

ADA Advanced Leader Course (ALC) Module B Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. What does CVT stand for in this context?**
 - A. Criticality, Vulnerability, Threat**
 - B. Coverage, Vulnerability, Timing**
 - C. Criticality, Velocity, Terrain**
 - D. Communications, Verification, Targeting**

- 2. What is Early Engagement?**
 - A. Engage the enemy before they can release munitions/employ capabilities or accomplish their primary mission**
 - B. Engage after capability release**
 - C. Delay engagement until weather improves**
 - D. Conduct reconnaissance only**

- 3. Which of the following is NOT an AMD Employment Tenet?**
 - A. Mutual Support**
 - B. Early Engagement**
 - C. Resource Management**
 - D. Resiliency**

- 4. Which set lists the voice and data capabilities used?**
 - A. SINCGARS; EPLRS; LandWarNet; FAAD/C-RAM C2 Data Link**
 - B. SINCGARS**
 - C. EPLRS; LandWarNet; FAAD/C-RAM C2 Data Link**
 - D. FAAD/C-RAM C2 Data Link**

- 5. Which option is NOT a IPB step?**
 - A. Define the operational environment**
 - B. Describe environmental effects on operations**
 - C. Develop engagement plan**
 - D. Determine threat COA**

- 6. OCOKA includes which of the following as a component?**
 - A. Avenues of Approach**
 - B. Logistics Nodes**
 - C. Weather Patterns**
 - D. Communications Network**

- 7. Which of the following are among the Army Values?**
- A. Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service**
 - B. Bravery, Fortitude, Compassion, Honor**
 - C. Duty, Honor, Excellence, Patriotism**
 - D. Integrity, Discipline, Accountability, Courage**
- 8. Which statement best describes the purpose of prioritizing assets in the DAL description?**
- A. Prioritize assets to determine defense level**
 - B. Distribute assets evenly regardless of priority**
 - C. Reduce defense to the minimum**
 - D. Focus only on air defense**
- 9. Which statement about mentorship versus coaching is incorrect?**
- A. Mentorship provides long-term guidance and professional growth.**
 - B. Coaching develops specific skills and performance.**
 - C. Mentorship and coaching are identical.**
 - D. Mentorship can be ongoing without formal assignments.**
- 10. Who commands ADA forces?**
- A. Joint Chiefs of Staff**
 - B. Army Commanders**
 - C. Local Municipalities**
 - D. NATO Allies**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does CVT stand for in this context?

- A. Criticality, Vulnerability, Threat**
- B. Coverage, Vulnerability, Timing**
- C. Criticality, Velocity, Terrain**
- D. Communications, Verification, Targeting**

The main idea here is using a CVT framework to analyze assets by three factors: Criticality, Vulnerability, and Threat. Criticality gauges how essential a component or function is to the mission—if it's degraded or lost, the impact is significant. Vulnerability looks at how exposed the asset is to compromise or failure given existing controls and conditions. Threat considers plausible adversary actions or events that could exploit that vulnerability. Together, these three help prioritize where to allocate defenses and mitigation efforts. The other options don't fit because they blend terms from unrelated domains or spread concepts that aren't part of this CVT perspective. Coverage, timing, velocity, terrain, communications, verification, and targeting describe different ideas and wouldn't form the same triad used for risk assessment.

2. What is Early Engagement?

- A. Engage the enemy before they can release munitions/employ capabilities or accomplish their primary mission**
- B. Engage after capability release**
- C. Delay engagement until weather improves**
- D. Conduct reconnaissance only**

Early Engagement is about seizing the initiative and acting before the adversary can unleash their capabilities or complete their primary mission. The idea is to interrupt or degrade the enemy's ability to act by striking or targeting them early, so they don't get to deploy munitions or achieve their key objectives. This proactive timing reduces risk to your forces and increases your options for control of the engagement. Engaging after the enemy has released capabilities or completed their mission runs counter to this approach, as it allows the adversary to operate with greater freedom and effectiveness. Delaying until weather improves or focusing on reconnaissance only also misses the central point of Early Engagement, which is about the timing of action relative to the enemy's potential actions rather than delaying or only gathering information.

3. Which of the following is NOT an AMD Employment Tenet?

- A. Mutual Support**
- B. Early Engagement**
- C. Resource Management**
- D. Resiliency**

AMD Employment Tenets describe the guiding ways teammates interact and operate: working together to support one another, engaging early with stakeholders to shape the plan, and staying resilient to adapt and persevere under pressure. Mutual Support emphasizes teamwork and helping others succeed; Early Engagement stresses proactive communication and involvement to prevent issues and align goals; Resiliency centers on maintaining performance and recovering quickly from setbacks. Resource Management, while important for effectively using people, time, and equipment, is an operational discipline rather than a behavioral guiding principle of how to work with the team. That's why it does not fit as an AMD Employment Tenet.

