

FRCNW Enlisted Aviation Warfare Specialist (EAWS) Board 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 is essential to extinguishing a fire based on the fire tetrahedron?**
 - A. Adding more fuel**
 - B. Removing one of the key elements**
 - C. Increasing the temperature**
 - D. Enhancing oxygen supply**

- 2. What is the purpose of grounding an aircraft?**
 - A. Discharges the static electricity into the earth or deck**
 - B. Prevents fuel leakage**
 - C. Aids in maintenance checks**
 - D. Reduces noise pollution**

- 3. Which inspection includes a preoperational inspection and functional testing?**
 - A. Acceptance inspection**
 - B. Transfer inspection**
 - C. AC/TX inspection**
 - D. Routine maintenance inspection**

- 4. What is the most common type of corrosion associated with Ground Support Equipment (GSE)?**
 - A. Uniform corrosion.**
 - B. Pitting corrosion.**
 - C. Crevice corrosion.**
 - D. Galvanic corrosion.**

- 5. Which of the following is a base metal group a welder can be certified in?**
 - A. Copper and copper alloys**
 - B. Carbon steels**
 - C. Lead-based alloys**
 - D. Ceramic materials**

- 6. How should non-RFI tire/wheel assemblies be shipped?**
- A. Inflated with standard air pressure**
 - B. Non-inflated with a deflated tire flag installed**
 - C. Wrapped in plastic**
 - D. Hand carried by personnel**
- 7. What is radiological warfare?**
- A. The use of conventional weapons to prevent disaster**
 - B. The deliberate use of radiological weapons to cause injury and death**
 - C. The strategic deployment of nuclear weapons**
 - D. The use of chemical agents in warfare**
- 8. What does the term '5 S's' refer to in process improvement?**
- A. A set of methods for communication**
 - B. A framework for waste elimination**
 - C. A series of steps for workplace organization**
 - D. A strategy for employee training**
- 9. What is the main factor determining the classification of a fire?**
- A. Type of fuel involved**
 - B. Location of the fire**
 - C. Size of the fire**
 - D. Extent of the emergency response**
- 10. How many main objectives are there for first aid?**
- A. Two**
 - B. Three**
 - C. Four**
 - D. Five**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is essential to extinguishing a fire based on the fire tetrahedron?

- A. Adding more fuel**
- B. Removing one of the key elements**
- C. Increasing the temperature**
- D. Enhancing oxygen supply**

To extinguish a fire effectively, understanding the fire tetrahedron is critical. The fire tetrahedron consists of four elements essential for combustion: heat, fuel, oxygen, and a chemical chain reaction. To successfully remove a fire, it is necessary to eliminate one of these key components. By removing one of the elements, such as oxygen or the fuel source, the fire cannot sustain itself, consequently leading to extinguishment. This method is widely employed in firefighting tactics, where foam, water, or other agents are used to displace oxygen or remove heat. In contrast, adding more fuel, increasing the temperature, or enhancing the oxygen supply would only serve to intensify and exacerbate the existing fire scenario, thereby violating the principles of the fire tetrahedron.

2. What is the purpose of grounding an aircraft?

- A. Discharges the static electricity into the earth or deck**
- B. Prevents fuel leakage**
- C. Aids in maintenance checks**
- D. Reduces noise pollution**

The purpose of grounding an aircraft primarily involves discharging static electricity into the earth or deck. During flight, aircraft can accumulate static charges due to various factors, such as friction with air and precipitation. This static electricity can pose risks, particularly during fueling operations, as it could lead to sparks and potential fires. Grounding helps ensure safety by providing a direct pathway for these charges to safely dissipate into the ground or deck, thus minimizing the risk of ignition. While other options may address important aspects of aircraft operation and safety, they do not directly relate to the primary function of grounding. Grounding is all about managing static electricity, which is crucial for preventing fire hazards during refueling and maintaining safe operations on the flight deck or tarmac.

