

Pathfinder Pre-Test

The Pathfinder Pre-Test covers material introduced in the Pathfinder Preparation Course Study Guide. It is divided into four sections: Air Traffic Control / MEDEVAC Operations, Sling Load Operations, Helicopter Landing Zones / Air Assault Planning / Pathfinder Employment, and Drop Zone Operations. This text contains 80 questions, (both fill in the blank and multiple-choice) with 120 minutes allotted to complete all sections. A passing grade on this test is a 70%. Good luck.

Section 1: Air Traffic Control / MEDEVAC Operations

1. What is the definition of Pathfinder Air Traffic Procedures?
2. Which of the following is NOT a purpose for employing Pathfinder ATC?
 - a. Prevent Collisions
 - b. Expedite Traffic
 - c. Provide Flight Information
 - d. Aid in Search and Rescue
 - e. None of the above
3. What are the three qualities of a Pathfinder Air Traffic Controller?
4. Which of the following is a communication technique?
 - a. Speak in a dramatic tone
 - b. Speak in a monotonous pitch
 - c. Speak very slowly
 - d. Speak with confidence
 - e. None of the above
5. Which of the following is advisory information?
 - a. Signal on call
 - b. Turbulence at or near the site
 - c. Description of the landing site
 - d. Conditions at the landing site
 - e. None of the above
6. What type of pertinent information is only given at night?
 - a. Obstacles/Hazards
 - b. Enemy Situation
 - c. Field Elevation of the Landing site
 - d. Other A/C at or near site
 - e. None of the above
7. What are the five basic legs of a standard left traffic pattern?

8. Which of the following is a correct method of increasing airspace between aircraft in a traffic pattern?
 - a. Execute a Two Minute Hover, then continue mission
 - b. Execute a 360 degree turnout, then continue mission
 - c. Instruct aircraft to fly 1000 ft. AGL above other aircraft in traffic pattern
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

9. What are the first two priorities for landing aircraft?

10. Which of the following is NOT a cardinal rule for arriving / departing aircraft?
 - a. Never allow aircraft to "Go around"
 - b. No clearance to land until landing point clear of preceding aircraft
 - c. No clearance to depart until landing point clear of preceding aircraft
 - d. Never allow a sling loaded aircraft to overfly personnel, equipment, or aircraft
 - e. None of the above

11. What is the definition of MEDEVAC procedures?

12. What is a disadvantage of AEROMEDEVAC?
 - a. Flexibility
 - b. Weather and limited visibility
 - c. En route treatment
 - d. There are no disadvantages
 - e. None of the above

13. What is the primary mission of AEROMEDEVAC?

14. What is NOT a responsibility of the requesting unit?
 - a. Lighting and marking the pick-up site
 - b. Patient preparation and consolidation
 - c. Rigging the aircraft with proper equipment for extraction
 - d. Assignment of litter teams to load the aircraft
 - e. None of the above

15. What are the five categories of patient precedence and related time factors?

16. What is Line 4 of the 9-Line MEDEVAC?
 - a. Number of Patients by Precedence
 - b. Special Equipment needed
 - c. Number of Patients by Type
 - d. Number of medical personnel needed
 - e. Type of Injury

17. What is the standard MEDEVAC configuration for the UH-60Q?

18. What is the standard MEDEVAC configuration for the UH-72A?
19. What configuration maximizes litter capacity for the CH-47?
20. Which Army helicopter is tasked with mass casualty evacuation?

Section 2: Sling Load Operations

1. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the Pathfinder Unit?
 - a. Provide advice and aid to the supported, aviation and receiving units
 - b. Provide expertise in the planning and execution of PZ and HLZ operations
 - c. Supervise the rigging and inspection of all the loads
 - d. Provide ground guidance and air traffic control during the slingload
 - e. None of the above
2. What type of load offers the best stability?
 - a. High Density
 - b. Low Density
 - c. Aerodynamic
 - d. Hydrodynamic
 - e. None of the above
3. What unit is responsible for the actual rigging of the loads?
 - a. Pathfinder unit
 - b. Receiving unit
 - c. Supporting unit
 - d. Supported unit
 - e. None of the above
4. Maximum external load is determined by what factors?
5. Which helicopter CANNOT accept any metal attachments?
6. What is the cargo hook tensile strength of a UH-60A?
 - a. 6,000 LBS
 - b. 7,000 LBS
 - c. 8,000 LBS
 - d. 9,000 LBS
 - e. None of the above

7. What is the CH-47 fore and aft cargo hooks tensile strength, each and combined?
 - a. Each: 10,000 Combined: 20,000
 - b. Each: 17,000 Combined: 25,000
 - c. Each: 17,000 Combined: 32,000
 - d. Each: 23,000 Combined: 36,000
 - e. None of the above

8. The rated capacity of the CH-53E's center cargo hook is 36,000 LBS. What is the maximum weight of the load the CH-53E can lift using the center hook?

