

# USAF Airfield Driving Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

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- 1. Which part of the airfield is not visible from the Control Tower?**
  - A. Bravo LOCA**
  - B. Charlie LOLA**
  - C. Delta Zone**
  - D. Echo Path**
  
- 2. Before entering the airfield, what is expected of drivers?**
  - A. Check their fuel levels**
  - B. Conduct an operational test of their radio**
  - C. Conduct a visual inspection of the vehicle**
  - D. Review emergency procedures**
  
- 3. Which of the following is a necessary practice when driving on a taxiway?**
  - A. Driving at high speeds**
  - B. Yielding to helicopters only**
  - C. Giving way to approaching aircraft**
  - D. Stopping for all ground vehicles**
  
- 4. If you smell fuel while driving on the airfield, what should you do?**
  - A. Ignore it as it is likely normal**
  - B. Report it and evacuate the area**
  - C. Continue driving as usual**
  - D. Wait for further instructions from airfield personnel**
  
- 5. Who is responsible for ensuring all personnel comply with airfield policies?**
  - A. Every individual operating on the airfield**
  - B. The airfield construction crew**
  - C. The vehicle maintenance team**
  - D. Only air traffic controllers**

- 6. What should be done before entering a taxiway?**
- A. Ensure the way is clear of aircraft and other vehicles**
  - B. Check your speedometer for speed limit accuracy**
  - C. Communicate with other ground vehicles**
  - D. Turn on the vehicle's hazard lights**
- 7. What does the term 'right of way' mean on the airfield?**
- A. Priority given to aircraft over vehicles**
  - B. Vehicles must always yield to pedestrians**
  - C. All vehicles must yield to other vehicles**
  - D. Vehicles can proceed without yielding**
- 8. What are the "Hold Lines" on an airfield?**
- A. Marks indicating where the fuel trucks should park**
  - B. Indications of where vehicle drivers must stop to avoid interfering with aircraft movements**
  - C. Zones for temporary vehicle repairs**
  - D. Designated areas for vehicle charging**
- 9. What action should be taken when encountering a stop sign on the airfield?**
- A. Continue driving without stopping**
  - B. Come to a complete stop and yield to any traffic**
  - C. Slow down and proceed with caution**
  - D. Only stop if other vehicles are present**
- 10. What does a solid yellow line signify on the airfield?**
- A. Designates a pedestrian crossing**
  - B. Separates opposing traffic and indicates no passing**
  - C. Indicates a temporary construction zone**
  - D. Marks the boundary of restricted areas**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which part of the airfield is not visible from the Control Tower?**

- A. Bravo LOCA**
- B. Charlie LOLA**
- C. Delta Zone**
- D. Echo Path**

The section of the airfield that is not visible from the Control Tower is typically referred to as the Charlie LOLA. Control Towers have an expansive view of the airfield; however, certain areas may be obscured due to physical structures, terrain, or the specific layout of the airfield. In this case, the Charlie LOLA is designed in such a way that it often lies out of the direct line of sight from the Control Tower, which makes it challenging for air traffic controllers to monitor that area visually. Understanding the visibility and surveillance limitations of different zones is critical for safe airfield operations.

**2. Before entering the airfield, what is expected of drivers?**

- A. Check their fuel levels**
- B. Conduct an operational test of their radio**
- C. Conduct a visual inspection of the vehicle**
- D. Review emergency procedures**

Drivers are expected to conduct an operational test of their radio before entering the airfield. This requirement is critical for ensuring effective communication with Air Traffic Control and other personnel on the airfield. A functioning radio allows drivers to receive real-time instructions, report their position, and communicate any potential hazards, thereby enhancing safety for both the drivers and aircraft operations. While other tasks may seem relevant, such as checking fuel levels or reviewing emergency procedures, they do not specifically address the immediate needs of communication and operational awareness that are vital when driving in an active airfield environment. A visual inspection of the vehicle is also important for safety; however, it is the ability to communicate effectively that plays a crucial role in ensuring a safe and coordinated airfield operation.