3. Which inspection includes a preoperational inspection and functional testing?

- A. Acceptance inspection**
- B. Transfer inspection**
- C. AC/TX inspection**
- D. Routine maintenance inspection**

The AC/TX inspection, which stands for Acceptance Test and Transfer, is designed to ensure that equipment meets operational standards after it has been received or before it is placed into service. This type of inspection includes a preoperational inspection, which confirms that all necessary components are available and functioning correctly, and functional testing, which assesses whether the system performs as expected under operational conditions. During both preoperational checks and functional tests, various parameters are evaluated to ascertain that the equipment is safe and ready for use. This rigorous process is vital to identify any potential issues early, thereby enhancing safety and operational readiness. The AC/TX inspection specifically encompasses these elements to guarantee compliance with the established criteria before the equipment is officially accepted into service.

4. What is the most common type of corrosion associated with Ground Support Equipment (GSE)?

- A. Uniform corrosion.**
- B. Pitting corrosion.**
- C. Crevice corrosion.**
- D. Galvanic corrosion.**

The most common type of corrosion associated with Ground Support Equipment (GSE) is pitting corrosion. This type of corrosion is characterized by the formation of small pits or cavities on the surface of metals and is particularly prevalent in environments where GSE is subjected to moisture, salt, and contaminants. The localized nature of pitting corrosion can make it difficult to detect early on, as it may not affect the overall surface of the equipment but can lead to significant structural damage over time. Pitting corrosion usually occurs on metals that have protective oxide layers, like aluminum and stainless steel, when those layers are compromised. The presence of chlorides, often found in environments such as coastal operations or where de-icing salts are used, can exacerbate the onset of pitting corrosion. This makes it a serious concern for the longevity and reliability of Ground Support Equipment, as even small pits can lead to failure if not addressed. In contrast, other types of corrosion such as uniform corrosion and galvanic corrosion, while they also pose risks, do not correlate as directly with the operational environments and materials commonly used in GSE. Uniform corrosion typically affects an entire surface evenly and is often more predictable, while galvanic corrosion is caused by electrochemical reactions between dissimilar metals. Cre

5. Which of the following is a base metal group a welder can be certified in?

- A. Copper and copper alloys**
- B. Carbon steels**
- C. Lead-based alloys**
- D. Ceramic materials**

The base metal group that a welder can be certified in is carbon steels. Carbon steels are widely used in manufacturing and construction due to their strength, weldability, and availability. Certification in welding carbon steels indicates that the welder has the necessary skills and knowledge to perform welding operations effectively on these materials, which are essential in structural and industrial applications. Copper and copper alloys, while important in specific welding scenarios, typically do not constitute a primary focus for most welding certifications, as they represent a different skill set. Lead-based alloys are often avoided in general welding practice due to health concerns associated with lead exposure, and ceramic materials are not classified as metals, making them unsuitable for standard welding certifications. Therefore, carbon steels stand out as the correct choice for a base metal group in the context of welding certifications.

6. How should non-RFI tire/wheel assemblies be shipped?

- A. Inflated with standard air pressure**
- B. Non-inflated with a deflated tire flag installed**
- C. Wrapped in plastic**
- D. Hand carried by personnel**

Non-RFI (Ready For Issue) tire/wheel assemblies are required to be shipped in a specific manner to ensure safety and compliance with regulations. Shipping these assemblies non-inflated helps to prevent any potential hazards associated with transport. When tires are deflated, there is less risk of damage during shipment and they can often be packed more efficiently, reducing the risk of shifting or becoming dislodged. Additionally, installing a deflated tire flag signals the condition of the tire to personnel handling it and alerts them that the tire is not ready for immediate use. This flagging procedure is a common practice in logistics and supply management, indicating that the assembly needs attention before it can be utilized. This approach is a standard procedure in military and aviation contexts, where safety and proper management of equipment are paramount. It ensures that all personnel involved in the handling and transportation of these assemblies have a clear understanding of the tire's condition, aligning with protocols to mitigate mishaps and facilitate proper use upon arrival.

