assembly before movement.

2. Convoy Security should be used when you do not have enough forces to secure the entire route.

- A. When you have a large force**
- B. When you don't have enough of a force to secure the entire route**
- C. When the route is secure**
- D. When there is no threat**

Convoy security is a resource-driven protection approach. When you don't have enough forces to secure the entire route, you still need to move safely, so you concentrate security on the convoy itself and on the most vulnerable points along the route, using escorts, advance and flank guards, and planned contingencies. This focuses protection where it matters most and reduces exposure with the limited assets you have. If you had a large force, you could secure the entire route without relying on convoy security. If the route is already secure, or there's no threat, there's less need for convoy security. The situation described—lacking enough forces to cover the whole route—best matches the purpose of convoy security.

3. Which employment method utilizes 3 attack companies at once for overwhelming the enemy with massed fires?

- A. Maximum destruction**
- B. Penetration**
- C. Flank Attack**
- D. Feint**

Massed fires and the concentration of combat power to overwhelm the enemy is the idea here. Using three attack companies at once shows a deliberate, synchronized effort to saturate the target with firepower and destruction, aiming to break the enemy quickly through sheer force. The other approaches focus on different aims—penetration seeks to breach defenses through a breakthrough, a flank attack targets the side to disrupt, and a feint uses deception to draw forces away—none of which centers on delivering overwhelming firepower all at once.

4. During TLP, an aviation company breaks into functional planning cells to turn commander's visualization into an _____.

- A. Actionable plan**
- B. Strategic concept**
- C. Draft order**
- D. Final briefing**

Turning the commander's visualization into an actionable plan is the aim of the planning cells during TLP. The functional teams translate intent into specific tasks, assign responsibilities, set timelines, and allocate resources so units know exactly who does what, when, and with what means. This makes the plan executable and ready to drive coordinated action. A strategic concept stays at a higher level and doesn't spell out concrete tasks or timing. A draft order is an earlier version that precedes the final plan, and a final briefing is the dissemination of the plan to the units, not the plan itself.

5. RP's should be positioned at what distance range from the objective?

- A. 1-2 km**
- B. 3-8 km**
- C. 9-12 km**
- D. 15-20 km**

Position reconnaissance posts (RPs) three to eight kilometers from the objective is a practical balance between visibility and safety. At this range you can use terrain for concealment and still maintain a clear line of sight with standard optics, allowing you to observe likely approaches and relay timely details. If you place an RP closer, within a couple of kilometers, exposure risk increases and your view of the broader approaches becomes more limited, making you vulnerable to counter-reconnaissance and surprise. If you push the distance farther, beyond eight kilometers, observation details degrade—missed signs of activity, harder identification of entry points, and slower relays of information can all undermine the operation. The best choice depends on terrain, weather, and expected threat, but three to eight kilometers provides a dependable midpoint that supports accurate, quick reporting while preserving security.

6. What does the 'O' stand for in the fundamentals of security?

- A. Observe**
- B. Orient**
- C. Organize**
- D. Oversee**

Observe is the first step in the decision-making loop used to stay aware of threats. It means gathering information from the environment—what you see, hear, and sense from sensors, reports, and other sources—to detect signs of risk and understand what's happening. This initial sensing creates the foundation for orientation, where you interpret the observations within context and update your understanding before deciding and acting. The other options don't fit because Organize and Oversee aren't parts of this loop, and Orient is the interpretive step that follows observation, not the initial sensing step. So the O stands for Observe.

7. Disengagement criteria specify when you WILL break contact.

- A. Disengagement criteria**
- B. Engagement criteria**
- C. Withdrawal criteria**
- D. Ceasefire criteria**

The main idea this question tests is using the precise terminology for when to pull back from a situation. Disengagement criteria are the rules that tell you when you will break contact with someone or withdraw from an interaction. That exact term fits the statement, making it the best choice because it directly describes the moment you plan to step away. Engagement criteria would describe when you start contact or engage with someone, which is the opposite of breaking contact. Withdrawal criteria is a close concept but isn't the standard label used here. Ceasefire criteria relate to stopping hostilities in a broader sense, not specifically to the act of breaking personal contact in an interaction.

8. Which terrain flight mode hugs the terrain to stay low and stealthy?

- A. Nap of the Earth (NOE)**
- B. Contour**
- C. Hover**
- D. Level Flight**

Hugging the terrain to stay low and stealthy is achieved by following the ground's shape as closely as possible. Nap of the Earth is the mode that does exactly that—skimming the surface and matching every contour, ridge, and valley to stay as low as possible and reduce visibility and radar detection. This extreme terrain-following path is what makes it the best choice for stealthy, low-altitude flight. Other modes either maintain a fixed height above the terrain or stay in one place: contour flight follows terrain with a small, consistent clearance but not as close as NOE; hover holds a stationary position at a set altitude; level flight remains at a constant altitude and direction, not adapting to terrain.

9. Which statement best describes the purpose of the RP distance and offset values for flight profile transition?

- A. They facilitate a smooth transition from enroute flight profile to landing flight profile**
- B. They determine the aircraft color coding**
- C. They indicate the top speed of the aircraft**
- D. They define radio frequencies to be used**

Transitioning between flight profiles requires a controlled blend of guidance so the aircraft moves from cruising enroute to the programmed landing path without abrupt changes. RP distance specifies how far from a reference point the system should begin this blending, giving the autopilot time to adjust the vertical and horizontal guidance smoothly. The offset value determines how far off the planned lateral track the aircraft should fly during the transition, so the path can join the final approach cleanly rather than making a sudden turn. Together, these settings help ensure a stable, gradual change in flight path that preserves energy, comfort, and safety as the aircraft moves into the landing phase. The other options aren't related to how flight profiles are blended—color coding, top speed, and radio frequencies are defined by different systems and have no role in this transition.

10. Which movement technique is used when speed is important and contact with the enemy is not likely?

- A. Traveling**
- B. Traveling Overwatch**
- C. Bounding Overwatch**
- D. Fire and Maneuver**

Moving quickly when you don't expect enemy contact is all about speed with minimal security. This technique moves the unit rapidly in a cohesive formation, keeping everyone together and reducing the time spent on the move since there's no dedicated security or fire support required. It's ideal when the area is believed to be clear and getting to the next position fast is the priority. Traveling Overwatch would slow things down because one element must stay ready to engage while the others move. Bounding Overwatch splits the unit into two teams to alternate movement and security, which is even slower and used when contact is more likely. Fire and Maneuver mixes fire and movement to suppress and then close with the enemy, a setup chosen when contact is expected and coordination between fire and movement is essential.

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://bwsacademics.examzify.com>

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

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