

1ST BATTALION, 67TH ARMOR REGIMENT (1-67 AR) DEATH DEALERS BOARD PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://167ardeathdealersboard.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Who standardized the duties and responsibilities of the NCO Corps?**
 - A. George Washington
 - B. Friedrich von Steuben
 - C. John Adams
 - D. Thomas Jefferson
- 2. For which demographic does AER also provide assistance?**
 - A. Only active duty soldiers
 - B. Veterans only
 - C. Widows and orphans
 - D. Retired military personnel
- 3. Which of the following is NOT a type of microorganism found in biological agents?**
 - A. Bacteria
 - B. Fungi
 - C. Rickettsiae
 - D. Protozoa
- 4. Where should service ribbons be placed on the female service uniform?**
 - A. Centered on the left side, bottom row parallel to the bottom edge of the nameplate
 - B. Centered on the right side, with the bottom row above the nameplate
 - C. Centered directly above the right breast pocket
 - D. With the lower row aligned to the bottom of the coat
- 5. What are the two supplementary terrain features?**
 - A. Hill and Valley
 - B. Cut and Fill
 - C. Cliff and Spur
 - D. Draw and Ridge

- 6. What is the purpose of regular participation in PRT?**
- A. To enjoy social interactions
 - B. To maintain physical readiness
 - C. To compete against other soldiers
 - D. To learn map reading skills
- 7. Which of the following services does the SFAC NOT provide?**
- A. Emergency food voucher program referrals
 - B. Direct financial loans
 - C. Substance abuse information for Family members
 - D. Military records management
- 8. What is the expected behavior of soldiers when a drill command is given?**
- A. To wait for additional commands
 - B. To execute the command promptly
 - C. To consult with their peers
 - D. To report to their superiors
- 9. How many days does an Equal Opportunity Advisor (EOA) have to conduct a follow-up assessment of all formal EO and sexual harassment complaints?**
- A. 15-20
 - B. 30-45
 - C. 60-75
 - D. 90-120
- 10. What is the most likely threat to a casualty's life in combat?**
- A. From shock
 - B. From infection
 - C. From bleeding
 - D. From dehydration

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Who standardized the duties and responsibilities of the NCO Corps?

- A. George Washington
- B. Friedrich von Steuben**
- C. John Adams
- D. Thomas Jefferson

The correct answer is Friedrich von Steuben, who played a pivotal role in shaping the modern structure and functionality of the Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Corps in the United States Army. During the American Revolutionary War, von Steuben, with his extensive military experience from serving in the Prussian Army, introduced rigorous training regimens and standardized procedures that established the foundation for military discipline and leadership among NCOs. His contributions were critical in formalizing the roles and responsibilities of NCOs, helping to create a more effective and organized military unit. By advocating for a rank structure and clear expectations for enlisted leaders, von Steuben ensured that NCOs became integral to maintaining order and training within the ranks, which ultimately contributed to the success of American forces during the war. The other individuals referenced—George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson—were influential figures in American history but did not specifically focus on the standardization of military duties and NCO responsibilities in the same way that von Steuben did. Their contributions were more aligned with political leadership and governance rather than military training and organization.

2. For which demographic does AER also provide assistance?

- A. Only active duty soldiers
- B. Veterans only
- C. Widows and orphans**
- D. Retired military personnel

AER, or Army Emergency Relief, provides assistance not only to active-duty soldiers but also extends its support to a broader demographic that includes widows and orphans of soldiers. This support is crucial for families who may experience financial hardship after the loss of a service member, ensuring that surviving dependents have access to necessary resources during difficult times. This approach reflects AER's mission to offer comprehensive aid, recognizing that the impact of military service and sacrifice impacts family members as well. The inclusion of widows and orphans in AER's assistance programs highlights the organization's commitment to support the military community beyond the active service members themselves.

