

CDC AIRCRAFT ARMAMENT SYSTEMS CAREER DEVELOPMENT COURSE, SET A (2W151A) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. 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
- 2. What type of relay is typically sealed in a glass capsule?**
 - A. A reed relay
 - B. A latching relay
 - C. A standard relay
 - D. A power relay
- 3. What do TO urgent reports recommend?**
 - A. Immediate corrections of emergency deficiencies
 - B. Non-emergency corrections of hazardous conditions
 - C. Improvements for administrative tasks
 - D. Enhancements of existing safety protocols
- 4. Which documents are crucial for determining munitions inventory accuracy?**
 - A. TO 11A-1-38 and UCML
 - B. MAJCOM and OPLAN
 - C. OPLAN and UCML
 - D. AFI 21-101 and TO 11A-1-37
- 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. What type of act is considered a "damage and destruction" threat?**
- A. Accidental spills during cleaning
 - B. Purposeful actions that render devices useless
 - C. Failures due to weather conditions
 - D. Negligence by personnel
- 7. What type of gloves are recommended for working with wooden crates?**
- A. Rubber gloves
 - B. Plastic gloves
 - C. Leather gloves
 - D. Disposable gloves
- 8. Who is authorized to perform electrical repairs?**
- A. Any employee trained in electrical safety
 - B. Friends and family members
 - C. Only competent, qualified personnel
 - D. Volunteers with basic knowledge
- 9. When is it more suitable to wear a face shield instead of goggles?**
- A. When better communication is needed
 - B. When a wider field of vision is required
 - C. When working in low light conditions
 - D. When working alone
- 10. What 2 types of contact releases are provided for crimped contacts?**
- A. Top and bottom
 - B. Front and rear
 - C. Left and right
 - D. Single and double

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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

2. What type of relay is typically sealed in a glass capsule?

- A. A reed relay**
- B. A latching relay
- C. A standard relay
- D. A power relay

A reed relay is typically sealed in a glass capsule to protect its internal components and ensure reliable operation. This design consists of two ferromagnetic reeds placed close together within the glass envelope. When a magnetic field is applied, the reeds come together, completing the circuit. The glass capsule not only provides insulation but also shields the internal mechanism from environmental factors such as moisture, dust, and physical damage. This makes reed relays well-suited for applications requiring high reliability in challenging conditions. In contrast, the other types of relays mentioned—latching relays, standard relays, and power relays—typically do not utilize a glass capsule for their construction. Latching relays often have a mechanical design that allows them to maintain their position without continuous power, while standard and power relays are designed for different operational requirements but do not generally involve the same encapsulated design.

3. What do TO urgent reports recommend?

- A. Immediate corrections of emergency deficiencies
- B. Non-emergency corrections of hazardous conditions**
- C. Improvements for administrative tasks
- D. Enhancements of existing safety protocols

TO urgent reports are designed to address non-emergency corrections of hazardous conditions that could potentially affect the safety or operational readiness of aircraft or related systems. These reports focus on issues that, while not immediate threats requiring urgent action, still pose significant safety risks if left unaddressed. This proactive approach allows for the identification and rectification of hazardous situations before they escalate into more serious problems, maintaining the overall integrity and safety of the aircraft system. The emphasis on non-emergency conditions distinguishes these reports from those that require immediate corrective action. In contrast, reports concerning immediate corrections of emergency deficiencies address critical issues that require swift action to prevent accidents or failures. Similarly, improvements for administrative tasks and enhancements of existing safety protocols do not align with the urgent reports' primary focus on hazardous conditions, but rather on process improvements and ongoing safety management practices. Thus, the core purpose of TO urgent reports is to identify and recommend actions for non-emergency hazards before they can lead to more significant complications.

4. Which documents are crucial for determining munitions inventory accuracy?

- A. TO 11A-1-38 and UCML
- B. MAJCOM and OPLAN
- C. OPLAN and UCML**
- D. AFI 21-101 and TO 11A-1-37

The correct answer identifies OPLAN and UCML as essential documents for determining munitions inventory accuracy. The Operational Plan (OPLAN) outlines the strategy for military operations and provides a framework for the required munitions based on operational needs. It includes details about the types and quantities of munitions that should be available for various missions. Understanding the OPLAN ensures that munitions inventory accurately reflects what is necessary for readiness and operational success. The Unit Capability and Munitions List (UCML) is another key document that defines the specific munitions and quantities needed for a unit's operational capabilities. The UCML directly ties together operational requirements with ammunition inventory, helping to ensure that inventory management aligns with mission objectives. Working together, these documents facilitate a comprehensive understanding of munitions needs and capabilities, thereby guiding personnel in maintaining accurate munitions inventories to ensure operational readiness.

