

PHOENIX RAVEN QUALIFICATION COURSE (PRQC) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. When practicing empathy, you should empathize with which of the following?

- A. The speaker's intent
- B. The person's point of view
- C. The environment
- D. The content of the message

2. How is the embassy staff organized?

- A. Along geographic lines
- B. Along functional lines
- C. By seniority
- D. By language proficiency

3. Which color represents panic in Coopers Colors?

- A. Black
- B. White
- C. Yellow
- D. Red

4. Which of the following is NOT one of the five C's for Explosives?

- A. Confirm
- B. Clear
- C. Check
- D. Calibrate

5. Diplomatic clearance does not apply for what items?

- A. In-flight meals
- B. Weapons and ramp access
- C. Communications equipment
- D. Passport issuance

6. What are the three principles of verbal Judo?

- A. Listen, Observe, React.
- B. SAY what you want, DO as I say; I've got the last act, you've got the last word; treat people with respect.
- C. Speak softly, carry a big stick, be patient.
- D. Ask, Tell, Do.

7. Capstone is a mission designed to support which individuals?

- A. Mission for POTUS
- B. Mission for newly appointed flag officers or generals
- C. Mission for VPOTUS
- D. Mission for White House staff

8. What does LEAPS stand for?

- A. Look, Evaluate, Act, Plan, Serve.
- B. Lend, Explain, Assist, Protect, Support.
- C. Listen, Empathize, Ask, Paraphrase, Summarize.
- D. Learn, Engage, Assess, Present, Solve.

9. What does the pyramid concept describe in this program?

- A. Narrow base and high center
- B. Circular base with a flat top
- C. Wide base, deep base, head over center, low center
- D. High center over a wide base

10. Which of the following lists the airfield risk levels in correct ascending order?

- A. Low, Moderate, Significant
- B. Low, Significant, Moderate
- C. Moderate, Low, Significant
- D. Significant, Moderate, Low

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When practicing empathy, you should empathize with which of the following?

- A. The speaker's intent
- B. The person's point of view**
- C. The environment
- D. The content of the message

Empathy is about stepping into the other person's shoes and understanding their experience, feelings, and perspective. The best way to practice this is to empathize with the speaker's point of view—trying to see the situation from their eyes, what they're feeling, and why they're reacting the way they are. When you focus on their perspective, you validate their emotions and demonstrate that you truly understand where they're coming from, which helps build trust and a supportive connection. Why this approach fits best: empathy requires more than just knowing what someone said; it requires feeling with them and grasping how their experiences shape their responses. By aligning with their viewpoint, you acknowledge their reality, which makes your response more helpful and compassionate. Why the other options aren't as fitting: empathizing with intent centers on motives behind actions rather than the person's current emotional experience, which can lead to guessing motives rather than understanding how they feel. the environment is about external context, not the person's inner experience. the content of the message focuses on what was said, not why it mattered to them or how they felt about it.

2. How is the embassy staff organized?

- A. Along geographic lines
- B. Along functional lines**
- C. By seniority
- D. By language proficiency

Organize staff by function. In an embassy, the work is divided into specialized areas such as political, economic, public diplomacy, consular, and administration. Each functional section develops deep expertise in its area, which helps produce consistent policy analysis, reporting, and outreach across all host-country issues. For example, the political section concentrates on assessing developments and coordinating with the host government; the economic section handles trade, investment, and economic policy; public affairs manages cultural programs and media relations; consular handles visas and citizen services; and the management group takes care of logistics, HR, and security. This structure supports clear lines of authority and efficient cross-issue collaboration, which is essential for cohesive diplomacy. Organizing by geography would fragment expertise and hinder cross-cutting work, while organizing by seniority or by language proficiency would misalign responsibilities with the mission's core functions.

3. Which color represents panic in Coopers Colors?

- A. Black**
- B. White
- C. Yellow
- D. Red

Cooper's Color Code uses colors to describe how you're perceiving and reacting to danger. Each color maps to a different mental state and how you should respond. Black represents the panic state—cognitive overload where you can lose track of reality, freeze, and cannot think clearly or act effectively. It's the extreme end of the spectrum where rational decision-making breaks down. Other colors describe progressively less overwhelmed states: White is the unprepared, unaware state; Yellow is a relaxed alert mindset where you can notice risk and plan; Red is the imminent-threat stage where decisive action is required. Since the question asks which color represents panic, Black is the best fit.