3. Which of the following is NOT a type of microorganism found in biological agents?

- A. Bacteria
- B. Fungi
- C. Rickettsiae
- D. Protozoa**

The correct response identifies protozoa as the option that is not typically classified as a biological agent in the context of this question. Biological agents are generally associated with pathogens that can cause disease and include three main types: bacteria, fungi, and rickettsiae. Bacteria are single-celled microorganisms that can be pathogenic, leading to a variety of diseases in humans, animals, and plants. Fungi can also be pathogenic and include a wide range of organisms that may cause infections, particularly in immunocompromised individuals. Rickettsiae are a type of bacteria that are obligate intracellular pathogens, meaning they can only grow and reproduce inside host cells, and are known for causing diseases transmitted by arthropod vectors, like ticks. Protozoa, while they are microorganisms and can cause diseases (such as malaria or giardiasis), are not typically grouped with the more commonly referenced biological agents in military and public health literature. The distinctions made among these groups often relate to how they are studied, their biological mechanisms, and their implications for health and disease in various contexts. Thus, understanding these classifications clarifies why protozoa are not considered in the same category as bacteria, fungi, or rickettsiae when discussing biological agents.

4. Where should service ribbons be placed on the female service uniform?

- A. Centered on the left side, bottom row parallel to the bottom edge of the nameplate**
- B. Centered on the right side, with the bottom row above the nameplate
- C. Centered directly above the right breast pocket
- D. With the lower row aligned to the bottom of the coat

Placing service ribbons centered on the left side with the bottom row parallel to the bottom edge of the nameplate is in accordance with Army uniform regulations. This positioning allows for a neat and organized appearance, ensuring that the ribbons are displayed prominently and are easily visible. The alignment with the nameplate creates a cohesive look, giving equal importance to both the ribbons and the nameplate, which identifies the soldier. This standard arrangement reflects professionalism and attention to detail, which are critical attributes in military uniforms. Proper placement of ribbons also honors the servicemembers' achievements and awards, allowing them to be recognized appropriately while maintaining uniformity across the ranks.

5. What are the two supplementary terrain features?

- A. Hill and Valley
- B. Cut and Fill**
- C. Cliff and Spur
- D. Draw and Ridge

The correct response highlights the supplementary terrain features known as "Cut and Fill." These features are essential in military operations as they relate to how terrain is altered, especially in relation to transportation and tactical advantage. "Cut" refers to areas where the terrain has been removed or excavated to create a level surface or to facilitate movement, such as through a hill. This can be critical for creating roads, tank trails, or establishing defensive positions. "Fill," on the other hand, involves adding material to an area to raise the ground level, which can help create embankments or to redirect water flow. Understanding these features is vital for engineers and soldiers who need to navigate and utilize the terrain effectively during operations. The other options mention features that are significant in their own right; however, they do not specifically classify as supplementary terrain features in the same category as "Cut and Fill." A hill and a valley are primary features, while cliffs and spurs describe the vertical elements of terrain. Draws and ridges are also fundamental terrain features but do not fit into the supplementary category defined by military standards.

6. What is the purpose of regular participation in PRT?

- A. To enjoy social interactions
- B. To maintain physical readiness**
- C. To compete against other soldiers
- D. To learn map reading skills

Regular participation in Physical Readiness Training (PRT) is fundamentally aimed at maintaining physical readiness. This focus is crucial for soldiers as it ensures they are physically capable to meet the demands of their roles. A soldier's readiness is pivotal not only for individual performance but also for the effectiveness of their unit as a whole. Physical readiness encompasses strength, endurance, and agility, which are vital for a soldier's tasks and responsibilities on the field. While social interactions, competition, and learning map reading skills can be components of military training and camaraderie, they do not capture the primary intent of PRT. The essential goal is to enhance physical capabilities, thereby ensuring soldiers can perform their duties effectively, respond to physical challenges, and maintain a high level of health and fitness throughout their service.