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. What type of act is considered a "damage and destruction" threat?

- A. Accidental spills during cleaning
- B. Purposeful actions that render devices useless**
- C. Failures due to weather conditions
- D. Negligence by personnel

A "damage and destruction" threat is characterized by actions that are intentionally directed at causing harm or rendering equipment non-functional. Purposeful actions that render devices useless clearly fall under this category, as they involve deliberate efforts to damage or destroy with intent. This malicious intent distinguishes it from other types of threats that may occur inadvertently or due to circumstances outside of one's control. In contrast, accidental spills during cleaning represent unintentional incidents that do not stem from purposeful actions meant to cause damage. Similarly, failures due to weather conditions also arise from natural occurrences rather than human action, and negligence by personnel generally pertains to a failure to act responsibly rather than a direct intent to destroy or damage equipment. Therefore, option B best encapsulates the essence of a "damage and destruction" threat by implying deliberate intent to sabotage or disable equipment.

7. What type of gloves are recommended for working with wooden crates?

- A. Rubber gloves
- B. Plastic gloves
- C. Leather gloves**
- D. Disposable gloves

Choosing the appropriate type of gloves for handling wooden crates is essential for protecting your hands from splinters, rough surfaces, and potential heavy loads. Leather gloves are specifically recommended in this scenario due to their durability and ability to provide a good grip while also offering a level of protection from the rough textures and edges often associated with wooden materials. Leather is tough enough to withstand the wear and tear that can occur when handling wood, making these gloves ideal for maintaining hand safety and preventing injuries. Furthermore, leather gloves can also provide better insulation and protection against abrasions and punctures compared to other materials. For tasks involving heavy lifting or manipulation of wooden crates, leather gloves are instrumental in ensuring that handlers can operate safely and effectively. Other options, such as rubber or plastic gloves, do not offer the same degree of protection against the physical hazards presented by wood, while disposable gloves are generally not robust enough for such heavy-duty tasks.

8. Who is authorized to perform electrical repairs?

- A. Any employee trained in electrical safety
- B. Friends and family members
- C. Only competent, qualified personnel**
- D. Volunteers with basic knowledge

The correct answer emphasizes the importance of ensuring safety and competence when performing electrical repairs. Only competent, qualified personnel are authorized to undertake these tasks because they possess the necessary training, experience, and understanding of electrical systems, which are critical for both effective repairs and safety. Electrical repairs can involve complex systems that, if improperly handled, may lead to severe safety hazards such as electrical shock, fire, or equipment damage. Qualified personnel usually have undergone specific training and certification, equipping them with the skills to recognize potential risks, apply safe working practices, and ensure compliance with regulations and standards. In this context, others without the requisite qualifications—such as employees trained only in electrical safety, friends and family members, or volunteers with basic knowledge—are not suitable to conduct such repairs. Their lack of specialized training and experience could result in inadequate repairs or dangerous situations, undermining the safety protocols necessary for handling electrical systems effectively.

9. When is it more suitable to wear a face shield instead of goggles?

- A. When better communication is needed
- B. When a wider field of vision is required**
- C. When working in low light conditions
- D. When working alone

Wearing a face shield is more suitable when a wider field of vision is required because face shields offer a panoramic view without the peripheral limitations that goggles may have. Goggles typically provide a more enclosed fit, which can restrict visibility sideways. In environments where it's essential to have an unobstructed view of the surroundings, such as in certain operational scenarios or when there's a need to maintain visual awareness of a larger area, face shields become the preferred option. In contrast, while communication can be a factor when considering the use of face shields, the primary advantage of face shields over goggles is indeed the wider field of vision they provide. Low light conditions may also call for goggles, which are designed to fit more snugly and prevent glare, but they don't enhance general visibility like face shields do. Working alone doesn't inherently dictate the use of one over the other based on visibility requirements.

10. What 2 types of contact releases are provided for crimped contacts?

- A. Top and bottom
- B. Front and rear**
- C. Left and right
- D. Single and double

The types of contact releases for crimped contacts are referred to as front and rear. This nomenclature is based on the orientation and access needed when working with these types of contacts. The front release allows for easy disconnection and reconnection of the wire to the contact without the need for extensive clearance, enabling efficient maintenance and repairs. Conversely, the rear release is designed to facilitate back-end access for certain applications where space constraints or specific configurations necessitate accessing the contact from the back side. This distinction is crucial for aviation maintenance personnel since understanding the correct method of contact release can influence overall operational efficiency, safety, and reliability in aircraft systems. Knowing whether a crimped contact features a front or rear release aids technicians in properly handling and servicing the electrical connections within various systems, ultimately contributing to safe aircraft operations.

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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://cdc2w151a.examzify.com>

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

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