

170B WARRANT OFFICER BASIC COURSE (WOBC) DOCTRINE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. 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.

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. 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

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- 1. During Shape operations, Fires are generally used to:**
 - A. Create significant battlefield effects in a major offensive
 - B. Demonstrate resolve, deter aggression, and support regional stability with nonlethal means.
 - C. Provide humanitarian relief only
 - D. Conduct long-range strategic bombing
- 2. An OPORD conveys the commander's intent and tasking. Which are the standard five paragraphs?**
 - A. Situation, Mission, Execution, Sustainment, Command and Control
 - B. Situation, Mission, Execution, Sustainment, Communications
 - C. Situation, Mission, Logistics, Sustainment, Command
 - D. Situation, Intent, Execution, Sustainment, Command and Control
- 3. Which term describes the process of identifying critical information to protect from adversaries in military operations?**
 - A. OPSEC
 - B. COMSEC
 - C. INFOSEC
 - D. MDMP
- 4. What is a Warfighting Function (WFF)?**
 - A. A group of tasks and systems united by a common purpose that Commanders use to accomplish missions and training objectives.
 - B. A single unit performing a specialized skill independent of other units.
 - C. A doctrine document describing risk management across operations.
 - D. A metric used to assess readiness of logistics.
- 5. What LOAC requirements apply to IO operations?**
 - A. IO must maximize hit on enemy.
 - B. IO disregards civilian harm.
 - C. IO must comply with LOAC; avoid harm to civilians; ensure proportionality and necessity; respect distinction and precautions in attack.
 - D. IO is exempt from LOAC.

- 6. Which of the following is one of the five methods peer threats use to render US power irrelevant?**
- A. Economic coercion
 - B. Cyber operations
 - C. Satellite surveillance
 - D. Sanctuary
- 7. What is deferred maintenance and its risks?**
- A. Postponing discretionary cosmetic work; no impact.
 - B. Postponing required maintenance; risks include unexpected failures, safety issues, and reduced readiness.
 - C. Scheduling maintenance earlier than required; better readiness.
 - D. Outsourcing maintenance to civilian shops; no risk.
- 8. Which description matches the FIRES Warfighting Function?**
- A. The FIRES Warfighting Function coordinates air defense and artillery to create converged kinetic effects.
 - B. The FIRES Warfighting Function is described as the related tasks and systems that create and converge effects in all domains against the threat to enable actions across the range of military operations.
 - C. FIRES focuses only on offensive operations in one domain.
 - D. FIRES is the process of logistical resource distribution to maintain tempo.
- 9. Who overall drives the intelligence effort?**
- A. The G-2/S-2
 - B. The Commander
 - C. The Chief of Staff
 - D. The XO
- 10. What is the purpose of a safety stand-down?**
- A. Unit-wide event to review hazards, refresh safety training, and communicate new safety expectations
 - B. Schedule extra maintenance downtime
 - C. Debrief mission performance
 - D. Initiate cost-cutting measures

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. During Shape operations, Fires are generally used to:

- A. Create significant battlefield effects in a major offensive
- B. Demonstrate resolve, deter aggression, and support regional stability with nonlethal means.**
- C. Provide humanitarian relief only
- D. Conduct long-range strategic bombing

In Shape operations, the goal is to influence potential adversaries and set favorable conditions for what comes next, not to win battles outright. Fires in this phase are used to signal intent and shape behavior without escalating violence. By demonstrating resolve and deterring aggression, they help maintain regional stability and reassure allies, using nonlethal or limited effects to avoid unnecessary casualties while still conveying consequences for hostile actions. This approach keeps options open for diplomacy and future operations, which is precisely what shaping seeks to achieve. The other options describe actions more aligned with large-scale offensive thrusts, humanitarian work independent of military signaling, or strategic bombing—activities that fall outside the shaping purpose.