9. What is the max rated capacity of the three foot apex ring (donut ring)?
 - a. 5,000 LBS
 - b. 7,500 LBS
 - c. 10,00 LBS
 - d. 12,500 LBS
 - e. None of the above

10. What is the max rated capacity of the Type IV Connector Link?
 - a. 5,000 LBS
 - b. 7,500 LBS
 - c. 10,00 LBS
 - d. 12,500 LBS
 - e. None of the above

11. What is the max rated capacity of one leg in a 10,000 LBS sling set?
 - a. 2,500 LBS
 - b. 5,000 LBS
 - c. 7,500 LBS
 - d. 10,000 LBS
 - e. None of the above

12. Which of the following is NOT part of the sling set apex?
 - a. Castellated Nut
 - b. Grabhook
 - c. Apex Spacer
 - d. Drilled Bolt
 - e. None of the above

13. What is the advantage of using a cargo hook reach pendant?
 - a. Rotates 360 degrees
 - b. Max rated capacity is more than a sling set
 - c. Eliminates the need for a static probe man
 - d. There is no advantage
 - e. None of the above

14. What is the max rated capacity of an 8 ft. Green Polyester Roundsling in a basket hitch?
 - a. 5,300 LBS
 - b. 6,700 LBS
 - c. 10,600 LBS
 - d. 16,800 LBS
 - e. None of the above
15. What major deficiencies are specifically associated with the HMMWV?
16. What major deficiencies are specifically associated with the High Mobility Trailer?
17. What major deficiencies are specifically associated with the A-22 Cargo Bag?
18. What major deficiencies are specifically associated with the Cargo Net / Fuel Drum?
19. What is the reference for Sling Load Basic Operations?
20. When the Pathfinder has his / her left arm extended forward horizontally, fist clenched, right hand making a horizontal slicing movement below the left fist with the palm downward – what does this signify?
 - a. Move to Right
 - b. Land
 - c. Wave off – Do not land
 - d. Release sling load
 - e. None of the above

Section 3: Helicopter Landing Zones / Air Assault Planning / Pathfinder Employment

1. What consideration factors must be considered when selection an HLZ?
2. Which of the following is NOT a selection factor?
 - a. Surface conditions
 - b. Time of day
 - c. Obstacles
 - d. Atmospheric Conditions
 - e. None of the above
3. What is the touchdown point (TDP) size for a CH-47?
 - a. 20 meters
 - b. 25 meters
 - c. 30 meters
 - d. 35 meters
 - e. None of the above

4. What is the touchdown point (TDP) size for a UH-60M?
 - a. 20 meters
 - b. 25 meters
 - c. 30 meters
 - d. 35 meters
 - e. None of the above

5. What landing formation is employed when helicopters land one behind the other, each staggered at 135 degrees from the previous helicopter? (360 degree land heading.)
 - a. Echelon Left
 - b. Echelon Right
 - c. Staggered Trail Left
 - d. Staggered Trail Right
 - e. None of the above

6. What formation is employed when helicopters land one behind the other?
 - a. Echelon Left
 - b. Echelon Right
 - c. Staggered Trail Left
 - d. Staggered Trail Right
 - e. None of the above

7. What is the Pathfinder definition of an obstacle?
 - a. Pathfinder's best judgment
 - b. 18" high, wide or deep
 - c. 24" high, wide or deep
 - d. There is no definition
 - e. None of the above

8. Can ground slope be considered an obstacle?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Only above 5,000 ft AGL
 - d. Only above 5,000 ft MSL
 - e. None of the above

