

1st Battalion, 67th Armor Regiment (1-67 AR) Death Dealers Board Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Which volume of the Blue Book included instructions about discipline and duties?**
 - A. Volume One**
 - B. Volume Two**
 - C. Appendix A**
 - D. Voluntary Addendum**
- 2. Who can participate in Special Conditioning Programs?**
 - A. Only cadets**
 - B. All soldiers regardless of performance**
 - C. Soldiers who failed APFT or unit PRT goals**
 - D. Only officers**
- 3. Which of the following actions is NOT considered a corrective action?**
 - A. On-the-spot correction**
 - B. Formal reprimand**
 - C. Extra training**
 - D. Mentoring sessions**
- 4. Which two types of authority are recognized in the Army?**
 - A. Leadership authority and veteran authority**
 - B. Command authority and general military authority**
 - C. Personal authority and situational authority**
 - D. Operational authority and tactical authority**
- 5. How is precedence of rank determined among Soldiers of the same rank?**
 - A. By length of active federal service and date of birth**
 - B. By date of birth only**
 - C. By commander's discretion**
 - D. Precedence is determined randomly**

- 6. Are the corrective measures considered punishment?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only in severe cases**
 - D. They are disciplinary actions**
- 7. What must Commanders do to ensure Soldier compliance with body fat standards?**
- A. Provide physical training every day**
 - B. Review fitness plans weekly**
 - C. Forward a complete ABCP file to the gaining unit when necessary**
 - D. Limit Soldiers' access to food services**
- 8. What are the three types of alarms and signals used for NBC contamination warnings?**
- A. Visual, audible, and manual**
 - B. Audible, automatic, and visual**
 - C. Digital, audible, and manual**
 - D. Automatic, manual, and mechanical**
- 9. When assuming a leadership position, one should consider which of the following factors?**
- A. Establishing personal goals only**
 - B. Determining the expectations of the organization and leaders**
 - C. Focusing solely on team dynamics**
 - D. Concentrating on financial objectives**
- 10. What tool is used to measure the grid azimuth on a military map?**
- A. Compass**
 - B. Protractor**
 - C. Ruler**
 - D. Caliper**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. Which volume of the Blue Book included instructions about discipline and duties?

- A. Volume One**
- B. Volume Two**
- C. Appendix A**
- D. Voluntary Addendum**

Volume One of the Blue Book includes instructions about discipline and duties, serving as a foundational resource for outlining the expectations and responsibilities of military personnel. This volume typically encompasses the core principles, policies, and procedures necessary for maintaining good order and discipline within the ranks. By placing crucial information on discipline and duties in this volume, it ensures accessibility for soldiers and leaders who need a reference point for enforcing standards and fostering a culture of accountability and professionalism. Other sections, like Volume Two, Appendix A, or Voluntary Addendum, may contain supplementary information or specific guidelines but do not focus primarily on the overarching principles of discipline and duties like Volume One does.

2. Who can participate in Special Conditioning Programs?

- A. Only cadets**
- B. All soldiers regardless of performance**
- C. Soldiers who failed APFT or unit PRT goals**
- D. Only officers**

The participation in Special Conditioning Programs is designed specifically to support soldiers who have not met the Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT) standards or the physical readiness training (PRT) goals set by their unit. This provides an opportunity for those who may be struggling with fitness to receive additional training and resources to improve their physical capabilities. This focus on helping those who are not meeting fitness benchmarks is important for ensuring that all soldiers have the chance to enhance their physical performance and contribute effectively to their unit. Soldiers in this category are often given tailored exercises and guidance to address their specific fitness needs, which promotes overall readiness within the army. In contrast, the other options suggest limitations on who can participate based on rank or performance levels that do not align with the intent of these programs. Special Conditioning Programs are inclusive in their goal to uplift all soldiers who are facing challenges with their physical fitness, rather than being exclusive to a select group.