2. An OPORD conveys the commander's intent and tasking. Which are the standard five paragraphs?

- A. Situation, Mission, Execution, Sustainment, Command and Control**
- B. Situation, Mission, Execution, Sustainment, Communications
- C. Situation, Mission, Logistics, Sustainment, Command
- D. Situation, Intent, Execution, Sustainment, Command and Control

The key idea here is knowing the standard five-paragraph structure of an OPORD and what each section addresses. The five sections are Situation, Mission, Execution, Sustainment, and Command and Control. Situation sets the stage: it describes the operational environment, enemy and friendly forces, terrain, weather, and civil considerations that affect the plan. Mission states the task and purpose in a concise way, answering who will do what and why it matters. Execution provides the plan for how the mission will be accomplished—the concept of operations, the main effort, tasks to units, sequencing, and coordination details. Sustainment covers logistics and support—how supplies, transportation, maintenance, medical, and other support will be provided. Command and Control outlines how the operation will be commanded and controlled—the command relationships, communications plan, information requirements, and control measures needed to synchronize effort. Other formats that include a separate "Intent" paragraph or treat "Communications" or "Logistics" as standalone sections deviate from this standard five-paragraph structure.

3. Which term describes the process of identifying critical information to protect from adversaries in military operations?

- A. OPSEC
- B. COMSEC
- C. INFOSEC
- D. MDMP

The main idea being tested is OPSEC—the process of identifying critical information that, if exposed to adversaries, could jeopardize operations, and then applying measures to protect that information. In practice, this means spotting what details matter most to mission success (like sensitive routes, timings, or capabilities), analyzing who might seek them out and how they could be exposed, and then putting safeguards in place to prevent leakage. This approach is what keeps plans and intentions from becoming known to the enemy, reducing true risk. COMSEC focuses specifically on protecting communications and cryptographic material, not the broader set of operational details. INFOSEC covers information security in a general sense across all data and systems, which is related but broader than the operational emphasis of OPSEC. MDMP is the planning process used to develop and compare courses of action, not a security discipline.

4. What is a Warfighting Function (WFF)?

- A. A group of tasks and systems united by a common purpose that Commanders use to accomplish missions and training objectives.
- B. A single unit performing a specialized skill independent of other units.
- C. A doctrine document describing risk management across operations.
- D. A metric used to assess readiness of logistics.

Warfighting Function describes how military activities are organized as groups of tasks and the supporting systems that enable them, all linked by a common purpose to achieve missions and training objectives. This concept emphasizes how different tasks—like movement and maneuver, fires, intelligence, sustainment, protection, and mission command—are integrated so that people, equipment, and processes work together to create a coordinated effect on the battlefield or in training environments. It's about how the force is structured to execute operations, not about a single unit performing a specialty, a doctrine document, or a metric. By organizing tasks and enabling systems under each function, commanders can plan, synchronize, and assess operations more effectively, ensuring all parts of the force contribute toward the same goals.

5. What LOAC requirements apply to IO operations?

- A. IO must maximize hit on enemy.
- B. IO disregards civilian harm.
- C. IO must comply with LOAC; avoid harm to civilians; ensure proportionality and necessity; respect distinction and precautions in attack.
- D. IO is exempt from LOAC.

Information operations are governed by the Law of Armed Conflict. The best choice captures that IO must comply with LOAC and consciously limit harm to civilians while pursuing military objectives, applying the principles of necessity and proportionality and adhering to distinction and precautions in attack. This means IO activities must be conducted in a way that avoids civilian harm, only uses force or impact when necessary, and ensures any legitimate military objective is not outweighed by civilian or collateral damage. It also requires distinguishing between military targets and civilians and taking feasible steps to minimize harm. The other options miss essential LOAC obligations: aiming to maximize hits conflicts with LOAC protections; stating IO disregards civilian harm ignores civilian-protection rules; and claiming IO is exempt from LOAC denies that all armed actions must follow LOAC.

