

CDC Aircraft Armament Systems Career Development Course, Set A (2W151A) 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. What action must be taken if a discrepancy exists with any element of item identification in the MNCL?**
 - A. The item is considered not certified**
 - B. The item is immediately returned to supply**
 - C. An investigation is launched**
 - D. The item must be destroyed**

- 2. Which entity has the final decision on the distribution of a TODCR?**
 - A. The Joint Computer-aided Acquisition and Logistics Support**
 - B. Weapons standardization section**
 - C. The customer**
 - D. The originator**

- 3. Which documents are used to control a DIFM item through the repair cycle?**
 - A. AFTO Form 350 and DD Form 1348-1**
 - B. DD Form 1348-1A and AFTO Form 350, Part II**
 - C. Form 400 and Form 500**
 - D. AF Form 142 and DD Form 643**

- 4. What two documents are used by the unit to determine their munitions forecast?**
 - A. TO 11A-1-38 and SEI**
 - B. OPLAN and UCML**
 - C. MAJCOM and ACC**
 - D. AFRES and ANG**

- 5. What should you do if you cannot shut off power while assisting an electrical shock victim?**
 - A. Call for backup**
 - B. Separate the victim with a nonconductive object**
 - C. Wait for the power to be turned off**
 - D. Administer CPR immediately**

- 6. Which form is designed for documenting equipment discrepancies that are not due to operational issues?**
- A. AFTO Form 781A**
 - B. DD Form 1574**
 - C. FD Form 95**
 - D. AFTO Form 781K**
- 7. What constitutes a "theft threat" to USAF resources?**
- A. The unintentional misplacement of property**
 - B. The unauthorized borrowing of equipment**
 - C. The illegal and deliberate taking of USAF property for personal gain**
 - D. The loss of resources due to negligence**
- 8. To whom is copy 2 of the 1348-1 distributed?**
- A. The individual who signs for and receives the item**
 - B. Base supply control officer**
 - C. Maintenance scheduler**
 - D. DIFM monitor**
- 9. Which clothing materials should be avoided due to high static electricity production?**
- A. Materials of 100% cotton**
 - B. Materials of 100% polyester or nylon**
 - C. Materials of 100% down**
 - D. Materials of 100% leather**
- 10. What information does the master nuclear certification listing provide?**
- A. A list of Air Force personnel**
 - B. An itemized list of certified equipment**
 - C. Documentation of military training**
 - D. A summary of operational procedures**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What action must be taken if a discrepancy exists with any element of item identification in the MNCL?

- A. The item is considered not certified**
- B. The item is immediately returned to supply**
- C. An investigation is launched**
- D. The item must be destroyed**

When a discrepancy exists with any element of item identification in the Maintenance Notification Control Log (MNCL), the appropriate action is to consider the item as not certified. This means that the item does not meet the required standards for operational use, which is critical for maintaining safety and reliability within the armament system. The identification elements ensure that the correct items are being used and tracked, and a discrepancy indicates potential issues that need to be addressed before the item can be deemed safe for use. The classification of the item as not certified protects personnel and equipment by preventing the use of potentially faulty or unverified items. The correct handling of discrepancies is crucial in ensuring that only authorized and verified equipment is operational within the aircraft armament systems, thereby upholding safety protocols and operational readiness. In contrast, simply returning the item to supply, launching an investigation, or destroying the item might not adequately address the certification status. Recognizing the item as not certified effectively emphasizes the seriousness of discrepancies in identification and prompts appropriate corrective measures.

2. Which entity has the final decision on the distribution of a TODCR?

- A. The Joint Computer-aided Acquisition and Logistics Support**
- B. Weapons standardization section**
- C. The customer**
- D. The originator**

The final decision on the distribution of a Time-Ordered Data Change Request (TODCR) rests with the Joint Computer-aided Acquisition and Logistics Support (JCALS). This entity plays a critical role in managing logistics and acquisition data, ensuring that modifications and updates are accurately tracked and implemented across the relevant systems. The JCALS is designed to facilitate collaboration between different branches and agencies, thus streamlining the decision-making process regarding logistics support and data changes. This centralized authority enables effective management of information flow and ensures that all stakeholders are aligned with respect to changes in operational requirements and equipment statuses. The significance of the JCALS in this context highlights the importance of a standardized approach to data management and distribution, which is vital for mission success and effective resource utilization in aircraft armament systems.