7. Which of the following services does the SFAC NOT provide?

- A. Emergency food voucher program referrals
- B. Direct financial loans**
- C. Substance abuse information for Family members
- D. Military records management

The correct choice is that the SFAC, or Soldier and Family Assistance Center, does not provide direct financial loans. This is significant because the SFAC is focused on offering support services to soldiers and their families, particularly in areas such as referrals to emergency food voucher programs and providing substance abuse information. Direct financial loans are outside the purview of what SFAC aims to standardize and deliver to families, as the center is designed to connect individuals with resources and information rather than act as a direct lender. The other services mentioned, such as emergency food vouchers and substance abuse information, are key components of the support structure that SFAC provides to assist families in need. Additionally, although military records management can be a function handled by other specific military administrative departments, it is not a service typically offered at SFAC, which further clarifies its role as a support and resource center rather than a financial institution.

8. What is the expected behavior of soldiers when a drill command is given?

- A. To wait for additional commands
- B. To execute the command promptly**
- C. To consult with their peers
- D. To report to their superiors

The expected behavior of soldiers when a drill command is given is to execute the command promptly. This expectation is grounded in the fundamental principles of military training, where discipline and immediate responsiveness are crucial. Soldiers are trained to react swiftly and efficiently to commands, ensuring cohesion and order within the ranks. The prompt execution of commands reflects the soldiers' ability to maintain focus, demonstrate their training, and uphold the standards of military operations. This response not only ensures that tasks are carried out effectively but also reinforces the hierarchy and authority that are key elements in military structure. The alternative options represent behaviors that could interfere with effective execution. Waiting for additional commands could create delays and disrupt the flow of operations. Consulting with peers might lead to confusion and a lack of uniformity in action. Reporting to superiors is important in certain contexts, but during drill commands, the emphasis is on immediate action rather than seeking further direction. Thus, the primary focus is on executing the command without hesitation.

9. How many days does an Equal Opportunity Advisor (EOA) have to conduct a follow-up assessment of all formal EO and sexual harassment complaints?

- A. 15-20
- B. 30-45**
- C. 60-75
- D. 90-120

The timeframe for an Equal Opportunity Advisor (EOA) to conduct a follow-up assessment of all formal Equal Opportunity (EO) and sexual harassment complaints is specifically set at 30-45 days. This period allows the EOA to effectively gather relevant information, evaluate the situation, and ensure that the complaints are being addressed adequately. Conducting assessments within this timeframe is critical as it supports the integrity of the EO process and demonstrates a commitment to resolving issues in a timely manner. It also helps in providing updates and necessary adjustments to the actions taken in response to the complaints, fostering a more supportive and responsive environment. The choice aligns with policies aimed at prompt resolution and follow-up to maintain a respectful and equitable workplace culture.

10. What is the most likely threat to a casualty's life in combat?

- A. From shock
- B. From infection
- C. From bleeding**
- D. From dehydration

The most significant threat to a casualty's life in combat is bleeding, particularly severe hemorrhaging. When a person is injured, especially in combat situations, there is a high potential for significant blood loss due to trauma. Rapid blood loss can lead to hypovolemic shock, which is a critical condition where the body doesn't have enough blood to maintain adequate circulation, leading to organ failure and, ultimately, death. In combat scenarios, immediate life-saving interventions focus on controlling bleeding as a priority. Techniques such as direct pressure, tourniquets, and other hemostatic measures are essential to prevent exsanguination. While other factors like shock, infection, and dehydration are serious concerns in medical emergencies, they often become secondary to the immediate threat posed by uncontrolled bleeding. Infection can arise from wounds, but it typically presents a longer-term risk rather than an immediate life threat in the context of an active combat injury. Dehydration, while significant, takes longer to manifest as a critical problem compared to rapid blood loss. Thus, acknowledging bleeding as the most immediate lethal threat is crucial for effective triage and trauma care in combat settings.

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:

<https://167ardeathdealersboard.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE