

Sabalauski Air Assault School Phase 1 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the role of safety personnel during rappelling exercises?**
 - A. To demonstrate rappelling techniques**
 - B. To oversee safety measures and assist in case of emergencies**
 - C. To provide motivational support to soldiers**
 - D. To evaluate the performance of rappellers**
- 2. How are secure landing zones assessed?**
 - A. Through the use of drones for surveillance**
 - B. By conducting reconnaissance missions**
 - C. With the assistance of ground troops only**
 - D. Using satellite imagery**
- 3. Define "sling load operations" as taught in Phase 1.**
 - A. Transporting personnel without equipment**
 - B. Securing equipment or personnel under a helicopter for transport**
 - C. Loading equipment onto trucks for transport**
 - D. Moving personnel via ground vehicles**
- 4. During Phase 1, what is the distance required for a night land navigation course?**
 - A. 3 kilometers**
 - B. 5 kilometers**
 - C. 7 kilometers**
 - D. 10 kilometers**
- 5. What kind of reconnaissance is emphasized in Phase 1 training?**
 - A. Ground and aerial reconnaissance**
 - B. Underwater reconnaissance**
 - C. Satellite reconnaissance**
 - D. Cyber reconnaissance**

- 6. What is a bump plan primarily designed to ensure?**
- A. The safety of all personnel**
 - B. On-time arrival of essential personnel and equipment**
 - C. Efficient fuel consumption**
 - D. Communication during operations**
- 7. How many points must a soldier achieve to pass land navigation in Phase 1?**
- A. 70% or higher**
 - B. 75% or higher**
 - C. 80% or higher**
 - D. 85% or higher**
- 8. What is NOT a phase of air assault operations according to the school?**
- A. Departure**
 - B. Deployment**
 - C. En-route**
 - D. Landing**
- 9. How many critical points are necessary to evaluate a rucksack march in training?**
- A. Two specific criteria**
 - B. Four specific criteria**
 - C. Three specific criteria**
 - D. Five specific criteria**
- 10. What does ROZ stand for?**
- A. Restricted Operating Zone**
 - B. Regulated Operational Zone**
 - C. Rapid Operations Zone**
 - D. Reusable Operational Zone**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

1. What is the role of safety personnel during rappelling exercises?

- A. To demonstrate rappelling techniques**
- B. To oversee safety measures and assist in case of emergencies**
- C. To provide motivational support to soldiers**
- D. To evaluate the performance of rappellers**

The role of safety personnel during rappelling exercises is primarily to oversee safety measures and assist in case of emergencies. This responsibility is critical as rappelling involves inherent risks, and safety personnel are trained to ensure that all safety protocols are followed meticulously. They monitor the rappelling operations, ensuring that all equipment is secure and that participants adhere to proper techniques, which helps prevent accidents. In addition to overseeing the exercise, safety personnel are equipped to respond quickly in the event of an emergency, providing immediate assistance if a soldier encounters an issue while rappelling, such as tangled ropes or equipment failure. Their presence ensures a controlled environment, allowing participants to focus on mastering the technical aspects of rappelling without compromising their safety.

2. How are secure landing zones assessed?

- A. Through the use of drones for surveillance**
- B. By conducting reconnaissance missions**
- C. With the assistance of ground troops only**
- D. Using satellite imagery**

Assessing secure landing zones is primarily conducted through reconnaissance missions. These missions involve on-the-ground evaluations and observations, which allow for a comprehensive understanding of the terrain and potential hazards that may not be detectable from other methods. During reconnaissance, factors such as obstacles, environmental conditions, and overall access to the area can be evaluated in real time, ensuring that the landing zone is safe for incoming helicopters or aircraft. This hands-on approach provides crucial information that enhances the safety and effectiveness of operations. While other methods like drone surveillance, satellite imagery, or input from ground troops can complement the reconnaissance effort, they may not provide the same level of detail and situational awareness as a direct assessment through reconnaissance missions.

3. Define "sling load operations" as taught in Phase 1.

- A. Transporting personnel without equipment**
- B. Securing equipment or personnel under a helicopter for transport**
- C. Loading equipment onto trucks for transport**
- D. Moving personnel via ground vehicles**

Sling load operations refer specifically to the technique of securing equipment or personnel underneath a helicopter using a sling system for aerial transport. This method is crucial in military logistics and operations, as it allows for the quick and efficient movement of supplies to hard-to-reach areas, often in situations where conventional transportation methods are not feasible due to terrain, obstacles, or urgency. During Phase 1 training, students learn the procedures and safety measures necessary to execute these operations effectively. Understanding how to properly secure the load, perform pre-flight checks, and communicate effectively with the flight crew are all essential components emphasized in this training. By mastering these aspects, personnel are equipped to carry out complex missions that rely on air mobility, providing a strategic advantage in various operational contexts.

4. During Phase 1, what is the distance required for a night land navigation course?

- A. 3 kilometers**
- B. 5 kilometers**
- C. 7 kilometers**
- D. 10 kilometers**

The correct distance required for a night land navigation course during Phase 1 of the Sabalauski Air Assault School is 5 kilometers. This distance is established to challenge candidates while ensuring that the course is manageable and aligns with the training objectives, which include navigational proficiency and time management skills under low-light conditions. The 5-kilometer distance allows candidates to effectively practice their map reading, compass skills, and terrain association while navigating at night, where visibility is limited. This challenge is designed to simulate the tactical conditions they may face in real-world operations, enhancing their ability to operate effectively in varied environments. This distance strikes a balance between being appropriately challenging and realistic for training purposes, fostering confidence and competence in candidates' land navigation abilities. Candidates would not need to traverse shorter or significantly longer distances, which would not support the intended focus of this phase of training effectively.