6. Which of the following is one of the five methods peer threats use to render US power irrelevant?

- A. Economic coercion
- B. Cyber operations
- C. Satellite surveillance
- D. Sanctuary**

Creating sanctuaries is a direct way to strip the United States of its ability to project power. When adversaries establish safe havens or sanctuaries, they can operate with reduced risk and without immediate, coercive responses from the U.S. This weakens U.S. freedom of action, complicates deterrence, and makes it harder for the United States to threaten or punish aggression effectively. Among the options, sanctuary uniquely embodies a mechanism that can render U.S. power less relevant by removing the theater from U.S. reach and complicating access, basing, and intervention. Economic coercion, cyber operations, and satellite surveillance are important tools in modern warfare, but they do not inherently create the same durable, across-the-board constraint on U.S. power that a sanctuary does.

7. What is deferred maintenance and its risks?

- A. Postponing discretionary cosmetic work; no impact.**
- B. Postponing required maintenance; risks include unexpected failures, safety issues, and reduced readiness.
- C. Scheduling maintenance earlier than required; better readiness.
- D. Outsourcing maintenance to civilian shops; no risk.

Deferred maintenance is delaying essential upkeep on equipment, facilities, or systems that is needed to keep them safe, reliable, and ready. When maintenance is postponed, the chance of unexpected failures increases, safety hazards can arise, and overall readiness declines because assets aren't in their proper condition to perform missions. Delays tend to compound into bigger, more costly repairs later and can disrupt operations or endanger personnel. So the statement that deferred maintenance involves postponing required maintenance and carries risks like unexpected failures, safety issues, and reduced readiness captures the real issue. Postponing cosmetic work isn't the same level of risk, and scheduling maintenance earlier is proactive rather than deferred. Outsourcing to civilian shops isn't inherently risk-free, but it doesn't define the concept of deferred maintenance itself.

8. Which description matches the FIRES Warfighting Function?

- A. The FIRES Warfighting Function coordinates air defense and artillery to create converged kinetic effects.
- B. The FIRES Warfighting Function is described as the related tasks and systems that create and converge effects in all domains against the threat to enable actions across the range of military operations.**
- C. FIRES focuses only on offensive operations in one domain.
- D. FIRES is the process of logistical resource distribution to maintain tempo.

Fires Warfighting Function is about the tasks and systems that create and converge effects across all domains to enable actions across the range of military operations. It involves planning and executing fires from artillery, rockets, missiles, and air defense, integrated with sensors, targeting, and command and control so those effects come together in time and space. The emphasis is on cross-domain convergence—shaping the battlespace and supporting maneuver, tempo, and decision-making across air, land, sea, space, and cyber. This broader, multi-domain focus explains why it isn't limited to coordinating air defense and artillery, nor confined to offensive actions in a single domain, nor about logistical distribution. The description that fits best captures how Fires ties together diverse capabilities to generate coordinated effects against threats across the spectrum of operations.

9. Who overall drives the intelligence effort?

- A. The G-2/S-2
- B. The Commander**
- C. The Chief of Staff
- D. The XO

The commander directs and prioritizes the unit's intelligence efforts, because they hold the authority over mission priorities, risk decisions, and resource allocation. The intelligence officer (G-2/S-2) supports by collecting, analyzing, and producing intelligence to meet those priorities, but they execute under the commander's direction. The Chief of Staff coordinates the staff's work to support operations, and the XO helps run the staff, yet neither shifts the overall drive of intelligence—that remains with the commander who sets the intent and approves requirements and resources.

10. What is the purpose of a safety stand-down?

- A. Unit-wide event to review hazards, refresh safety training, and communicate new safety expectations**
- B. Schedule extra maintenance downtime
- C. Debrief mission performance
- D. Initiate cost-cutting measures

Safety stand-downs pause regular work to focus on safety. The purpose is to bring everyone together to review current hazards, refresh safety training, and communicate any new safety expectations or changes in policy. This moment strengthens safety awareness across the unit, ensuring all personnel understand risks, proper procedures, and how to prevent accidents. It's not about extra maintenance scheduling, mission debriefs, or cutting costs—those issues belong to maintenance planning, after-action reviews, or financial decisions, whereas a stand-down centers on improving safety behavior and communication.

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:

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

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