TSAAS Air Assault Phase 1 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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

1. In case of a fire, when should you exit the aircraft?

A. As soon as it's safe

B. When directed by the pilot

C. After securing equipment

D. Immediately

2. During CASEVAC operations, what is the allowable cargo load (ACL) for the CH-47?

A. 25 Ambulatory, 20 Litter

B. 31 Ambulatory, 21 Litter

C. 30 Ambulatory, 20 Litter

D. 32 Ambulatory, 19 Litter

3. How many troops can the CH-46E carry when combat equipped?

A. 20

B. 24

C. 28

D. 30

4. What are the four basic AEROMEDEVAC missions?

A. Delivery of whole blood and biological, air crash rescue, movement of medical personnel and supplies, evacuation of selected casualties

B. Aerial reconnaissance, cargo transport, search and rescue, patient transport

C. Fire-fighting operations, combat search and rescue, refueling, medical evacuation

D. Transporting VIPs, troop insertion, reconnaissance, supply drops

5. What three items must a Soldier have when working in and around rotary wing aircraft?

A. Helmet, goggles, ear defenders

B. ID Card, Ear plugs, ID tags

C. Safety vest, gloves, boots

D. Radio, map, compass

6. What is the primary concern regarding aircraft during Air Assault operations?

A. Ensuring they are not exposed to enemy fire

B. Maintaining a diverse fleet of helicopters

C. Increasing the number of aircraft available

D. Reducing flight times to the target area

7. Air routes are commonly marked with which of the following?

A. SP, RP, and ACP

B. AD, DP, and EP

C. FP, GP, and CP

D. TP, RP, and OP

8. What should commanders prioritize during the initial phase of an Air Assault mission?

A. Logistics and resupply operations.

B. Landing zone security and troop safety.

C. Communication with enemy forces.

D. Personal safety protocols.

9. In what conditions is it safest to use the clock method for navigation?

A. During daylight operations only

B. During night operations only

C. Always

D. Only in low visibility conditions

10. What formation provides the least amount of security during landing?

A. Diamond

B. Line

C. Box

D. Inverted Y

Answers

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

Explanations

1. In case of a fire, when should you exit the aircraft?

A. As soon as it's safe

B. When directed by the pilot

C. After securing equipment

D. Immediately

Exiting the aircraft immediately in the event of a fire is crucial for your safety. Fires can escalate rapidly, creating hazardous conditions that may lead to injury or worse if you delay your exit. The priority is to evacuate as quickly as possible to minimize exposure to smoke, flames, and heat. While there are circumstances where following specific protocols is essential, in the case of a fire, the urgency of escaping the situation supersedes other considerations. This approach helps ensure that everyone onboard can get to safety before the situation worsens. The options related to safety or pilot instruction, while they hold value in many scenarios, should not take precedence over immediate evacuation when life-threatening conditions like fire are present. The emphasis during emergencies like this is on swiftness and securing personal safety first.

2. During CASEVAC operations, what is the allowable cargo load (ACL) for the CH-47?

A. 25 Ambulatory, 20 Litter

B. 31 Ambulatory, 21 Litter

C. 30 Ambulatory, 20 Litter

D. 32 Ambulatory, 19 Litter

The allowable cargo load (ACL) for the CH-47 during CASEVAC operations is significant because it outlines the helicopter's capacity to transport individuals who are either ambulatory or confined to litter. The correct answer indicates that the CH-47 can transport 31 ambulatory patients and 21 litter patients, which reflects the helicopter's design and operational capabilities. This configuration allows for an effective balance between the two types of patients, maximizing the number of individuals who can receive urgent medical care while accounting for different patient needs during evacuation. The CH-47’s spacious interior and versatility contribute to its strong performance in medical evacuations, enabling it to efficiently manage varying medical scenarios on the battlefield. Understanding the allowable cargo load is crucial for planning and executing CASEVAC operations effectively, ensuring that the helicopter is utilized to its fullest potential while maintaining safety and care during transport. The accurate figures allow medical personnel to strategize the deployment of resources and prioritize patient transport based on their conditions.