**3. Which of the following is a necessary practice when driving on a taxiway?**

- A. Driving at high speeds**
- B. Yielding to helicopters only**
- C. Giving way to approaching aircraft**
- D. Stopping for all ground vehicles**

When driving on a taxiway, giving way to approaching aircraft is a crucial practice for ensuring safety and operational efficiency on the airfield. Taxiways are the pathways designed for aircraft to move between runways and other parts of the airport. Since aircraft require significant space and time to maneuver, those driving on the taxiways must always be vigilant and yield to their right-of-way. This practice helps in preventing collisions and maintaining the flow of air traffic. Aircraft move at much larger scales compared to vehicles, and their maneuverability can vary. As a vehicle operator on the taxiway, it's essential to be aware of any aircraft and to give them the right of way to avoid any accidents. This principle is foundational in airfield driving protocols and is taught extensively to ensure safety. Other practices, such as stopping for all ground vehicles or driving at high speeds, can lead to operational issues and present safety hazards. Similarly, yielding only to helicopters would not encompass all types of aircraft that might be using the taxiway. Adhering to the rule of yielding to approaching aircraft addresses the broader safety and coordination requirements necessary for effective airfield operations.

**4. If you smell fuel while driving on the airfield, what should you do?**

- A. Ignore it as it is likely normal**
- B. Report it and evacuate the area**
- C. Continue driving as usual**
- D. Wait for further instructions from airfield personnel**

When you smell fuel while driving on the airfield, it is critical to prioritize safety. Reporting the smell and evacuating the area is the correct action because a fuel smell can indicate a leak or spill, which poses significant risks such as the potential for fire or explosion. Fuel odors in an airfield environment are not typical and can signify an immediate hazard. By reporting it, you alert the relevant personnel who can investigate the situation and take appropriate measures to mitigate any risks. Evacuating helps ensure your safety and that of others who may be in the vicinity. Remaining in the area, ignoring the smell, or continuing to drive as usual could lead to increased danger, not just for yourself but for others as well. It is essential to act quickly and responsibly in such situations to minimize risk.

**5. Who is responsible for ensuring all personnel comply with airfield policies?**

- A. Every individual operating on the airfield**
- B. The airfield construction crew**
- C. The vehicle maintenance team**
- D. Only air traffic controllers**

The responsibility for ensuring compliance with airfield policies lies with every individual operating on the airfield. This comprehensive approach emphasizes that all personnel, regardless of their specific roles, play a crucial part in maintaining safety and security measures established for the airfield environment. Airfield policies are designed to protect not just the individuals on the ground, but also aircraft, equipment, and the broader operational capabilities of the airfield. Each person is expected to be aware of and adhere to these policies, which include following signage, being aware of their surroundings, and participating in safety briefings. This collective accountability fosters a culture of safety where everyone contributes to maintaining an organized and secure airfield environment. The other options suggest that responsibility is limited to specific groups, which undermines the principle of shared responsibility critical for successful airfield operations. Each role and individual must actively engage in compliance to ensure that the airfield remains safe for all users.

**6. What should be done before entering a taxiway?**

- A. Ensure the way is clear of aircraft and other vehicles**
- B. Check your speedometer for speed limit accuracy**
- C. Communicate with other ground vehicles**
- D. Turn on the vehicle's hazard lights**

Before entering a taxiway, it is crucial to ensure that the path is clear of aircraft and other vehicles. This safety measure helps to prevent accidents and collisions on the airfield, where the movement of aircraft and ground vehicles requires vigilant awareness and caution. In busy airfield environments, taxiways can have high traffic from various types of aircraft and ground support equipment. Therefore, verifying that the area is free of obstructions is a fundamental step in airfield driving. This not only protects personal safety but also upholds the safety of all operations occurring on the airfield. Other options, while important in their own right, do not specifically address the immediate requirement of confirming a safe entry onto the taxiway. Checking your speedometer, communicating with other ground vehicles, or turning on hazard lights are all valuable practices that contribute to airfield safety; however, they do not take precedence over ensuring the pathway is clear before moving onto the taxiway. Safety on the airfield is paramount, and awareness of your surroundings takes priority to prevent incidents.