7. What is radiological warfare?

- A. The use of conventional weapons to prevent disaster
- B. The deliberate use of radiological weapons to cause injury and death**
- C. The strategic deployment of nuclear weapons
- D. The use of chemical agents in warfare

Radiological warfare refers specifically to the intentional deployment of radiological weapons, which are designed to spread radioactive materials with the aim of causing harm and injury to individuals, as well as contamination of areas. This form of warfare exploits the destructive potential of radiation, impacting civilian populations, military targets, and the environment over long periods. The purpose of radiological weapons is to instill fear, disrupt society, and achieve strategic objectives through terror and incapacitation. Understanding radiological warfare as distinct from other types of warfare, such as nuclear or chemical warfare, highlights its unique characteristics. In contrast to the other options, which deal with conventional weapons, chemical agents, or nuclear weaponry, the correct answer focuses on the specific intent and technologies associated with radiological threats.

8. What does the term '5 S's' refer to in process improvement?

- A. A set of methods for communication
- B. A framework for waste elimination
- C. A series of steps for workplace organization**
- D. A strategy for employee training

The term '5 S's' refers to a series of steps for workplace organization designed to create and maintain an efficient and organized work environment. This methodology is derived from five Japanese words that stand for Sort, Set in order, Shine, Standardize, and Sustain. Each of these steps contributes to the overall goal of reducing waste and improving efficiency in the workplace. 1. ****Sort**** involves removing unnecessary items from the workspace, which helps to declutter and streamline operations. 2. ****Set in order**** emphasizes organizing tools and materials in a manner that promotes efficiency and ease of access. 3. ****Shine**** refers to cleaning the workspace and ensuring that equipment is well-maintained, which contributes to safety and operational efficiency. 4. ****Standardize**** includes creating protocols and guidelines to ensure that the first three steps are maintained consistently. 5. ****Sustain**** focuses on creating a culture that embraces these practices to ensure that the organization remains effective over time. This structured approach not only aims to improve the physical workspace but also enhances team morale and productivity by promoting a clean and organized environment.

9. What is the main factor determining the classification of a fire?

A. Type of fuel involved

B. Location of the fire

C. Size of the fire

D. Extent of the emergency response

The primary factor determining the classification of a fire is the type of fuel involved. Fires are categorized into different classes based on the materials that are burning, as different fuels react differently to extinguishing methods. For example, Class A fires involve ordinary combustibles such as wood, paper, and cloth; Class B fires involve flammable liquids and gases, like gasoline; Class C fires are electrical fires; Class D involves combustible metals; and Class K pertains to cooking oils and fats. Understanding the type of fuel is crucial because it influences the appropriate methods of suppression, safety measures, and handling procedures necessary for effective fire response. Recognizing this classification helps in efficiently managing fire hazards during firefighting and rescue operations.

10. How many main objectives are there for first aid?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

First aid primarily has three main objectives, which are crucial to ensuring effective emergency care. These objectives include preserving life, preventing the condition from worsening, and promoting recovery. Preserving life is the foremost goal of first aid, as immediate actions taken can be pivotal in saving a person's life during critical situations. This may involve conducting CPR, controlling bleeding, or ensuring the person's airway is clear. Preventing the condition from worsening involves stabilizing the individual and providing care that avoids aggravating any existing injuries or illnesses. For instance, maintaining proper positioning or applying pressure to a wound helps prevent further harm. Promoting recovery focuses on enabling the individual to regain their health after an injury or illness. This may include providing reassurance, preventing infection in wounds, or laying the groundwork for ongoing medical care. Understanding these three main objectives allows individuals to prioritize and effectively deliver first aid in an emergency.

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://frcnweawsboard.examzify.com>

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

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