3. Which of the following actions is NOT considered a corrective action?

- A. On-the-spot correction**
- B. Formal reprimand**
- C. Extra training**
- D. Mentoring sessions**

The action that is not considered a corrective action is a formal reprimand. Corrective actions are typically aimed at addressing and improving performance or behavior through constructive feedback and support. On-the-spot correction, extra training, and mentoring sessions all focus on guiding individuals toward better choices and enhancing their skills in a positive and supportive manner. A formal reprimand, however, is more punitive in nature and is often used as a disciplinary measure rather than a method to encourage improvement. It usually serves to document a violation or concern and may not provide the individual with the feedback or tools necessary to make corrective changes. Instead, it can create a negative environment and discourage personal development, which contrasts with the constructive aims of corrective actions.

4. Which two types of authority are recognized in the Army?

- A. Leadership authority and veteran authority**
- B. Command authority and general military authority**
- C. Personal authority and situational authority**
- D. Operational authority and tactical authority**

The recognition of command authority and general military authority in the Army is foundational for understanding how the military hierarchy operates. Command authority refers to the power that leaders have to give orders and enforce discipline within their unit. This authority is essential for maintaining order and ensuring that orders are executed effectively, as it outlines the leader's responsibility to their subordinates and establishes a clear chain of command. General military authority, on the other hand, pertains to the broader responsibilities and powers that come with being a member of the military, irrespective of rank or position. This can include the ability to enforce regulations, uphold military standards, and ensure the overall welfare of personnel within the unit. It is an overarching authority that guides behavior, actions, and decision-making beyond specific command relationships. Together, these two types of authority are crucial for operational effectiveness and the maintenance of discipline and order within the Army structure. They highlight the dual nature of military leadership, encompassing both the specific command roles individuals have and the general obligations they hold as service members.

5. How is precedence of rank determined among Soldiers of the same rank?

- A. By length of active federal service and date of birth**
- B. By date of birth only**
- C. By commander's discretion**
- D. Precedence is determined randomly**

Precedence of rank among Soldiers of the same rank is primarily determined by the length of active federal service, with date of birth being the secondary factor if service lengths are the same. This means that a Soldier with a longer service record will take precedence over those with less time served. In cases where Soldiers have equal length of service, the date of birth is used to break the tie, with the older Soldier taking precedence. This system establishes a fair and respected hierarchy based on the experience Soldiers bring to their roles, ensuring that those who have served longer or have more life experience are recognized appropriately. The other options do not align with the established military protocol for determining rank precedence, as rank is not a matter of random assignment or solely at the commander's discretion, and using date of birth alone fails to consider the valuable experience and commitment reflected in the length of service.

6. Are the corrective measures considered punishment?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only in severe cases**
- D. They are disciplinary actions**

Corrective measures are not considered punishment; rather, they are intended to address and rectify identified issues while promoting improvement and adherence to standards. The primary goal of corrective measures is to create an environment conducive to learning and development, rather than to penalize individuals for their actions. These measures focus on understanding the root causes of the problem and implementing strategies to prevent recurrence. In the context of military training, such as that provided by the 1st Battalion, 67th Armor Regiment, corrective measures might take the form of additional training or re-evaluation to ensure that soldiers understand and can apply the necessary standards. This aligns with the military's emphasis on growth and readiness rather than on punitive actions, which are typically more associated with disciplinary actions rather than corrective measures. By framing these actions as improvements rather than punishment, the military encourages a culture of accountability and continuous learning.

7. What must Commanders do to ensure Soldier compliance with body fat standards?

- A. Provide physical training every day
- B. Review fitness plans weekly
- C. Forward a complete ABCP file to the gaining unit when necessary**
- D. Limit Soldiers' access to food services