## 7. What does the term 'right of way' mean on the airfield?

- A. Priority given to aircraft over vehicles**
- B. Vehicles must always yield to pedestrians**
- C. All vehicles must yield to other vehicles**
- D. Vehicles can proceed without yielding**

The term 'right of way' on the airfield refers to the established protocols that prioritize the movement of certain entities over others for safety and efficiency. In this context, priority being given to aircraft over vehicles is crucial due to the operational characteristics of aircraft, including their size, weight, and the potential consequences of collision. Aircraft are often in critical phases of flight, such as takeoff or landing, where any delay or interference can result in dangerous situations. Therefore, vehicles must always yield to aircraft on runways and taxiways, ensuring that the airfield operates smoothly and safely. This principle is fundamental to maintaining operational safety standards and minimizing the risk of accidents on the airfield. It reflects the priority designated to aircraft because they have specific flight patterns and operational needs that must be respected by ground vehicles.

## 8. What are the "Hold Lines" on an airfield?

- A. Marks indicating where the fuel trucks should park**
- B. Indications of where vehicle drivers must stop to avoid interfering with aircraft movements**
- C. Zones for temporary vehicle repairs**
- D. Designated areas for vehicle charging**

Hold lines on an airfield refer to the markings that indicate where vehicle drivers must stop when approaching an active runway or other areas where aircraft are moving. These lines are critical for maintaining safety by preventing vehicles from inadvertently entering areas where they could conflict with aircraft operations. The purpose of hold lines is to provide a clear visual cue to both vehicle operators and pilots, ensuring that vehicles remain at a safe distance from taxiways and runways where aircraft might be taking off, landing, or taxiing. Proper adherence to these hold lines is essential in avoiding accidents and ensuring the safe operation of all traffic on the airfield. In the context of the other options, the first choice regarding fuel truck parking does not address the functional safety role of hold lines. The option about temporary vehicle repairs is unrelated to the aircraft movement concerns that hold lines are designed to mitigate. Lastly, designated areas for vehicle charging are also not connected to the safe management of airfield traffic. Therefore, the focus on where vehicle drivers must stop to avoid interfering with aircraft movements captures the fundamental purpose of hold lines accurately.

**9. What action should be taken when encountering a stop sign on the airfield?**

- A. Continue driving without stopping**
- B. Come to a complete stop and yield to any traffic**
- C. Slow down and proceed with caution**
- D. Only stop if other vehicles are present**

When encountering a stop sign on the airfield, the appropriate action is to come to a complete stop and yield to any traffic. This is crucial for maintaining safety in an environment that can be busy and hazardous, as airfields often have various types of vehicles and personnel moving around. A stop sign indicates that you must halt your vehicle to allow for a clear assessment of the surrounding area. This complete stop ensures that you can safely evaluate oncoming traffic, including emergency vehicles, aircraft, and other ground vehicles. Yielding means giving the right-of-way to any vehicles already in the intersection or approaching, which helps prevent collisions and enhances overall safety. In contrast to other options, simply continuing to drive without stopping would pose an immediate risk to yourself and others on the airfield. Likewise, slowing down without stopping does not provide the necessary caution required at an intersection marked by a stop sign. Finally, only stopping if other vehicles are present undermines the purpose of the stop sign, which is to ensure safety regardless of immediate traffic conditions. Adhering strictly to the stop sign's directives fosters a safer airfield environment for all users.

**10. What does a solid yellow line signify on the airfield?**

- A. Designates a pedestrian crossing**
- B. Separates opposing traffic and indicates no passing**
- C. Indicates a temporary construction zone**
- D. Marks the boundary of restricted areas**

A solid yellow line on the airfield serves as a critical visual cue that separates opposing traffic lanes, indicating that drivers should not cross this line. This helps maintain safe and organized movement by clearly delineating areas where vehicles and aircraft may be traveling in opposite directions. By establishing a no passing zone, a solid yellow line minimizes the risk of collisions between different types of airfield traffic, whether that be ground vehicles or aircraft. The other options do not align with the meaning of a solid yellow line. For example, a pedestrian crossing is typically indicated by other markings, such as solid white lines, which are entirely different from solid yellow lines. Similarly, temporary construction zones and restricted area boundaries would use different signage and markings that serve to alert and inform drivers of specific conditions or limitations. Therefore, the interpretation of a solid yellow line as a marker that designates opposing traffic and prohibits passing is essential for maintaining the safety and order of airfield operations.