3. Which documents are used to control a DIFM item through the repair cycle?

- A. AFTO Form 350 and DD Form 1348-1**
- B. DD Form 1348-1A and AFTO Form 350, Part II**
- C. Form 400 and Form 500**
- D. AF Form 142 and DD Form 643**

The correct answer identifies that DD Form 1348-1A and AFTO Form 350, Part II are the essential documents used to manage a DIFM (Due-In From Maintenance) item throughout the repair cycle. DD Form 1348-1A is a vital document in the supply chain and is specifically used to request or transfer items that require maintenance, which is critical for auditing and tracking inventory management during the DIFM process. It provides information about the item being repaired, including its status, which helps ensure proper accountability and record-keeping. AFTO Form 350, Part II complements this by documenting the repair action, thereby providing the necessary data for the repair process and affecting the item's status in the system. It serves as a historical record detailing maintenance actions taken on the item, ensuring that all relevant maintenance activities are logged and accessible when needed. The combination of these two forms offers a comprehensive control mechanism throughout the repair cycle, ensuring that all procedures are adhered to and that the item can be tracked effectively from the moment it is identified as needing maintenance until it is repaired and returned to service. In contrast, the other choices either reference forms that do not pertain specifically to DIFM items in the context of repair tracking or are not

4. What two documents are used by the unit to determine their munitions forecast?

- A. TO 11A-1-38 and SEI**
- B. OPLAN and UCML**
- C. MAJCOM and ACC**
- D. AFRES and ANG**

The correct choice for determining a unit's munitions forecast is OPLAN and UCML. OPLAN, or Operations Plan, provides a comprehensive outline of planned military operations, including the expected usage of munitions in various scenarios. This document helps units prepare for future engagements, determining the types and quantities of munitions that will be necessary to support operational goals. The UCML, or Universal Core Module List, supplements the OPLAN by specifying the munitions required for the missions detailed in the OPLAN. It acts as a guide for the inventory and management of munitions that a unit needs based on its planned operations. Together, these documents enable units to accurately forecast their munitions needs, ensuring they are adequately prepared for any upcoming operations.

5. What should you do if you cannot shut off power while assisting an electrical shock victim?

A. Call for backup

B. Separate the victim with a nonconductive object

C. Wait for the power to be turned off

D. Administer CPR immediately

When dealing with a victim of electrical shock, it is crucial to ensure safety for both the victim and the rescuer. Separating the victim from the source of electricity using a nonconductive object is the safest course of action if power cannot be shut off. Nonconductive materials, like wood or rubber, do not conduct electricity and can help create a barrier between the victim and the electrical source, reducing the risk of the rescuer being shocked while attempting to assist. If you were to wait for the power to be turned off, you could potentially allow the victim to remain in danger for an extended period. Calling for backup could also be a wise step, but without immediate action to separate the victim, any help might arrive too late. Administering CPR directly without ensuring that the individual is no longer in contact with the live electrical source could put both the victim and the rescuer at risk of further electrocution. Therefore, using a nonconductive object to separate the victim ensures that the rescue effort is conducted safely and effectively.

6. Which form is designed for documenting equipment discrepancies that are not due to operational issues?

A. AFTO Form 781A

B. DD Form 1574

C. FD Form 95

D. AFTO Form 781K

The AFTO Form 781A is specifically designed to document equipment discrepancies that are not caused by operational issues. This form is part of the Aircraft Maintenance Document system and is used to capture "non-mission capable" conditions that may arise from various factors such as maintenance, inspection, or due to parts failures unrelated to the aircraft's operational use. The purpose of this form is to ensure a clear record of discrepancies so that maintenance personnel can address them systematically. By documenting these discrepancies, the form helps maintain the operational integrity and safety of the aircraft fleet. In contrast, other forms serve different purposes. For instance, the DD Form 1574 is generally used to account for equipment and its serviceability, while the FD Form 95 is a report used mainly for tracking administrative matters related to equipment. The AFTO Form 781K documents aircraft flying time and discrepancies related to operational status rather than non-operational issues. Thus, the specificity and intended use of the AFTO Form 781A make it the correct choice for documenting the noted discrepancies.