4. Which of the following is NOT one of the five C's for Explosives?

- A. Confirm
- B. Clear
- C. Check
- D. Calibrate**

In explosives safety, the five Cs are Confirm, Clear, Check, Contain, and Communicate. Each step guides a quick, safe response: Confirm verifies information and intent; Clear removes people from the area; Check assesses conditions and risks; Contain isolates the incident; and Communicate relays status and instructions. Calibrate isn't part of that sequence—calibration is about ensuring instruments read accurately, which is a separate task outside the five Cs. Since Calibrate does not belong to the established set, it's the correct choice for NOT being one of the five Cs.

5. Diplomatic clearance does not apply for what items?

- A. In-flight meals
- B. Weapons and ramp access**
- C. Communications equipment
- D. Passport issuance

Diplomatic clearance is the process used to obtain authorization through official diplomatic channels for foreign government personnel or official cargo to operate in a host country. It does not govern security or base-operations controls like weapons handling or access to the aircraft ramp, which are managed through security procedures and installation access policies. Because of that, weapons and ramp access fall outside the diplomatic clearance process. Other items listed are routine or civil procedures not tied to diplomatic channels: in-flight meals are standard onboard services, communications equipment is subject to equipment and regulatory compliance, and passport issuance is a civil government process. These do not rely on diplomatic clearance for authorization.

6. What are the three principles of verbal Judo?

- A. Listen, Observe, React.
- B. SAY what you want, DO as I say; I've got the last act, you've got the last word; treat people with respect.**
- C. Speak softly, carry a big stick, be patient.
- D. Ask, Tell, Do.

This question tests how Verbal Judo uses language to de-escalate a situation while keeping control. The best set of principles reflects a clear, directive, and respectful approach: say what you want to achieve so the other person understands your goal; do as you say—provide a clear instruction with an implied final say—so actions stay on track while the other person feels they still have input; and treat people with respect to maintain dignity, reduce defensiveness, and invite cooperation. Together, these elements create a communication pattern that reduces resistance, keeps the interaction productive, and preserves safety. The other options don't capture this balanced mix. They either mix unrelated phrases or present strategies that don't align with how Verbal Judo emphasizes clear intent, controlled authority, and respectful engagement.

7. Capstone is a mission designed to support which individuals?

- A. Mission for POTUS
- B. Mission for newly appointed flag officers or generals**
- C. Mission for VPOTUS
- D. Mission for White House staff

Capstone focuses on supporting individuals stepping into senior leadership roles. Specifically, it is designed to assist newly appointed flag officers or generals as they begin their command and staff duties. The idea is to provide tailored security coordination, liaison support, and advisory help so these leaders can focus on strategic decisions rather than navigating the transition and accompanying security requirements. This isn't aimed at the President, Vice President, or White House staff, whose security and operational needs are handled through separate, specialized programs. The target audience for Capstone is those newly promoted to flag/General officer status and entering that high-level leadership phase.

8. What does LEAPS stand for?

- A. Look, Evaluate, Act, Plan, Serve.
- B. Lend, Explain, Assist, Protect, Support.
- C. Listen, Empathize, Ask, Paraphrase, Summarize.**
- D. Learn, Engage, Assess, Present, Solve.

LEAPS is a communication framework that guides how to have a constructive, information-gathering conversation. Start by listening with full attention, showing that you're truly present and not interrupting. Then empathize with the speaker's feelings to build connection and demonstrate you understand their experience. Next, ask clarifying questions to uncover details and avoid assumptions. After that, paraphrase what you heard in your own words to confirm you've understood correctly. Finally, summarize the main points and any next steps to close the conversation clearly. This sequence—Listen, Empathize, Ask, Paraphrase, Summarize—is what LEAPS represents. The other options use different words that don't form the LEAPS acronym, so they don't reflect the same structured approach.

9. What does the pyramid concept describe in this program?

- A. Narrow base and high center
- B. Circular base with a flat top
- C. Wide base, deep base, head over center, low center**
- D. High center over a wide base

The pyramid concept is about balance and stability. It shows that a wide, deep base of support combined with a low center of gravity makes it harder to tip over, while keeping the head over the center helps keep the line of gravity aligned with the base of support. So describing a stance as wide base, deep base, head over center, and low center captures how to stay upright and stable during movement or when handling loads. A narrow base or a high center would reduce stability, which is why this description is the best fit.

10. Which of the following lists the airfield risk levels in correct ascending order?

A. Low, Moderate, Significant

B. Low, Significant, Moderate

C. Moderate, Low, Significant

D. Significant, Moderate, Low

Ascending order means arranging from the smallest risk to the largest. In airfield risk levels, Low is the smallest risk, Moderate is higher, and Significant is the highest. Therefore the only sequence that increases step by step is Low, Moderate, Significant. The other orders mix higher risks before lower ones, so they aren't in ascending order.

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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://prqc.examzify.com>

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

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