9. What atmospheric conditions affect the aircraft's allowable cargo load (ACL)?

10. What are the types of loads?

11. Which of the following is NOT one of the five basic plans involved in Air Assault Planning?
- Ground Tactical Plan
 - Landing Plan
 - Assault Plan
 - Staging Plan
 - None of the above
12. What is the lowest level organization capable of unilaterally planning an air assault operation?
- Division
 - Battalion
 - Company
 - Platoon
 - None of the above
13. What does the Ground Tactical Plan specify?
- Actions in the objective area
 - Sequence of elements into the area of operations
 - Schedule and instructions for movement of troops
 - Arrival time of ground units at the PZ
 - None of the above
14. What does the Staging Plan specify?
- Actions in the objective area
 - Sequence of elements into the area of operations
 - Schedule and instructions for movement of troops
 - Arrival time of ground units at the PZ
 - None of the above
15. What time should units be in PZ posture?
- 5 minutes prior to load time
 - 15 minutes prior to load time
 - 1 hour prior to load time
 - 1 hour prior to time on target
 - None of the above
16. What might Pathfinders have to recommend in any type of operation?
- Exact locations for DZs or LZs
 - A time schedule
 - Landing formations
 - All of the above
 - None of the above

17. What is another name for “loads?”
 - a. Chalks
 - b. Serials
 - c. Lifts
 - d. Sequences
 - e. None of the above
18. Who can be the PZ Control Officer?
19. Who can be the PZ Control NCOIC?
20. What are two (out of four possible) factors which determine the number of extra Pathfinders employed?

Section 4: Drop Zone Operations

1. Which of the following are drop zone selection factors?
 - a. Airdrop Airspeed
 - b. Obstacles
 - c. Size of the Drop Zone
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
2. What is the planning airdrop airspeed of a UH-60?
3. What is the planning airdrop airspeed of a CH-47?
4. What is the planning airdrop airspeed of a C-23?
5. What is the planning airdrop airspeed of a C-130 dropping personnel or door bundles?
6. What is the planning airdrop airspeed of a C-130 dropping CDS or equipment?
7. What is the planning airdrop airspeed of a C-17 dropping heavy equipment?
8. What does AGL measure?
9. What does MSL measure?
10. What is the planning drop altitude for a UH-60 dropping personnel?
 - a. 300 feet AGL
 - b. 400 feet AGL
 - c. 600 feet AGL
 - d. 1,000 feet AGL
 - e. None of the above

11. What is the planning drop altitude for a CH-47 dropping door bundles?
 - a. 300 feet AGL
 - b. 400 feet AGL
 - c. 600 feet AGL
 - d. 1,000 feet AGL
 - e. None of the above

12. What is the planning drop altitude for a C-130 dropping personnel?
 - a. 300 feet AGL
 - b. 400 feet AGL
 - c. 600 feet AGL
 - d. 1,000 feet AGL
 - e. None of the above

13. What is the minimum drop altitude for a C-130 dropping CDS?
 - a. 300 feet AGL
 - b. 400 feet AGL
 - c. 600 feet AGL
 - d. 1,000 feet AGL
 - e. None of the above

14. What is the planning drop altitude for a C-17 dropping heavy equipment?
 - a. 300 feet AGL
 - b. 400 feet AGL
 - c. 600 feet AGL
 - d. 10,000 feet AGL
 - e. None of the above

15. What is the planning drop altitude for a C-130 dropping JPADS?
 - a. 300 feet AGL
 - b. 400 feet AGL
 - c. 600 feet AGL
 - d. 10,000 feet AGL
 - e. None of the above

16. Which of the following is NOT a type of airdrop?
 - a. Free Drop
 - b. High Velocity
 - c. Low Velocity
 - d. Aerodynamic
 - e. None of the above

17. Which of the following is NOT a method of airdrop?
- a. Jettison
 - b. Personnel and Door Bundles
 - c. Gravity
 - d. Extraction
 - e. None of the above
18. What are the three primary obstacles?
19. What four considerations affect adequate approach and departure routes?
20. Which of the following regulations determines the size of a VIRS drop zone?
- a. FM 3-21.38
 - b. USASOC Reg. 350-2
 - c. AFI 13-217
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

Name _____
Rank _____
Date _____

Pathfinder Pre-Test

Section 1: Air Traffic Control /MEDEVAC Operations

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Section 2: Sling Load Operations

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Section 3: Helicopter Landing Zones / Air Assault Planning / Pathfinder Employment

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Section 4: Drop Zone Operations

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Pathfinder Pre-Test Answer Key

