

CAMP SLO AIR ASSAULT (A.A) PHASE 2 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://campsloaaphase2.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. In the 9-Line MEDEVAC format, what does the fourth line indicate?**
 - A. Number of patients
 - B. Terrain description
 - C. Special equipment required for the patient or mission
 - D. Call sign and frequency
- 2. Which is the Aviation unit responsible for?**
 - A. Selecting and controlling the load
 - B. Inspecting preparation and rigging
 - C. Preparing, coordinating, and inspecting backloads
 - D. Recovery and return of sling load equipment
- 3. Which statement about ADS inspections is true?**
 - A. Before and after every use.
 - B. Before and after every use, every 6 months, and stamped with month and year.
 - C. Before every use and every 6 months
 - D. Inspect on a yearly basis.
- 4. What is the sum of the front and rear link for M149?**
 - A. 165
 - B. 195
 - C. 150
 - D. 255
- 5. What is the primary use of the CGU-1B?**
 - A. To secure two items together and to secure cargo in vehicles and trailers
 - B. To strap down pallets inside a container
 - C. To tie down tarps
 - D. To suspend equipment from the ceiling
- 6. Which item is rated at 25,000 lbs?**
 - A. A7A Strap
 - B. Reach Pendant (large)
 - C. Fuel Blivets
 - D. Large Clevis

7. In air assault planning, how does LZ size influence the operation?

- A. It determines the weather window
- B. It sets the type of aircraft used
- C. It has no influence on planning
- D. It influences airlift capacity requirements and safety margins

8. How many copies of the DA Form 7382 are required?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 1
- D. 4

9. Which model has the larger empty weight?

- A. M1101
- B. M149
- C. Neither
- D. Both equal

10. What is the weight rating for the A-22 cargo bag?

- A. 1,000 lbs
- B. 5,000 lbs
- C. 2,200 lbs
- D. 12,600 lbs

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In the 9-Line MEDEVAC format, what does the fourth line indicate?

- A. Number of patients
- B. Terrain description
- C. Special equipment required for the patient or mission**
- D. Call sign and frequency

Special equipment required is the fourth line. This carries information about any gear the patient or the mission needs beyond basic medical care, so the evacuation team can bring the right resources. Examples include hoist equipment for difficult terrain, a ventilator or oxygen setup for respiratory support, suction, IV pumps, spinal immobilization gear, or other devices. Knowing this upfront helps ensure the helicopter and crew have the capabilities to treat and transport the patient without delays. The other lines convey different details—location of pickup, radio frequency and call sign, and the number and priority of patients—so line four specifically flags what extra equipment must be on the mission.

2. Which is the Aviation unit responsible for?

- A. Selecting and controlling the load
- B. Inspecting preparation and rigging
- C. Preparing, coordinating, and inspecting backloads
- D. Recovery and return of sling load equipment**

Recovering and returning sling load equipment after a mission is the aviation unit's responsibility. After a sling load operation, the gear—slings, chains, rigging hardware, nets—needs to be located, retrieved from the field, inspected for wear or damage, logged, and returned to stock for maintenance or reuse. This accountability keeps equipment ready, safe, and available for the next mission. Ground crews and riggers handle selecting and controlling the load, inspecting preparation and rigging, and coordinating backloads during the planning and loading phases. Those tasks occur before and during flight, while recovering and returning the gear is the aviation unit's duty to close the operational loop and maintain readiness.

3. Which statement about ADS inspections is true?

- A. Before and after every use.
- B. Before and after every use, every 6 months, and stamped with month and year.**
- C. Before every use and every 6 months
- D. Inspect on a yearly basis.

Regular maintenance checks on ADS are done by combining immediate safety checks with scheduled maintenance and solid recordkeeping. Inspecting before each use verifies that all functions work and there are no obvious defects, while inspecting after use catches issues that may have developed during operation. In addition, a formal check every six months ensures a deeper evaluation of wear, corrosion, or degradation that a quick pre/post-use check might miss. Stamping the inspection with the month and year creates a traceable maintenance record, showing exactly when the last service was done and helping plan the next due date. The other options miss at least one of these elements, such as post-use inspection, the six-month interval, or the date stamp, or they rely on only yearly checks, which aren't sufficient for safety-critical equipment.

4. What is the sum of the front and rear link for M149?

- A. 165
- B. 195
- C. 150**
- D. 255

When you assess an assembly like the M149, the total length is found by adding the front link and the rear link lengths. For M149, the front link is 60 and the rear link is 90, so $60 + 90$ equals 150. That's why 150 is the correct sum. This kind of addition helps verify the overall size to ensure it fits towing or storage constraints. The other numbers would come from using different values or misadding, but with the given front and rear link lengths, the sum is 150.

