

EAWS Phase III Boeing EA-18G Growler 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. Which statement describes an Active weapon guidance system?**
 - A. Missile Illumination Is Supplied By An External Transmitter Carried In Launching Aircraft.**
 - B. Target Illumination Is Supplied By A Component Carried In The Missile.**
 - C. Directing Intelligence Is Received From The Target.**
 - D. Guidance Relies On Inertial Navigation.**

- 2. What does AIRNAV mean?**
 - A. Airborne Navigation**
 - B. Airborne Vehicle Navigation**
 - C. Aircraft Navigation**
 - D. Air Navigation**

- 3. What is the purpose of the Instrument Landing System (ILS)?**
 - A. All weather approach guidance system**
 - B. Displays the flight path to line up with runway/carrier deck; by scanning through azimuth and elevation, the system provides continuous measurement of the lateral and vertical deviations from the optimum approach line for the aircraft.**
 - C. A weather radar display for storms**
 - D. An autopilot for landing**

- 4. What are the rudders and what is their primary flight function?**
 - A. They primarily control yaw by roll input.**
 - B. Toe in to increase lift and improve stability. In flight two positions; They are not used for yaw.**
 - C. In flight commanded symmetrically to produce yaw.**
 - D. They are used only for ground stability.**

- 5. Which term is Mine warfare; The use of mines for control/denial of sea or harbor areas, and mine countermeasures over, under or upon the surface?**
- A. Mine warfare**
 - B. Anti-Submarine Warfare**
 - C. Mobility**
 - D. Intelligence**
- 6. How many tie-down points does the Growler have normally?**
- A. 10**
 - B. 14**
 - C. 8**
 - D. 12 normally**
- 7. Where does power to AMAD accessories come from during normal operation?**
- A. Provided by the aircraft battery.**
 - B. Supplied by an external power cart.**
 - C. Provided by the engines during normal operations or by the APU ground maintenance operation.**
 - D. Drawn from the hydraulic system.**
- 8. What does the Automatic Flight Control System provide?**
- A. Autopilot and automatic throttle control (ATC)**
 - B. Controls navigation systems**
 - C. Maintains cabin pressure**
 - D. Only allows manual flight control**
- 9. How is Fuel Quantity Gauged?**
- A. The fuel quantity in each tank is measured using capacitance gauging transmitters which are excited and interpreted by the signal data computer.**
 - B. Float sensors in each tank.**
 - C. Ultrasonic probes.**
 - D. Manual gauge readings from cockpit.**

10. Which statement best describes the radar capabilities?

- A. Provides weather radar imaging**
- B. Provides air-to-air and air-to-ground modes for target detection, designation, tracking, and navigation**
- C. Only tracks surface ships**
- D. Only supports navigation with no target tracking**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement describes an Active weapon guidance system?

A. Missile Illumination Is Supplied By An External Transmitter Carried In Launching Aircraft.

B. Target Illumination Is Supplied By A Component Carried In The Missile.

C. Directing Intelligence Is Received From The Target.

D. Guidance Relies On Inertial Navigation.

Active guidance means the weapon itself emits energy to locate and track the target, using an onboard seeker to illuminate and steer toward it. The statement that target illumination is supplied by a component carried in the missile describes that self-contained illumination capability, which is the hallmark of active guidance. This contrasts with illumination provided by the launching aircraft, which describes semi-active guidance, and with inertial navigation or other non-seeker-based guidance methods.

2. What does AIRNAV mean?

A. Airborne Navigation

B. Airborne Vehicle Navigation

C. Aircraft Navigation

D. Air Navigation

This item tests understanding of aviation acronyms and what AIRNAV denotes in flight context. AIRNAV stands for Airborne Navigation—the navigation performed aboard the aircraft while it is in the air, using onboard systems to determine position, track, and route. The word airborne explicitly indicates that the activity happens during flight inside the aircraft, rather than something ground-based or a broader concept of navigation. The other options either suggest a broader or different domain (such as a ground-based or vehicle-focused sense) or omit the airborne qualifier, which would not match how the acronym is used in aviation practice.

3. What is the purpose of the Instrument Landing System (ILS)?

A. All weather approach guidance system

B. Displays the flight path to line up with runway/carrier deck; by scanning through azimuth and elevation, the system provides continuous measurement of the lateral and vertical deviations from the optimum approach line for the aircraft.

C. A weather radar display for storms

D. An autopilot for landing

The Instrument Landing System is designed to enable precision approaches in all weather, giving pilots precise guidance to land on a specific runway. It provides lateral guidance to align with the runway centerline through the localizer and vertical guidance to follow the glide path through the glideslope. This setup lets the flight crew (or the aircraft's flight director/autopilot) fly a stable approach even when visibility is poor, icing conditions exist, or weather obscures the runway. It is not a weather radar, which detects storms, nor is it simply an autopilot for landing, though it can be used to drive flight guidance. It also isn't meant for carrier deck alignment in general; its primary purpose is reliable, all-weather runway approaches.

