USN Airman NAVEDTRA Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Questions

1. Which rating is responsible for making visual and instrumental observations of weather and sea conditions?

A. AE (Aviation Electrician's Mate)

B. AG (Aerographer's Mate)

C. AM (Aviation Structural Mechanic)

D. AD (Aviation Machinist's Mate)

2. Which rating is responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing armament equipment?

A. AE (Aviation Electrician's Mate)

B. AD (Aviation Machinist's Mate)

C. AO (Aviation Ordnanceman)

D. AG (Aerographer's Mate)

3. Which of the following accurately describes "debarkation"?

A. Returning to port

B. Onboarding new personnel

C. Ending deployment

D. Removing individuals or gear from ships

4. Which aircraft is known as the "Hornet"?

A. F-14

B. F/A-18

C. EA-6

D. T-2

5. Who manufactures the C-20 aircraft?

A. Gulfstream Aerospace

B. McDonnell-Douglas

C. Grumman

D. Boeing

6. What does mission letter E signify in the context of military operations?

- **A. Special electronic installation**
- **B. Transport**
- **C. Fighter**
- **D. Helicopter**

7. What is a "Chief Petty Officer" in the Navy?

- **A. A junior enlisted member**
- **B. A senior officer**
- **C. A senior enlisted leader with significant responsibilities in a Navy unit**
- **D. A civilian contractor**

8. How does the Navy facilitate education for its enlisted members?

- **A. Through mandatory classroom training**
- **B. By offering programs like Tuition Assistance and the Montgomery GI Bill**
- **C. Through partnerships with local universities only**
- **D. With self-study guides only**

9. Who is the manufacturer of the T-2 aircraft?

- **A. North American**
- **B. Lockheed**
- **C. Boeing**
- **D. McDonnell-Douglas**

10. Which rating is responsible for performing microminiature repair?

- **A. AT(I) (Aviation Electronics Technician--Intermediate Level)**
- **B. AD (Aviation Machinist's Mate)**
- **C. AO (Aviation Ordnanceman)**
- **D. AG (Aerographer's Mate)**

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which rating is responsible for making visual and instrumental observations of weather and sea conditions?

A. AE (Aviation Electrician's Mate)

B. AG (Aerographer's Mate)

C. AM (Aviation Structural Mechanic)

D. AD (Aviation Machinist's Mate)

The Aerographer's Mate (AG) rating is specifically trained to monitor and interpret weather conditions, including both visual and instrumental observations. This role is crucial in aviation and maritime operations, as accurate weather and sea condition assessments are essential for safety and mission planning. Aerographer's Mates utilize various tools and technologies to collect data on atmospheric and oceanographic phenomena, including temperature, wind speed, humidity, and wave height. They analyze this information to provide timely and relevant forecasts, which support decision-making for flight operations, naval maneuvers, and other activities that depend on environmental conditions. Other ratings, such as Aviation Electrician's Mate, Aviation Structural Mechanic, and Aviation Machinist's Mate, focus on specific technical aspects related to aircraft maintenance and operation. While they play vital supporting roles in aviation, they do not have the specialized training required to assess weather and sea conditions as the Aerographer's Mate does. This specialization makes the AG rating the correct choice for this question.

2. Which rating is responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing armament equipment?

A. AE (Aviation Electrician's Mate)

B. AD (Aviation Machinist's Mate)

C. AO (Aviation Ordnanceman)

D. AG (Aerographer's Mate)

The rating responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing armament equipment is the Aviation Ordnanceman (AO). This role entails a specialized focus on armament systems, including weapons and ammunition, which are critical for the operational capabilities of naval aviation. AOs are trained to handle all aspects of these systems, from ensuring they are in working order to performing any necessary repairs, thus enabling aircraft to effectively carry out their missions. In contrast, the other ratings serve different functions within naval aviation. Aviation Electrician's Mates (AE) concentrate on electrical systems, while Aviation Machinist's Mates (AD) focus on aircraft engines and mechanical systems. Aerographer's Mates (AG) work with meteorological and oceanographic data to support flight operations. Each rating has a distinct area of expertise that aligns with the diverse needs of naval aviation, emphasizing why Aviation Ordnancemen are uniquely suited for tasks related to armament equipment.

3. Which of the following accurately describes "debarkation"?

A. Returning to port

B. Onboarding new personnel

C. Ending deployment

D. Removing individuals or gear from ships

The term "debarkation" refers specifically to the process of removing individuals or equipment from a vehicle, in this case, from ships. This process typically occurs when a ship arrives at a port after a voyage, where personnel disembark or gear is unloaded. Understanding this process is crucial for operations as it involves the logistics of safely and efficiently getting resources and personnel off a vessel. The other choices pertain to different aspects of maritime operations. Returning to port signifies the conclusion of a voyage but does not capture the act of disembarking. Onboarding new personnel pertains to the process of bringing individuals onto a ship, which is the opposite of debarkation. Ending deployment could involve various actions at the conclusion of a mission but does not specifically describe the act of removing people or cargo from a vessel.