Commanders play a key role in maintaining and ensuring compliance with body fat standards for Soldiers. Forwarding a complete Army Body Composition Program (ABCP) file to the gaining unit when necessary is essential for several reasons. First, it ensures continuity of care and management of a Soldier's body fat status and overall fitness. When a Soldier transitions to a new unit, having their ABCP file on hand allows the new command to understand the individual's history with body composition and to effectively monitor their progress or provide necessary support. This action also emphasizes the importance of accountability and adherence to Army regulations, ensuring that Soldiers are held to the same standards regardless of their unit. It supports a culture of compliance within the Army, which is crucial for maintaining operational effectiveness and readiness. Proper documentation facilitates communication between units and helps in transitioning Soldiers seamlessly while ensuring that their body composition challenges are addressed consistently. In contrast, daily physical training, reviewing fitness plans weekly, and limiting access to food services may contribute to body fat management but do not address the overarching requirement for record-keeping and official communication related to compliance with body fat standards on an individual level. These options are more about direct management practices rather than the necessary administrative action that supports compliance.

8. What are the three types of alarms and signals used for NBC contamination warnings?

- A. Visual, audible, and manual
- B. Audible, automatic, and visual**
- C. Digital, audible, and manual
- D. Automatic, manual, and mechanical

The correct response identifies the three types of alarms and signals used for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) contamination warnings as audible, automatic, and visual. This classification is crucial in ensuring that military personnel can recognize and respond to potential threats efficiently. Audible signals are sound-based warnings such as sirens or alarms that can reach personnel over considerable distances, ensuring that everyone in the area is alerted to the danger. Automatic signals refer to systems that activate without human intervention, often relying on sensors to detect contamination and trigger warnings. Visual signals, such as colored flags or lights, provide immediate, discernible alerts to individuals regardless of whether they can hear audible signals. This triad of alert types is essential for a well-rounded approach to NBC readiness, ensuring that warnings can be communicated effectively across varied environments and circumstances. The options focused on manual, digital, or mechanical systems do not encompass the comprehensive nature of how alerts are delivered during NBC incidents, hence why the other responses do not fit the established protocols for contamination warnings. Understanding the correct types of alarms and signals is vital for maintaining safety and readiness in operations.

9. When assuming a leadership position, one should consider which of the following factors?

- A. Establishing personal goals only**
- B. Determining the expectations of the organization and leaders**
- C. Focusing solely on team dynamics**
- D. Concentrating on financial objectives**

Determining the expectations of the organization and leaders is crucial when assuming a leadership position because it provides a clear understanding of the goals, values, and strategic direction that the organization is pursuing. This understanding helps leaders align their actions and decisions with the broader mission of the organization, ensuring that they are not only leading their teams effectively but also contributing to the overall success of the unit or organization. By recognizing and incorporating the expectations set by higher leadership and the institution as a whole, a leader can better facilitate communication, set appropriate objectives, and create a cohesive environment that supports both individual and collective achievements. The other options, while possibly relevant to various aspects of leadership, do not capture the comprehensive need for alignment with the organization's core purpose and direction. Establishing personal goals without considering organizational expectations may lead to misalignment. Focusing solely on team dynamics overlooks the external factors that influence a leader's effectiveness, and concentrating on financial objectives can be too narrow, neglecting the importance of mission and values in leadership. Therefore, understanding and determining the expectations of the organization is pivotal for effective leadership.

10. What tool is used to measure the grid azimuth on a military map?

- A. Compass**
- B. Protractor**
- C. Ruler**
- D. Caliper**

The tool used to measure grid azimuth on a military map is the protractor. A protractor is specifically designed to measure angles, and in the context of military maps, it allows users to accurately determine the direction of movement or the angle between two points in relation to the grid lines on the map. When navigating or planning maneuvers, understanding the grid azimuth is crucial for aligning movements with map coordinates and ensuring accurate positioning on the battlefield. The protractor's design often includes a transparent base to help align it with map features and grid lines, thereby increasing the precision of the readings obtained. While a compass is used for navigation and determining magnetic azimuths, it does not measure grid azimuths directly on a map. A ruler can assist in measuring distances but does not measure angles, and a caliper is generally used for precise measurements of small objects or dimensions and is not applicable to mapping azimuths. Therefore, the protractor is the correct choice for measuring grid azimuths in military applications.