4. Which set lists the voice and data capabilities used?

- A. SINCGARS; EPLRS; LandWarNet; FAAD/C-RAM C2 Data Link**
- B. SINCGARS**
- C. EPLRS; LandWarNet; FAAD/C-RAM C2 Data Link**
- D. FAAD/C-RAM C2 Data Link**

Understanding voice and data capabilities means recognizing both the radio-based voice comms and the digital networks used to share sensor data, locations, and command information. SINCGARS provides secure voice communications. EPLRS offers a robust data link for unit-to-unit data such as positions and status. LandWarNet serves as the Army's wide-area data backbone, enabling digital information flow across the force. FAAD/C-RAM C2 Data Link provides a dedicated data exchange for fire-control and air-defense command-and-control tasks. When you combine these four, you cover the primary voice and data tools used by units. Other options omit either the voice capability or one of the data networks, so they don't fully represent the system of voice and data capabilities used.

5. Which option is NOT a IPB step?

- A. Define the operational environment**
- B. Describe environmental effects on operations**
- C. Develop engagement plan**
- D. Determine threat COA**

IPB is about building a picture of the battlespace before planning operations. The steps involve defining the operational environment, describing how the environment affects operations, and evaluating the threat to determine threat courses of action. Developing an engagement plan comes later in the planning process, once the threats and the environment are understood. So the option that is not an IPB step is developing an engagement plan.

6. OCOKA includes which of the following as a component?

- A. Avenues of Approach**
- B. Logistics Nodes**
- C. Weather Patterns**
- D. Communications Network**

OCOKA is a terrain analysis framework used in planning that assesses how terrain affects an attack by examining Observation and fields of fire, Cover and concealment, Obstacles, Key terrain, and Avenues of approach. Among the options, the component that fits this framework is Avenues of Approach, since it specifically looks at the routes enemy or friendly forces might use to reach the objective and how terrain along those routes can help or hinder movement. The other choices fall outside OCOKA: Weather patterns relate to meteorological considerations, Logistics Nodes deal with sustainment and movement support, and a Communications Network pertains to command and control. So, Avenues of Approach is the correct element within OCOKA.

7. Which of the following are among the Army Values?

- A. Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service**
- B. Bravery, Fortitude, Compassion, Honor**
- C. Duty, Honor, Excellence, Patriotism**
- D. Integrity, Discipline, Accountability, Courage**

Army Values are the standards that guide a soldier's conduct, including Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity, and Personal Courage. The four values listed here—Loyalty, Duty, Respect, and Selfless Service—are four of those official Army Values, shown together as a coherent group. The other options mix in terms that aren't part of the official seven values as a predefined set (for example, combining traits like Bravery or Patriotism with others not designated as Army Values, or listing Discipline and Accountability alongside values that aren't part of the core list). So this choice best reflects the recognized Army Values.

8. Which statement best describes the purpose of prioritizing assets in the DAL description?

- A. Prioritize assets to determine defense level**
- B. Distribute assets evenly regardless of priority**
- C. Reduce defense to the minimum**
- D. Focus only on air defense**

Prioritizing assets in the DAL description helps set the protection level by identifying which assets are the most critical and require the strongest safeguards. By ranking assets by importance and vulnerability, planners allocate defenses in proportion to risk, ensuring the highest-priority assets receive the most robust protection and monitoring. This approach makes efficient use of limited resources and aligns the defense posture to mission importance. Distributing assets evenly ignores criticality and can leave essential assets underprotected. Reducing defense to the minimum or focusing only on one domain would neglect the broader protection needs reflected in the asset priorities.

- 9. Which statement about mentorship versus coaching is incorrect?**
- A. Mentorship provides long-term guidance and professional growth.**
 - B. Coaching develops specific skills and performance.**
 - C. Mentorship and coaching are identical.**
 - D. Mentorship can be ongoing without formal assignments.**

The idea being tested is the difference between mentorship and coaching in how they support development. Mentorship is typically about long-term, broad guidance for overall professional growth. It's usually formed through an ongoing relationship where a more experienced person shares wisdom, networks, and perspectives to help you navigate your career over time. Coaching, on the other hand, is more focused and performance-driven. It targets specific skills or outcomes, uses structured sessions, and aims for concrete improvements within a defined period. Because of these different aims and formats, stating that mentorship and coaching are identical isn't accurate. They serve different purposes: mentorship builds general capability and direction over the long haul, while coaching sharpens particular abilities and performance in a shorter, more goal-oriented process. In practice, you might have both roles in your development, with a mentor offering broad guidance and a coach helping you master a targeted skill.

- 10. Who commands ADA forces?**
- A. Joint Chiefs of Staff**
 - B. Army Commanders**
 - C. Local Municipalities**
 - D. NATO Allies**

ADA forces are Army forces, and the authority to direct them rests with Army Commanders. They hold the responsibility for organizing, training, equipping, and employing those units within their designated command or theater, including Air Defense Artillery units. The Joint Chiefs of Staff provide strategic advice and do not directly command field units. Local municipalities are civilian authorities and do not command military forces. NATO Allies participate as partners in multinational operations, but command of those forces depends on the specific alliance or joint command structure in place—not on local civilian authorities or general alliance membership. So, the best-fit answer is that Army Commanders hold the authority to command ADA forces.

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://adaalcmoduleb.examzify.com>

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

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