Section 1: Air Traffic Control / MEDEVAC Operations

1. Procedures used by a pathfinder element to promote the safe and expeditious flow of air traffic in and around a Tactical Operation Site.
2. E
3. Accuracy, Speed, and Knowledge
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. Upwind Leg, Crosswind Leg, Downwind Leg, Base Leg, and Final Approach Leg
8. B
9. Aircraft with an in-flight emergency and MEDEVAC aircraft with ground MEDEVAC
10. A
11. The movement and en route care by medical personnel of wounded, injured or ill persons from the battlefield and/or other locations to a Medical treatment facility.
12. B
13. The primary mission of AEROMEDEVAC is to move casualties, while providing en route care, to an area where they can receive proper medical care.
14. C
15. Urgent (2 hours), Urgent-Surgical (2 hours), Priority (4 hours), Routine (24 hours) and Convenience (Whenever)
16. B
17. 4 litters and 4 ambulatory
18. 1 litter and 3 ambulatory
19. 24 litters and 1 ambulatory
20. CH-47

Section 2: Sling Load Operations

1. E
2. A
3. D
4. Environmental conditions and helicopter performance
5. UH-1
6. C
7. B
8. 32,000 LBS
9. C
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. C
14. C
15. Wrong fuel level, parking brake not engaged, turret brake not engaged
16. Parking brake not engaged, load not secured, chains not padded
17. Clevis not taped, Wrong POA to load
18. Hooks not taped, Wrong POA to load, Clevis not taped
19. FM 4-20.197
20. D

Section 3: Helicopter Landing Zones / Air Assault Planning / Pathfinder Employment

1. Tactical and Technical Considerations
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. E
7. B
8. A
9. Humidity, Altitude, and Temperature
10. Equipment or personnel, and internal or external loads
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. B
16. D
17. A
18. Executive Officer, First Sergeant or Platoon Leader
19. First Sergeant, Platoon Sergeant, Section Sergeant or Squad Leader
20. Two of the following: size of the landing site, expected density of air traffic, number and type of visual and electronic aids used, and the tactical situation

Section 4: Drop Zone Operations

1. D
2. 70 knots
3. 90 knots
4. 105 knots
5. 130 knots
6. 140 knots
7. 150 knots
8. Altitude from the highest field elevation to the aircraft
9. Altitude from sea level to the aircraft
10. E
11. A
12. D
13. B
14. E
15. D
16. D
17. A
18. Trees, water, and power lines
19. No-fly areas, obstacles, terrain, and enemy situation
20. A

Pathfinder Pre-Test (Retest)

The Pathfinder Pre-Test covers material introduced in the Pathfinder Preparation Course Study Guide. It is divided into four sections: Air Traffic Control / MEDEVAC Operations, Sling Load Operations, Helicopter Landing Zones / Air Assault Planning / Pathfinder Employment, and Drop Zone Operations. This text contains 80 questions, (both fill in the blank and multiple-choice) with 120 minutes allotted to complete all sections. A passing grade on this test is a 70%. Good luck.

Section 1: Air Traffic Control / MEDEVAC Operations

1. What is the definition of Pathfinder Air Traffic Procedures?
2. Which of the following is a purpose for employing Pathfinder ATC?
 - a. On-site security
 - b. Plan and approve Air Force missions
 - c. Provide flight information
 - d. Provide airfield air traffic control
 - e. None of the above
3. What reference contains Pathfinder Operations doctrine?
4. Which of the following is NOT a communication technique?
 - a. Speak directly into the microphone
 - b. Speak in a normal conversational tone
 - c. Speak with excitement
 - d. Speak with confidence
 - e. None of the above
5. Which of the following is NOT advisory information?
 - a. Turbulence at or near the site
 - b. Obstacles / Hazards
 - c. Artillery / Mortar Fire
 - d. Enemy Situation
 - e. None of the above
6. Which of the following is pertinent information?
 - a. Description of the landing site
 - b. Disposition of friendly forces
 - c. Avenues of approach to the landing site
 - d. Location of nearest refueling point
 - e. None of the above
7. What are the five basic legs of a standard right traffic pattern?