5. What kind of reconnaissance is emphasized in Phase 1 training?

- A. Ground and aerial reconnaissance**
- B. Underwater reconnaissance**
- C. Satellite reconnaissance**
- D. Cyber reconnaissance**

In Phase 1 training of the Sabalauski Air Assault School, the focus is primarily on ground and aerial reconnaissance. This type of reconnaissance is crucial for mission planning and execution, as it provides vital information about the terrain, enemy positions, and potential obstacles. Ground reconnaissance involves physically scouting the area, assessing the environment, and observing critical features that may affect troop movements and operational strategies. This hands-on approach allows trainees to gain practical skills in navigation, observation techniques, and reporting. Aerial reconnaissance complements ground efforts by allowing for a broader overview of the area and spotting hard-to-reach or hidden locations from above. This method enhances situational awareness by using air assets to gather intelligence rapidly and effectively. The other options, such as underwater, satellite, and cyber reconnaissance, do not align with the emphasis of the Phase 1 training objectives, which focus on practical skills applicable to airborne operations and immediate battlefield assessments. Ground and aerial reconnaissance are foundational elements that are essential for developing effective operational planning in air assault missions.

6. What is a bump plan primarily designed to ensure?

- A. The safety of all personnel**
- B. On-time arrival of essential personnel and equipment**
- C. Efficient fuel consumption**
- D. Communication during operations**

A bump plan is primarily designed to ensure the on-time arrival of essential personnel and equipment. This plan is crucial in military operations as it outlines the sequence and timing for the movement of troops and resources to ensure they arrive at their designated locations in a coordinated manner. The emphasis on timing helps to maintain operational effectiveness and readiness, especially in dynamic environments where delays can compromise mission objectives. In the context of a bump plan, strategic timing allows for synchronization with other units and logistical elements, ensuring that all required assets are present when needed. By focusing on the timely arrival of key personnel and equipment, the bump plan supports overall operational efficiency. Other considerations like safety, fuel consumption, and communication are certainly important in military operations, but they are secondary to the primary goal of guaranteeing timely arrivals as articulated in the bump plan.

7. How many points must a soldier achieve to pass land navigation in Phase 1?

- A. 70% or higher**
- B. 75% or higher**
- C. 80% or higher**
- D. 85% or higher**

To successfully pass the land navigation portion in Phase 1 of the Sabalauski Air Assault School, a soldier must achieve a score of 80% or higher. This standard is set to ensure that soldiers demonstrate a competent level of navigational skills that are critical for operating in varied and potentially hostile environments. Achieving at least 80% reflects not only a basic proficiency with map reading and compass use but also an understanding of terrain, route planning, and the ability to navigate effectively, which are vital skills for airborne and air-assault operations. This benchmark helps to ensure that participants are adequately prepared for the challenges they may face during training and in real-world situations. The other percentages listed do not meet the minimum requirement established for passing this particular phase of training.

8. What is NOT a phase of air assault operations according to the school?

- A. Departure**
- B. Deployment**
- C. En-route**
- D. Landing**

In the context of air assault operations, the phases are generally well-defined and include critical stages such as Departure, En-route, and Landing. Deployment typically refers to the broader operational aspect of positioning or assigning troops, equipment, or resources for a given mission, rather than a specific phase of the air assault operation itself. The Departure phase involves the takeoff and initial flight toward the objective area, where troops and equipment are loaded onto aircraft. En-route covers the flights during which the troops are airlifted to the designated area, ensuring coordination and safety during transit. The Landing phase focuses on the actual landing of troops at the objective location to initiate the assault. In contrast, the term Deployment does not fit within the structured phases of air assault operations as described by the school.

9. How many critical points are necessary to evaluate a rucksack march in training?

- A. Two specific criteria**
- B. Four specific criteria**
- C. Three specific criteria**
- D. Five specific criteria**

The correct answer is based on the requirement to evaluate a rucksack march effectively during training. The evaluation of a rucksack march relies on three specific critical points. These points typically include aspects such as the individual soldier's capability, the load being carried, and the environmental conditions. Each of these factors contributes significantly to the overall assessment of how well the march is conducted and the soldier's preparedness for such tasks in operational settings. Understanding that three specific criteria are essential for a comprehensive evaluation helps ensure that all fundamental aspects of the march are considered, allowing for adjustments and improvements in training if necessary. This structured approach aids in developing soldiers' endurance, tactical skills, and operational readiness.

10. What does ROZ stand for?

- A. Restricted Operating Zone**
- B. Regulated Operational Zone**
- C. Rapid Operations Zone**
- D. Reusable Operational Zone**

ROZ stands for Restricted Operating Zone. This term is used primarily within military contexts to designate specific areas where certain operational activities are limited or controlled for safety or strategic purposes. A ROZ is established to ensure that airspace is safe and that operational missions can be conducted without interference from friendly or hostile forces. The concept of a Restricted Operating Zone allows commanders to manage airspace effectively, especially during complex operations that might involve both air and ground forces. It helps prevent friendly fire incidents and maintains the integrity of operations within a designated area. Each of the other options describes a zone that might imply various forms of operational control, but none of those align with the established military terminology specific to ROZ.