4. Which aircraft is known as the "Hornet"?

A. F-14

B. F/A-18

C. EA-6

D. T-2

The F/A-18 is referred to as the "Hornet." This designation comes from its role and design, as it was developed by McDonnell Douglas (now part of Boeing) for the United States Navy. The F/A-18 serves as a multi-role combat jet that can engage in both air-to-air and air-to-ground missions. It possesses the versatility to fulfill multiple operational roles, including fighter, attack, and reconnaissance missions. This aircraft has earned its nickname due to its aggressive design and capabilities, which are well-suited for modern naval warfare. The "Hornet" name effectively conveys the aircraft's speed and agility, similar to the behavior of the insect. Its operational history includes deployments on aircraft carriers and in various combat scenarios, further solidifying its reputation in the military aviation community. In contrast, other options such as the F-14, EA-6, and T-2 represent different types of aircraft with distinct roles and characteristics. The F-14, known as the "Tomcat," is primarily an air superiority fighter, while the EA-6, named the "Prowler," is designed for electronic warfare. The T-2 is a trainer aircraft, aimed at preparing pilots for advanced jet training, rather than serving

5. Who manufactures the C-20 aircraft?

A. Gulfstream Aerospace

B. McDonnell-Douglas

C. Grumman

D. Boeing

The C-20 aircraft is manufactured by Gulfstream Aerospace, which specializes in producing business jets and other aviation solutions. The C-20 is a military version of the Gulfstream III and is used by the United States Air Force primarily for transport missions. Gulfstream's reputation for high-quality design and technology in their aircraft, particularly in the realm of business jets, is well-established, and this directly translates into the capabilities and reliability that the C-20 offers in a military context. The other manufacturers mentioned—McDonnell Douglas, Grumman, and Boeing—produce different types of aircraft and have their specific roles and contributions to aviation but are not associated with the C-20. This differentiation highlights Gulfstream Aerospace's specific expertise and focus in the realm of producing the C-20, confirming it as the correct answer.

6. What does mission letter E signify in the context of military operations?

A. Special electronic installation

B. Transport

C. Fighter

D. Helicopter

Mission letter E signifies "Special electronic installation" in the context of military operations. This designation is used to identify and categorize specific types of missions that involve specialized electronic systems and equipment. Such operations may be critical for electronic warfare, intelligence gathering, or command and control activities, emphasizing the importance of electronic capabilities in modern military strategies. The other options refer to different mission categories with distinct functions, such as transport for logistical operations, fighter for air superiority tasks, and helicopter for rotary-wing aerial support. Each of these roles plays a crucial part in military operations but does not represent the same focus on specialized electronic capabilities that mission letter E indicates. Understanding these distinctions is vital for effective communication and execution of various military operations.

7. What is a "Chief Petty Officer" in the Navy?

A. A junior enlisted member

B. A senior officer

C. A senior enlisted leader with significant responsibilities in a Navy unit

D. A civilian contractor

A Chief Petty Officer (CPO) in the Navy is a senior enlisted leader who holds significant responsibilities within a Navy unit. This rank is crucial as it serves as a bridge between the enlisted personnel and the commissioned officers, fostering communication and operational effectiveness. CPOs are not only leaders but also mentors and experts in their specific fields, providing guidance and training to junior sailors. They play a vital role in decision-making processes and are responsible for maintaining discipline and ensuring that their teams operate efficiently. This role goes beyond just a title; Chief Petty Officers are tasked with actively managing personnel and resources, often leading critical initiatives that impact the entire command. Their experience and training equip them to handle a range of responsibilities, from training and mentoring junior sailors to managing operations and logistics within their assigned units. This makes their role essential for mission success in the Navy.

8. How does the Navy facilitate education for its enlisted members?

A. Through mandatory classroom training

B. By offering programs like Tuition Assistance and the Montgomery GI Bill

C. Through partnerships with local universities only

D. With self-study guides only

The Navy facilitates education for its enlisted members primarily through programs like Tuition Assistance and the Montgomery GI Bill, which provide financial support for pursuing higher education and vocational training. Tuition Assistance allows service members to enroll in college courses and receive funding for tuition, while the Montgomery GI Bill offers educational benefits for those who have served in the military. These programs help improve the educational qualifications and skills of enlisted personnel, making it easier for them to advance in their careers both within and outside of the Navy. In contrast, mandatory classroom training, partnerships with local universities, and self-study guides, while valuable in certain contexts, do not encompass the broader, more comprehensive support for education that the listed programs provide. The educational programs offered directly address the financial barriers that can prevent service members from pursuing higher education, which is vital in the context of military career advancement and personal development.

9. Who is the manufacturer of the T-2 aircraft?

A. North American

B. Lockheed

C. Boeing

D. McDonnell-Douglas

The T-2 aircraft, an advanced trainer used primarily by the U.S. Navy, was manufactured by North American Aviation. This company was well-known for producing military aircraft during the mid-20th century and played a significant role in the development of jet training and combat aircraft. The T-2, specifically designed for naval training purposes, features a tandem cockpit layout, allowing instructors to effectively guide student pilots. While other manufacturers listed have produced various military aircraft, they are not associated with the T-2. Lockheed is known for its fighter jets and transport aircraft, Boeing specializes in commercial and military aircraft, and McDonnell-Douglas, which subsequently merged into Boeing, is recognized for its fighter and commercial planes but did not manufacture the T-2. Thus, North American is the definitive answer as the manufacturer of the T-2 aircraft.

10. Which rating is responsible for performing microminiature repair?

A. AT(I) (Aviation Electronics Technician--Intermediate Level)

B. AD (Aviation Machinist's Mate)

C. AO (Aviation Ordnanceman)

D. AG (Aerographer's Mate)

The Aviation Electronics Technician at the Intermediate Level is specifically trained to perform microminiature repair, which involves the intricate and precise work required to repair and maintain complex electronic components found in aviation systems. This duty requires a high level of skill and knowledge in working with small electronic parts and circuit boards, which are critical in the maintenance of advanced aircraft systems. Microminiature repair is a key aspect of maintaining the reliability and functionality of avionics systems, ensuring that aircraft operate safely and effectively. Technicians in this role are adept at using specialized tools and techniques to troubleshoot and repair delicate electronic assemblies, which is a core responsibility for those in the aviation electronics field at the intermediate level. The other ratings, such as Aviation Machinist's Mate, Aviation Ordnanceman, and Aerographer's Mate, focus on different areas within naval aviation and do not encompass the specific skill set required for microminiature repair.