8. Which of the following is a correct method of increasing airspace between aircraft in a traffic pattern?
 - a. Reverse the direction of the traffic pattern
 - b. Order the aircraft to execute a barrel roll, then continue mission
 - c. Extending one of more legs of the traffic pattern
 - d. Order the aircraft to increase speed
 - e. None of the above

9. What is the third priority for landing aircraft?

10. Which of the following is a cardinal rule for arriving / departing aircraft?
 - a. No clearance to land until landing point clear of preceding aircraft
 - b. No clearance to depart until landing point clear of preceding aircraft
 - c. Never allow a sling loaded aircraft to overfly personnel, equipment, or aircraft
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

11. What is the primary difference between MEDEVAC and CASEVAC operations?

12. What is an advantage of AEROMEDEVAC?
 - a. Weather and limited visibility
 - b. En route treatment
 - c. Enemy situation
 - d. Limited / priority aircraft
 - e. None of the above

13. What is the primary mission of AEROMEDEVAC?

14. What is the responsibility of the requesting unit?
 - a. Lighting and marking the pick-up site
 - b. Tactical support and security
 - c. Patient preparation and consolidation
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

15. What are the five categories of patient precedence and related time factors?

16. Which two lines in the 9-Line MEDEVAC have two purposes (in peace / in war)?
 - a. 1 and 3
 - b. 5 and 7
 - c. 4 and 8
 - d. 2 and 9
 - e. None of the above

17. What MEDEVAC configuration maximizes litter capacity for the UH-60Q?

18. What MEDEVAC configuration maximizes litter capacity for the UH-72A?
19. What MEDEVAC configuration maximizes ambulatory capacity for the CH-47?
20. Which Army helicopter carries five (5) Red Cross Markings?

Section 2: Sling Load Operations

1. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the Supported Unit?
 - a. Advance coordination with supporting unit no later than 24 hours prior to mission
 - b. Actual rigging of the loads
 - c. Furnishing slings, straps, clevises and any other required sling load equipment
 - d. Ensuring the loads are properly rigged and do not exceed the ACL of the aircraft
 - e. None of the above
2. What type of load offers the least stability?
 - a. High Density
 - b. Low Density
 - c. Aerodynamic
 - d. Hydrodynamic
 - e. None of the above
3. What unit is responsible for receiving and derigging the loads?
 - a. Pathfinder unit
 - b. Receiving unit
 - c. Supporting unit
 - d. Supported unit
 - e. None of the above
4. What does the acronym ACL stand for?
5. When hooking directly in an aircraft, what must a 10K sling set always have? (It's a rule.)
6. What is the cargo hook tensile strength of a UH-60M?
 - a. 6,000 LBS
 - b. 7,000 LBS
 - c. 8,000 LBS
 - d. 9,000 LBS
 - e. None of the above

7. What is the cargo hook tensile strength for the CH-46?
 - a. 5,000 LBS
 - b. 7,500 LBS
 - c. 10,000 LBS
 - d. 12,500 LBS
 - e. None of the above

8. The rated capacity of the AC6000500 Mod 1 Pendant is 12,000 LBS. When the pendant is used by a CH-46, what is the maximum weight of the load the CH-46 can lift?

9. What is the max rated capacity of a Type XXVI ADS with two loops, used as a pendant?
 - a. 5,000 LBS
 - b. 7,500 LBS
 - c. 10,00 LBS
 - d. 12,500 LBS
 - e. None of the above

10. What is the max rated capacity of the Large Suspension Clevis?
 - a. 5,000 LBS
 - b. 7,500 LBS
 - c. 10,00 LBS
 - d. 12,500 LBS
 - e. None of the above

11. What is the max rated capacity of a CGU-1B Cargo Tie-Down Device?
 - a. 2,500 LBS
 - b. 5,000 LBS
 - c. 7,500 LBS
 - d. 10,000 LBS
 - e. None of the above

12. Which of the following is a part of the sling set apex?
 - a. Cotter Pin
 - b. Spring
 - c. Keeper
 - d. Hook
 - e. None of the above

13. What is the maximum weight capacity of the A-22 Cargo Bag?
 - a. 1,000 LBS
 - b. 1,600 LBS
 - c. 2,200 LBS
 - d. 2,800 LBS
 - e. None of the above