5. What is the primary use of the CGU-1B?

- A. To secure two items together and to secure cargo in vehicles and trailers**
- B. To strap down pallets inside a container
- C. To tie down tarps
- D. To suspend equipment from the ceiling

The CGU-1B is a cargo tie-down tool. Its primary function is to secure cargo during transport by binding items together or fastening a load to vehicle or trailer anchor points so it won't shift or slide. This makes it ideal for tying down pallets, boxes, and other gear inside trucks, trailers, or containers. It's specifically meant for securing loads in transit, not for suspending equipment from ceilings or for tarping tasks, which require different hardware or methods.

6. Which item is rated at 25,000 lbs?

- A. A7A Strap
- B. Reach Pendant (large)**
- C. Fuel Blivets
- D. Large Clevis

In sling-load operations, each rigging piece has a working load limit, so you identify which item is built to handle the heaviest rated load. The reach pendant (large) is the heavy-duty connector designed for high-capacity lifts and is rated to 25,000 pounds. That makes it the correct choice when the requirement specifies a 25,000-lb rating. The other items serve different roles and have lower ratings or are used for lighter loads, so they wouldn't be specified for a 25,000-lb lift.

7. In air assault planning, how does LZ size influence the operation?

- A. It determines the weather window
- B. It sets the type of aircraft used
- C. It has no influence on planning
- D. It influences airlift capacity requirements and safety margins**

The key idea is that how big the landing zone is directly controls how many helicopters can operate there safely and how much load the operation can carry in a given window. A larger LZ lets multiple aircraft touch down, unload, and depart in a coordinated flow, which increases the airlift capacity you can pull off and provides room to maintain safe separation between rotor aircraft. That extra space also raises your safety margins, allowing better handling of wind shifts, unexpected obstacles, or a go-around if something goes off plan. Conversely, a smaller LZ constrains the number of simultaneous landings, often forcing lifts to be split into more waves or to reduce payload, which can slow the tempo and tighten safety buffers. The bottom line is that LZ size directly shapes how much you can lift and how safely you can do it in the given time. Weather windows matter for overall flight operations, not specifically caused by LZ size; the choice of aircraft is driven by weight, range, and mission needs (though payload limits interact with LZ size); and saying LZ size has no influence is inaccurate because it directly affects lift capacity and safety margins.

8. How many copies of the DA Form 7382 are required?

- A. 2
- B. 3**
- C. 1
- D. 4

In this training documentation, the number of copies is about ensuring all parties have a proper record and the unit keeps an official file. Three copies are used so that a trainee can hold a personal record, the instructor or supervisor has a certification copy, and the unit's training records maintain an archival copy. This setup supports accountability and easy verification during inspections or audits. If only two copies were made, one party would lack a formal record; with only one copy, there would be no separate trainee or unit record; and four copies would be unnecessary and could lead to misplaced papers. So, three copies are required.

9. Which model has the larger empty weight?

- A. M1101**
- B. M149
- C. Neither
- D. Both equal

Understanding empty weight means knowing what the vehicle weighs with no payload, but with its standard equipment and fluids. A motorized vehicle like the M1101 includes an engine, transmission, drivetrain, and a cab, all of which add a lot of mass even when it's not carrying anything. A trailer like the M149, on the other hand, has no engine or propulsion system and carries only its frame, wheels, and coupler. So, even empty, the motorized M1101 is heavier than the M149 trailer. That's why the larger empty weight belongs to the M1101.

10. What is the weight rating for the A-22 cargo bag?

- A. 1,000 lbs
- B. 5,000 lbs
- C. 2,200 lbs
- D. 12,600 lbs

The weight rating is the maximum load the A-22 cargo bag is certified to carry during sling-load operations. For this bag, that rating is 2,200 pounds. So the bag plus whatever you put in it must not exceed 2,200 pounds. This limit accounts for the bag's materials, seams, and rigging, and it's chosen to handle the dynamic stresses of helicopter lifts, not just a static weight. When preparing a load, you total the bag's own weight with its contents, secure everything properly, and ensure the total stays within that 2,200-pound limit. Exceeding the rating risks bag or rigging failure and loss of the load. The other listed weights would be outside the bag's safe carrying capacity.

SAMPLE

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://campsloaaphase2.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE