

EAWS PHASE III BOEING EA-18G GROWLER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

<https://eawsphase3ea18ggrowler.examzify.com>



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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 does AGM stand for?

- A. Air-launched, Surface-Air Guided Missile
- B. Air-launched, Surface-Attack, Guided Missile
- C. Air-launched, Surface-Air Guided System
- D. Air-launched, Surface-Attack Guided Missile

2. Which term describes the destruction or neutralization of enemy targets through the use of conventional or nuclear weapons?

- A. Intelligence
- B. Mine warfare
- C. Mobility
- D. Strike Warfare

3. Which device measures fuel quantity via capacitance?

- A. The signal data computer processes readings from capacitance gauging transmitters.
- B. A float gauge in each tank.
- C. An infrared scanner.
- D. An optical sensor.

4. How does the FADEC tie into the throttle?

- A. A FADEC is mounted on each engine and provides full control of the engines based on throttle lever position.
- B. The FADEC is a central unit that controls steering.
- C. The FADEC is only a sensor module with no control function.
- D. The FADEC governs fuel flow to wingtip devices.

5. Which component is signaled to activate the anti-icing valves when the anti-icing system is activated?

- A. FADEC
- B. Throttle Lever
- C. Landing Gear Controller
- D. In-Flight Refueling System

6. What color are the Formation Lights?

- A. Red
- B. Green
- C. Blue
- D. White

7. The Armament Control Processor Set consists of which components?

- A. Armament Control Processor (ACP), also known as the stores management processor (SMP), and up to nine signal data converter-controls (SDCC)
- B. Armament Control Processor (ACP) only
- C. Stores management system (SMS) alone
- D. ACP and SDCC up to four

8. Describe the AGM-84 series missiles.

- A. Liquid fuel jet engine propelled air-to-ground missiles with a conventional warhead, primarily used as anti-ship weapons.
- B. A solid fuel rocket air-to-air with semi-active radar.
- C. Air-to-air with inertial guidance.
- D. A laser-guided air-to-ground missile.

9. Where is the Command Launch Computer located?

- A. Door 13R
- B. STA 2 or 10 w/ADU 773
- C. STA 5 and 7
- D. Fuselage nose section

10. With which item is the ALQ-227 compatible?

- A. The ALQ-99 low-band transmitter (LBT) pod
- B. A weather radar pod
- C. A GPS receiver
- D. An infrared jammer

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does AGM stand for?

- A. Air-launched, Surface-Air Guided Missile
- B. Air-launched, Surface-Attack, Guided Missile**
- C. Air-launched, Surface-Air Guided System
- D. Air-launched, Surface-Attack Guided Missile

AGM is describing an air-launched weapon that is meant to attack surface targets and is guided. The first part shows the platform (air-launched), the middle part indicates the mission target (surface targets to be attacked), and the last part confirms it's a guided weapon (a guided missile). That combination is captured by Air-launched, Surface-Attack, Guided Missile, which is why it's the best choice. The other options mix up the target direction (surface-air would imply a different, surface-to-air role), change the weapon type (System instead of Missile), or use wording that isn't standard for this designation.

2. Which term describes the destruction or neutralization of enemy targets through the use of conventional or nuclear weapons?

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

Strike warfare describes the destruction or neutralization of enemy targets through the use of conventional or nuclear weapons. It centers on delivering decisive kinetic effects to degrade the opponent's combat power, command and control, logistics, or critical systems. This includes actions like air strikes, missile attacks, and artillery bombardments aimed at specific targets to produce a strategic or operational impact. The other concepts focus on gathering information (intelligence), deploying or countering mines (mine warfare), or moving and maneuvering forces (mobility), rather than the deliberate application of weapon effects against targets. An example would be a precision strike against a hostile command post to disrupt coordination and overall warfighting capability.

3. Which device measures fuel quantity via capacitance?

- A. The signal data computer processes readings from capacitance gauging transmitters.**
- B. A float gauge in each tank.
- C. An infrared scanner.
- D. An optical sensor.

Measuring fuel quantity through capacitance relies on sensors designed to detect changes in capacitance as the fuel level varies. Those sensors are the capacitance gauging transmitters. The signals they generate are then sent to and interpreted by the signal data computer, which converts the raw readings into actual fuel quantities. So this option best fits the process: capacitance gauging transmitters perform the measurement, and the signal data computer processes their readings to yield a quantity. The other approaches don't measure via capacitance—float gauges rely on a floating mechanism, while infrared or optical sensors use different principles and aren't the capacitance-based method used here.

4. How does the FADEC tie into the throttle?

- A. A FADEC is mounted on each engine and provides full control of the engines based on throttle lever position.
- B. The FADEC is a central unit that controls steering.
- C. The FADEC is only a sensor module with no control function.
- D. The FADEC governs fuel flow to wingtip devices.