14. What is the max rated capacity of a 17 ft. Yellow Polyester Roundsling in a basket hitch?
 - a. 5,300 LBS
 - b. 6,700 LBS
 - c. 10,600 LBS
 - d. 16,800 LBS
 - e. None of the above
15. What major deficiencies are specifically associated with the HMMWV?
16. What major deficiencies are specifically associated with the High Mobility Trailer?
17. What major deficiencies are specifically associated with the A-22 Cargo Bag?
18. What major deficiencies are specifically associated with the Cargo Net / Fuel Drum?
19. What is the reference for Sling Load Basic Operations?
20. When the Pathfinder makes a circular motion with his / her right hand overhead, ending in a throwing motion – what does this signify?
 - a. Move to right
 - b. Land
 - c. Wave off – do not land
 - d. Release sling load
 - e. None of the above

Section 3: Helicopter Landing Zones / Air Assault Planning / Pathfinder Employment

1. Which consideration factors (when selecting an HLZ) are the responsibility of the Pathfinder unit?
2. Which of the following is a determining factor in the size of the HLP?
 - a. Pilot / Unit proficiency
 - b. Size / Type of aircraft
 - c. Day / Night operation
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
3. What is the touchdown point (TDP) size for an AH-6?
 - a. 20 meters
 - b. 25 meters
 - c. 30 meters
 - d. 35 meters
 - e. None of the above

4. What is the touchdown point (TDP) size for a MV-22B?
 - a. 20 meters
 - b. 25 meters
 - c. 30 meters
 - d. 35 meters
 - e. None of the above

5. What landing formation is employed when helicopters land one behind the other, each staggered at 225 degrees from the previous helicopter? (360 degree land heading.)
 - a. Echelon Left
 - b. Echelon Right
 - c. Staggered Trail Left
 - d. Staggered Trail Right
 - e. None of the above

6. Which landing formation is the most secure?
 - a. Echelon Left
 - b. Echelon Right
 - c. Staggered Trail Left
 - d. Staggered Trail Right
 - e. None of the above

7. What is the Pathfinder definition of an obstacle?
 - a. Pathfinder's best judgment
 - b. 18" high, wide or deep
 - c. 24" high, wide or deep
 - d. There is no definition
 - e. None of the above

8. What is the max slope the UH-60 can handle?
 - a. 6 degrees
 - b. 15 degrees
 - c. 8 degrees
 - d. 9 degrees
 - e. None of the above

9. What atmospheric conditions affect the aircraft's allowable cargo load (ACL)?

10. What is the headwind restriction for all Army helicopters?

11. Which of the following plans is directly based on the Loading Plan and all previous plans?
- Ground Tactical Plan
 - Landing Plan
 - Assault Plan
 - Staging Plan
 - None of the above
12. What is the lowest level organization capable of unilaterally executing an air assault operation?
- Division
 - Battalion
 - Company
 - Platoon
 - None of the above
13. What does the Landing Plan specify?
- Actions in the objective area
 - Sequences elements into the area of operations
 - Schedule and instructions for movement of troops
 - Arrival time of ground units at the PZ
 - None of the above
14. What does the Air Movement Plan specify?
- Actions in the objective area
 - Sequences elements into the area of operations
 - Schedule and instructions for movement of troops
 - Arrival time of ground units at the PZ
 - None of the above
15. What time should units be in PZ posture?
- 10 minutes prior to load time
 - 15 minutes prior to load time
 - 15 minutes prior to time on target
 - 1 hour prior to time on target
 - None of the above
16. What might Pathfinders have to recommend in any type of operation?
- Exact locations for DZs or LZs
 - A time schedule
 - Landing formations
 - All of the above
 - None of the above

17. What is another name for “sortie?”
 - a. Chalks
 - b. Serials
 - c. Lifts
 - d. Sequences
 - e. None of the above
18. What two channels should the Pathfinder RTO monitor?
19. How many chalk-linkup guides should your operation employ?
20. What are two (out of four possible) Pathfinder Team responsibilities during an air assault operation?

Section 4: Drop Zone Operations

1. Which of the following are drop zone selection factors?
 - a. Type of Airdrop
 - b. Method of Airdrop
 - c. Access
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
2. What is the planning airdrop airspeed of a UH-60?
3. What is the planning airdrop airspeed of a CH-47?
4. What is the planning airdrop airspeed of a C-23?
5. What is the planning airdrop airspeed of a C-130 dropping personnel or door bundles?
6. What is the planning airdrop airspeed of a C-130 dropping CDS or equipment?
7. What is the planning airdrop airspeed of a C-17 dropping heavy equipment?
8. What does MSL measure?
9. What does AGL measure?
10. What is the planning drop altitude for a UH-60 dropping bundles during the day?
 - a. 300 feet AGL
 - b. 400 feet AGL
 - c. 600 feet AGL
 - d. 1,000 feet AGL
 - e. None of the above