3. How many troops can the CH-46E carry when combat equipped?

A. 20

B. 24

C. 28

D. 30

The CH-46E Sea Knight is a twin-rotor helicopter used primarily by the United States Marine Corps for troop transport and logistical support. When designated to carry troops in a combat-equipped scenario, the CH-46E can accommodate a maximum of 24 personnel. This capacity takes into account the necessary space and safety requirements, allowing for effective transportation while ensuring that the troops have access to their gear and are secured during flight. Understanding the helicopter's design and operational capacity underscores its effectiveness in various military operations, especially in deploying soldiers quickly to the battlefield. The configuration of seats within the aircraft and the arrangements for cargo also factor into how many troops can be safely transported while fully equipped.

4. What are the four basic AEROMEDEVAC missions?

A. Delivery of whole blood and biological, air crash rescue, movement of medical personnel and supplies, evacuation of selected casualties

B. Aerial reconnaissance, cargo transport, search and rescue, patient transport

C. Fire-fighting operations, combat search and rescue, refueling, medical evacuation

D. Transporting VIPs, troop insertion, reconnaissance, supply drops

The four basic AEROMEDEVAC missions are integral components of air medical evacuation operations. The correct response encompasses the primary functions of AEROMEDEVAC, which include delivering whole blood and biological materials to medical facilities, executing air crash rescue operations, moving medical personnel and supplies to various locations, and evacuating selected casualties from the battlefield or other situations requiring urgent medical attention. Providing whole blood and biological supplies is crucial for immediate medical care, especially in combat environments where fast access to such resources can save lives. Air crash rescue missions are vital for retrieving individuals from downed aircraft, ensuring that stranded personnel receive prompt medical assistance. Additionally, the movement of medical personnel and supplies enables efficient logistics and support during medical operations. Lastly, the evacuation of selected casualties is a primary function of AEROMEDEVAC, allowing for timely treatment of injured personnel in advanced medical facilities. The other choices involve activities that may occur in aerial operations but do not specifically align with the core AEROMEDEVAC mission objectives, which focus on medical evacuation and support.

5. What three items must a Soldier have when working in and around rotary wing aircraft?

A. Helmet, goggles, ear defenders

B. ID Card, Ear plugs, ID tags

C. Safety vest, gloves, boots

D. Radio, map, compass

A Soldier working in and around rotary wing aircraft must prioritize safety and communication, which is foundational to ensuring a secure and efficient working environment. The essential items include an ID card for identification purposes, ear plugs to protect against the high noise levels generated by the aircraft, and ID tags that are crucial for accountability. These items play a vital role in maintaining operational readiness and ensuring that personnel are identifiable and protected in a potentially hazardous environment. The ID card ensures authorized access to restricted areas, while ear plugs guard against hearing damage caused by the loud rotor blades. ID tags serve to quickly identify soldiers in case of emergencies, especially in chaotic situations typical around aircraft operations. In contrast, while helmet, goggles, and ear defenders also contribute to safety, the specific combination required emphasizes both identification and noise protection crucial for individuals working closely with active aircraft.

6. What is the primary concern regarding aircraft during Air Assault operations?

A. Ensuring they are not exposed to enemy fire

B. Maintaining a diverse fleet of helicopters

C. Increasing the number of aircraft available

D. Reducing flight times to the target area

The primary concern regarding aircraft during Air Assault operations is ensuring they are not exposed to enemy fire. This focus on minimizing exposure to hostile action is critical for the safety of personnel, equipment, and the success of the operation. Air Assault missions often involve transporting troops and equipment into potentially hostile environments, which makes it essential for aircraft to avoid areas where they could be targeted by enemy forces. Protecting the aircraft from enemy fire ensures the safety of the crew and the units being deployed, maintaining operational effectiveness and the element of surprise. While maintaining a diverse fleet, increasing the number of available aircraft, and reducing flight times can be important logistics considerations, these factors do not directly address the immediate risks posed during the execution of Air Assault missions in enemy territory. The ability to safely maneuver aircraft without being compromised by adversarial threats is paramount in achieving mission success.