The main idea is that FADEC provides full authority control of each engine and uses the throttle lever position as the input to determine engine operation. On the Growler, each engine has its own FADEC, which takes the throttle lever position as the pilot's commanded thrust and translates it into precise fuel metering and engine speed targets (like N1). FADEC also handles ignition timing, start sequencing, transient response, and protective limits, so the throttle position directly governs engine performance through the FADEC rather than through manual, mechanical metering. This setup gives consistent, optimized engine response and safeguards the engine from overlimit conditions. The other statements don't fit because FADEC is not about steering control, it's not merely a passive sensor module, and it doesn't manage fuel flow to wingtip devices. It is the active, engine-focused control unit that governs how much fuel the engine receives and how it responds to throttle input.

5. Which component is signaled to activate the anti-icing valves when the anti-icing system is activated?

- A. FADEC
- B. Throttle Lever
- C. Landing Gear Controller
- D. In-Flight Refueling System

When the anti-icing system is activated, the FADEC (Full Authority Digital Engine Control) signals the anti-ice valves to open. FADEC is the central engine computer that manages bleed-air flow and valve positions based on the anti-ice demand and engine state, ensuring the right amount of bleed air reaches the surfaces needing protection. The valve actuation is coordinated automatically by this electronic control, not by the throttle lever, landing gear controller, or in-flight refueling system. Those other systems handle power, gear, and refueling tasks, respectively, while FADEC handles engine-related bleed-air management, including anti-ice.

6. What color are the Formation Lights?

- A. Red
- B. Green
- C. Blue
- D. White

Formation lights are a subtle green illumination used during night formation flying to help pilots maintain position and spacing without overpowering night vision. The color green is chosen because it stands out against darkness and remains easily visible to pilots in the cockpit and from outside, while avoiding confusion with the standard red/green navigation lights on the wingtips. That's why the Formation Lights are green. Red, blue, or white lights are associated with other aviation lighting functions and wouldn't serve the same formation-visibility purpose.

7. The Armament Control Processor Set consists of which components?

- A. Armament Control Processor (ACP), also known as the stores management processor (SMP), and up to nine signal data converter-controls (SDCC)
- B. Armament Control Processor (ACP) only
- C. Stores management system (SMS) alone
- D. ACP and SDCC up to four

The Armament Control Processor Set is built around the Armament Control Processor, which is also called the stores management processor, paired with multiple signal data converter-controls. Specifically, it includes the ACP/SMP plus up to nine SDCC units. The ACP handles the central armament management, while each SDCC interfaces with a store to handle data conversion and control signals, allowing control of multiple weapons stations. The other options fall short because they omit the SDCCs, cap the number of SDCCs too low, or refer to a different system (stores management system) that isn't the same assembly.

8. Describe the AGM-84 series missiles.

- A. Liquid fuel jet engine propelled air-to-ground missiles with a conventional warhead, primarily used as anti-ship weapons.
- B. A solid fuel rocket air-to-air with semi-active radar.
- C. Air-to-air with inertial guidance.
- D. A laser-guided air-to-ground missile.

The main idea here is that AGM-84 series missiles are air-launched anti-ship missiles powered by a jet engine. They use a liquid-fueled turbojet propulsion system, carry a conventional warhead, and are designed to strike ships at sea. That combination—jet propulsion, air-launched delivery, conventional warhead, and primary anti-ship role—best fits the description of the AGM-84 family. They are not solid-fuel rockets, not air-to-air missiles, and not laser-guided.

9. Where is the Command Launch Computer located?

- A. Door 13R
- B. STA 2 or 10 w/ADU 773
- C. STA 5 and 7
- D. Fuselage nose section

The place for the Command Launch Computer is chosen for quick access and to sit with the other launch-related systems in the forward right side of the aircraft. In the Growler, the right-side crew area has an access door that leads to the right-hand avionics/equipment bay, and that bay houses the Command Launch Computer. Being near the cockpit controls and the launch wiring makes maintenance and operation efficient, with short, direct wiring to the weapons system interfaces. Other suggested locations would place the CLC in bays that belong to different avionics or forward sections that aren't dedicated to launch control, making access and integration impractical. So the correct spot is behind the right-side access door, the Door 13R area.

10. With which item is the ALQ-227 compatible?

A. The ALQ-99 low-band transmitter (LBT) pod

B. A weather radar pod

C. A GPS receiver

D. An infrared jammer

The key idea is how the EW components fit together as a system. The ALQ-99 low-band transmitter pod is the standard external jamming platform used on the Growler for low-frequency electronic attack. The ALQ-227 is designed to interface with and control that pod, making them a matched pair in the aircraft's electronic warfare setup. When the two are used together, the ALQ-227 can manage the pod's operation, data links, and power interfaces to deliver the intended jamming effect. Other items listed serve different roles or have incompatible interfaces with the ALQ-227's EW path. A weather radar pod is for environmental sensing, a GPS receiver is a navigation/component sensor, and an infrared jammer targets IR signatures but uses different hardware and control paths. None of these align with the ALQ-99 LBT pod in terms of the EW system integration the ALQ-227 is built to support, so they're not described as compatible in this context.

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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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