11. What is the planning drop altitude for a CH-47 dropping door bundles during the night?
 - a. 300 feet AGL
 - b. 400 feet AGL
 - c. 600 feet AGL
 - d. 1,000 feet AGL
 - e. None of the above

12. What is the planning drop altitude for a C-130 dropping personnel for tactical training?
 - a. 300 feet AGL
 - b. 400 feet AGL
 - c. 600 feet AGL
 - d. 1,000 feet AGL
 - e. None of the above

13. What is the planning drop altitude for a C-17 dropping CDS?
 - a. 300 feet AGL
 - b. 400 feet AGL
 - c. 600 feet AGL
 - d. 1,000 feet AGL
 - e. None of the above

14. What is the minimum drop altitude for a C-17 dropping heavy equipment?
 - a. 350 feet AGL
 - b. 550 feet AGL
 - c. 3,500 feet AGL
 - d. 10,000 feet AGL
 - e. None of the above

15. What is the minimum drop altitude for a C-130 dropping JPADS?
 - a. 350 feet AGL
 - b. 550 feet AGL
 - c. 3,500 feet AGL
 - d. 10,000 feet AGL
 - e. None of the above

16. Which of the following is a type of airdrop?
 - a. Free Drop
 - b. High Velocity
 - c. Low Velocity
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

17. Which of the following is a method of airdrop?
 - a. Extraction
 - b. Personnel and Door Bundles
 - c. Gravity
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

18. What are the three primary obstacles?

19. Obstacles within what distance of the drop zone must be considered?

20. Which of the following regulations determines the size of a GMRS drop zone?
 - a. FM-3-21.38
 - b. USASOC Reg. 350-2
 - c. AFI 13-217
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

Pathfinder Pre-Test (Retest) Answer Key

Section 1: Air Traffic Control / MEDEVAC Operations

1. Procedures used by a pathfinder element to promote the safe and expeditious flow of air traffic in and around a Tactical Operation Site.
2. C
3. FM 3-21.38
4. C
5. E
6. A
7. Upwind Leg, Crosswind Leg, Downwind Leg, Base Leg, and Final Approach Leg
8. C
9. Coded Aircraft (1-8)
10. D
11. Unlike MEDEVAC operations, during CASEVAC operations, the wounded individual does not receive medical care while en route to the medical facility.
12. B
13. The primary mission of AEROMEDEVAC is to move casualties, while providing en route care, to an area where they can receive proper medical care.
14. D
15. Urgent (2 hours), Urgent-Surgical (2 hours), Priority (4 hours), Routine (24 hours) and Convenience (Whenever)
16. E
17. 6 litters and 1 ambulatory
18. 2 litter and 0 ambulatory
19. 0 litters and 31 ambulatory
20. UH-60Q

Section 2: Sling Load Operations

1. E
2. B
3. B
4. Allowable Cargo Load
5. Apex spacer
6. D
7. C
8. 10,000 LBS
9. E
10. D
11. B
12. A
13. C
14. D
15. Wrong fuel level, parking brake not engaged, turret brake not engaged
16. Parking brake not engaged, load not secured, chains not padded
17. Clevis not taped, Wrong POA to load
18. Hooks not taped, Wrong POA to load, Clevis not taped
19. FM 4-20.197
20. E

Section 3: Helicopter Landing Zones / Air Assault Planning / Pathfinder Employment

1. Technical Considerations
2. D
3. E
4. C
5. A
6. E
7. B
8. B
9. Humidity, Altitude, and Temperature
10. No restriction
11. D
12. C
13. E
14. C
15. B
16. D
17. C
18. Combat Aviation Net and Company Command Net
19. One per chalk
20. Two of the following: Ground to air communications, inspect loads / sling loads, prepare / mark site, assist PZCO

Section 4: Drop Zone Operations

1. D
2. 70 knots
3. 90 knots
4. 105 knots
5. 130 knots
6. 140 knots
7. 150 knots
8. Altitude from sea level to the aircraft
9. Altitude from the highest field elevation to the aircraft
10. A
11. E
12. E
13. C
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. D
18. Trees, water, and power lines
19. 1,000 meters
20. B