7. Air routes are commonly marked with which of the following?

A. SP, RP, and ACP

B. AD, DP, and EP

C. FP, GP, and CP

D. TP, RP, and OP

Air routes are commonly marked with SP (Start Point), RP (Release Point), and ACP (Aerial Control Point). These designations are crucial for air assault operations as they help in coordinating and managing the movement of air assets during an operation. The Start Point is where aircraft begin their approach to the designated area, the Release Point is where troops or equipment are deployed from the aircraft, and the Aerial Control Point is used for maintaining command and control over aerial operations. Understanding these points is essential for ensuring that air support is executed safely and effectively, maximizing the efficiency of operations. The other options contain abbreviations that might refer to different terms or elements relevant to various military operations, but they do not specifically pertain to the common markings used for air routes. Therefore, SP, RP, and ACP are the accurate terms that signify the key points in an air assault scenario.

8. What should commanders prioritize during the initial phase of an Air Assault mission?

A. Logistics and resupply operations.

B. Landing zone security and troop safety.

C. Communication with enemy forces.

D. Personal safety protocols.

During the initial phase of an Air Assault mission, landing zone security and troop safety become the top priority. This is crucial because the landing zone (LZ) is where troops will deploy from aircraft and is a vulnerable point that necessitates immediate protection. Ensuring the safety of the troops as they land helps minimize casualties and establishes a secure environment from which the operation can proceed. The focus on landing zone security involves assessing and mitigating threats from enemy forces, establishing perimeter defenses, and enabling the safe entry and exit of personnel and equipment. Safety protocols for the troops are integral in this phase, as any breach or compromise can lead to significant operational setbacks and loss of life. While logistics and resupply operations are essential for sustaining the mission, they typically come into play after the initial deployment and securing of the area. Communication with enemy forces is not a priority in this context, as maintaining an offensive stance is critical. Personal safety protocols are important but are encompassed within the broader framework of troop safety and security during the landing phase. Thus, the focus on landing zone security and troop safety rightly emphasizes protecting personnel and ensuring mission success from the outset.

9. In what conditions is it safest to use the clock method for navigation?

A. During daylight operations only

B. During night operations only

C. Always

D. Only in low visibility conditions

The clock method for navigation is a technique utilized by pilots to determine their position and direction relative to their aircraft's orientation. This method relies on visual references that can be related to the positions of a clock face, with the aircraft's nose at 12 o'clock. Using the clock method is considered safe in a range of conditions because it provides pilots with a straightforward way to communicate and navigate regardless of time of day or visibility conditions. In various operational scenarios, such as day or night, or during low visibility, being proficient in this technique enhances situational awareness and facilitates effective communication among crew members. For instance, during daylight, visibility may be optimal, making it easy to identify landmarks and maintain orientation. However, at night or in low visibility due to weather conditions, the clock method remains applicable as it does not depend on visual cues alone; it can also be effective when using instruments. Therefore, the versatility and reliability of the clock method in diverse situations contribute to its safety as a navigation practice. This flexibility makes it beneficial for pilots to maintain their proficiency in using the clock method regardless of environmental conditions.

10. What formation provides the least amount of security during landing?

A. Diamond

B. Line

C. Box

D. Inverted Y

The formation that provides the least amount of security during landing is the line formation. In this setup, aircraft align themselves in a straight line, which limits their ability to cover one another effectively. This lack of coverage makes the formation more vulnerable to potential threats during the landing phase. In contrast, other formations such as the diamond, box, and inverted Y offer better mutual support among the aircraft. The diamond formation allows for a wide field of view and enables aircraft to engage threats from various angles. The box formation provides overlapping fields of fire and can protect vulnerable areas more effectively. The inverted Y formation also facilitates better coverage and security compared to the line formation. Thus, due to the straight alignment of the line formation, it inherently reduces the overall defensive posture of the aircraft involved during landings, leading to increased exposure to threats.

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://tsaasairassaultphase1.examzify.com

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