7. What constitutes a "theft threat" to USAF resources?

- A. The unintentional misplacement of property
- B. The unauthorized borrowing of equipment
- C. The illegal and deliberate taking of USAF property for personal gain**
- D. The loss of resources due to negligence

A "theft threat" to USAF resources is defined as the illegal and deliberate taking of USAF property for personal gain. This definition emphasizes the intentionality behind the act, which distinguishes it from other scenarios involving USAF resources. In this context, theft implies a conscious decision to appropriate property that does not belong to the individual, with the motive of benefiting personally from that theft. The notion of a theft threat focuses on security and the integrity of resources, which is critical for maintaining operational capability and trust within the Air Force. This act not only compromises the physical assets of the USAF but also threatens the overall mission readiness and safety, making it a significant concern for military operations. The other scenarios listed may involve loss or mismanagement of resources, but they do not meet the criteria for theft, as they lack the element of deliberate intent for personal gain. For example, unintentional misplacement and negligence refer to accidents or oversight rather than criminal activity, and unauthorized borrowing may imply a lack of permission but not necessarily an intent to permanently deprive the organization of its property. Thus, the focus on deliberate and illegal action in the definition of a theft threat clearly identifies option C as the correct response.

8. To whom is copy 2 of the 1348-1 distributed?

- A. The individual who signs for and receives the item**
- B. Base supply control officer
- C. Maintenance scheduler
- D. DIFM monitor

Copy 2 of the 1348-1 is distributed to the individual who signs for and receives the item. This distribution is crucial as it serves as a formal acknowledgment of receipt. It ensures that the person receiving the item has documented proof of the transaction, which is essential for accountability and tracking of inventory. Having this copy allows the recipient to confirm that they have received the item as per the specified details in the 1348-1 form. The other options involve roles that are important in the supply chain process but do not pertain directly to the individual receipt and acknowledgment of the item itself. The base supply control officer, maintenance scheduler, and DIFM monitor all have specific responsibilities related to managing inventory or scheduling maintenance, but they do not typically receive this specific copy for personal acknowledgment of item receipt.

9. Which clothing materials should be avoided due to high static electricity production?

- A. Materials of 100% cotton**
- B. Materials of 100% polyester or nylon**
- C. Materials of 100% down**
- D. Materials of 100% leather**

The production of static electricity in clothing is influenced significantly by the types of materials used. Materials composed of 100% polyester or nylon are synthetic fabrics known to generate a considerable amount of static electricity. This is due to their low moisture-retaining properties, which fail to dissipate static charges effectively. When these materials are in contact with each other or other surfaces, they can accumulate and build up static charges, leading to potential issues in environments sensitive to static discharges, such as in aircraft armament systems. In contrast, 100% cotton and 100% down tend to retain moisture better, which helps minimize static electricity generation. Leather also has properties that allow for better dissipation of static. Therefore, when selecting clothing in contexts where static electricity could pose a risk, it is crucial to avoid the synthetic materials that are more prone to generate static static charges.

10. What information does the master nuclear certification listing provide?

- A. A list of Air Force personnel**
- B. An itemized list of certified equipment**
- C. Documentation of military training**
- D. A summary of operational procedures**

The master nuclear certification listing serves as a comprehensive itemized list of certified equipment that meets the stringent standards required for nuclear capabilities. This document ensures that all equipment intended for nuclear operations has undergone the necessary certification processes, affirming its reliability and safety for handling nuclear materials. It plays a vital role in maintaining operational integrity and compliance with regulations governing nuclear armaments. While the other options present relevant aspects of military operations, they do not specifically pertain to the purpose of the master nuclear certification listing. The focus of this document is solely on the equipment certification, which is crucial for ensuring that only verified and capable assets are utilized in nuclear operations.

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://cdc2w151a.examzify.com>

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

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