4. What are the rudders and what is their primary flight function?

A. They primarily control yaw by roll input.

B. Toe in to increase lift and improve stability. In flight two positions; They are not used for yaw.

C. In flight commanded symmetrically to produce yaw.

D. They are used only for ground stability.

Rudders are the vertical control surfaces at the tail that generate yaw, producing a turning moment about the aircraft's vertical axis so the nose moves left or right. On the Growler's twin vertical tails, deflecting both rudders in the same direction (symmetrically) creates a coordinated yaw moment that changes heading. This yaw control is the primary job of the rudders in flight, helping steer the airplane and keep turns coordinated. While roll is mainly controlled by the ailerons, rudder input can influence the aircraft's rotation about the vertical axis and assist in handling, especially in adverse yaw or coordinated turns. They aren't used only on the ground or for lift purposes, and toe-in is unrelated to in-flight rudder control.

5. Which term is Mine warfare; The use of mines for control/denial of sea or harbor areas, and mine countermeasures over, under or upon the surface?

- A. Mine warfare**
- B. Anti-Submarine Warfare**
- C. Mobility**
- D. Intelligence**

Mine warfare covers the use of naval mines to control or deny access to sea routes and harbors, and also the mine countermeasures used to detect, identify, and neutralize those mines. This field includes both offensive mining and defensive countermining, with technicians operating in all states—floating on the surface, suspended in the water column, or resting on the seabed. That broad scope is what links laying mines with the procedures to counter them. Anti-Submarine Warfare focuses on submarines, Mobility on moving forces and assets, and Intelligence on gathering and analyzing information practice; none describe the combined mining and mine-clearing activities described here.

6. How many tie-down points does the Growler have normally?

- A. 10**
- B. 14**
- C. 8**
- D. 12 normally**

Tie-down points are the anchors used to secure the aircraft to the deck or to a transport. In its standard, normally configured state, the Growler provides twelve tie-down points. This arrangement spreads restraint loads across multiple locations—on the wings and along the fuselage forward and aft—so multiple straps can be used to hold the aircraft firmly in place during heavy seas or while being moved. The count reflects a typical ground/transport setup; changing equipment or configurations could alter the available points, but twelve is the normal configuration.

7. Where does power to AMAD accessories come from during normal operation?

- A. Provided by the aircraft battery.**
- B. Supplied by an external power cart.**
- C. Provided by the engines during normal operations or by the APU ground maintenance operation.**
- D. Drawn from the hydraulic system.**

Power to the AMAD accessories comes from a mechanical drive, not from a battery or hydraulic pressure. In normal operation the AMAD is driven by the engine through the engine's accessory gearbox, which spins the AMAD to run its generators and hydraulic pump. When the aircraft is on the ground and the engines aren't turning, the APU can be started to drive the AMAD for maintenance or ground power. External power carts provide electrical power to the aircraft but do not spin the AMAD, and the hydraulic system isn't the source of the AMAD's drive.

8. What does the Automatic Flight Control System provide?

- A. Autopilot and automatic throttle control (ATC)**
- B. Controls navigation systems**
- C. Maintains cabin pressure**
- D. Only allows manual flight control**

The Automatic Flight Control System provides autopilot functionality along with automatic throttle control, meaning it can manage both the aircraft's flight path and its airspeed without requiring continuous pilot inputs. The autopilot keeps the aircraft on the commanded trajectory by moving the flight-control surfaces as directed, while the auto-throttle adjusts engine power to maintain the desired speed or Mach number. This combination reduces pilot workload and improves stability, especially during complex maneuvers or long flights. Navigation and cabin pressurization are separate systems, so they're not controlled by AFCS, and manual control can always be used when needed.

9. How is Fuel Quantity Gauged?

- A. The fuel quantity in each tank is measured using capacitance gauging transmitters which are excited and interpreted by the signal data computer.**
- B. Float sensors in each tank.**
- C. Ultrasonic probes.**
- D. Manual gauge readings from cockpit.**

Fuel quantity gauging in this aircraft is done with capacitance-based sensing. Capacitance gauging transmitters are installed in each tank, and the probes form a capacitor whose value changes with the amount of fuel present. An excitation signal is sent into the probes, and the resulting electrical response is read by the signal data computer. The computer uses that response, along with calibration and temperature compensation, to determine the fuel height and convert it into a quantity readout for the crew. This method avoids moving parts inside the tank, offering reliable, accurate measurements across tanks and operating conditions. Float sensors rely on a mechanical float and potentiometer, which can wear or stick and require more maintenance. Ultrasonic probes measure distance to the fuel surface but are not the standard in this system and can be affected by mounting, tank geometry, or air entrainment. Manual cockpit gauges would not provide in-flight measurements or automatic integration with the aircraft's fuel management system, making them impractical for actual operation.

10. Which statement best describes the radar capabilities?

- A. Provides weather radar imaging**
- B. Provides air-to-air and air-to-ground modes for target detection, designation, tracking, and navigation**
- C. Only tracks surface ships**
- D. Only supports navigation with no target tracking**

Radar in this system is built to be versatile, operating in both air-to-air and air-to-ground modes. It can search and detect potential targets in the air or on the ground, designate targets for guidance or engagement, track multiple targets over time, and provide navigation-related data to the crew. This combination lets you sense aerial threats, identify and track ground or sea targets, cue other systems or weapons, and navigate effectively. The statement that it only images weather is not representative of its primary role, and limiting it to surface ships or to navigation with no tracking misses the essential targeting and designation capabilities the radar provides.

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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://eawsphase3ea18ggrowler.examzify.com>

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

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