

ADA ADVANCED LEADER COURSE (ALC) MODULE B PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. Which asset list identifies assets that must be defended?**
 - A. Defended Asset List
 - B. Critical Asset List
 - C. Balanced Asset List
 - D. Asset Allocation List
- 2. What is the recommended use of feedback to improve performance in a development plan?**
 - A. Provide timely, specific feedback; set measurable goals; track progress; adjust plan as needed.
 - B. Delay feedback until the end of the cycle; avoid documenting progress.
 - C. Focus solely on negative feedback and criticize performance.
 - D. Use feedback only to compare to peers and assign blame.
- 3. What system is used for AMD operations and shared mutual understanding?**
 - A. FAAD C2
 - B. ADAM Cell
 - C. C2 System
 - D. AMD C2
- 4. What role does safety play in training management?**
 - A. Safety is integral; plan risk controls, brief safety, and stop-work when hazards overshadow.
 - B. Safety is optional.
 - C. Safety concerns are secondary to speed.
 - D. Safety is the responsibility of trainees.
- 5. Which two ADA echelons determine and establish PTL and STL?**
 - A. Battery and Battalion
 - B. Company and Platoon
 - C. Brigade and Division
 - D. Section and Company

- 6. Which practice best ensures training outcomes align with readiness and policy?**
- A. Never adjust plans once set.
 - B. Ignore feedback.
 - C. Regularly assess and adjust plans based on feedback, ethics, and readiness indicators.
 - D. Focus solely on speed.
- 7. What are the three Cs of effective communication?**
- A. Candid, Consistent, Compelling.
 - B. Clear, Concise, Credible.
 - C. Comprehensive, Creative, Courageous.
 - D. Correct, Confident, Courteous.
- 8. An independently deployed Battery Commander is responsible for which of the following?**
- A. Designate PTL and sensor placement based off METT-TC
 - B. Establish radio frequencies
 - C. Plan medical evacuation
 - D. Coordinate air support
- 9. Which term best describes a direct support relationship?**
- A. Direct
 - B. Obstacles
 - C. Field of Fires
 - D. Logistics
- 10. Which principle describes the arrangement of military forces and their actions to create a force that operates as an engaging whole?**
- A. Synchronize
 - B. Integrate
 - C. Consolidate
 - D. Economize

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which asset list identifies assets that must be defended?

- A. Defended Asset List**
- B. Critical Asset List
- C. Balanced Asset List
- D. Asset Allocation List

In protection planning, you identify the assets that must be defended. The Defended Asset List is the tool that pinpoints those assets and drives what protection is required and where to allocate defensive resources. This makes defense planning concrete, ensuring these items receive priority under threat. A Critical Asset List identifies assets essential to mission continuity, but it doesn't automatically define the requirement to defend them. The other terms describe allocation or balance and don't designate which assets must be defended.

2. What is the recommended use of feedback to improve performance in a development plan?

- A. Provide timely, specific feedback; set measurable goals; track progress; adjust plan as needed.**
- B. Delay feedback until the end of the cycle; avoid documenting progress.
- C. Focus solely on negative feedback and criticize performance.
- D. Use feedback only to compare to peers and assign blame.

Feedback used in a development plan should be timely and specific, with clear, measurable goals and a way to track progress. Timely feedback helps address issues while they're still fixable and keeps learning focused on practical changes. Specific, actionable comments tell the person exactly what to adjust, rather than leaving them guessing. Measurable goals give objective criteria for success, making progress visible and meaningful. Tracking progress keeps accountability and momentum, and it allows the plan to be adjusted as needed to stay aligned with the learner's development. Delaying feedback until the end of a cycle misses chances to course-correct, and not documenting progress creates ambiguity about what has improved. Focusing only on negative feedback or using feedback to compare to others undermines motivation and learning.

3. What system is used for AMD operations and shared mutual understanding?

- A. FAAD C2
- B. ADAM Cell
- C. C2 System
- D. AMD C2**

The main idea is that the AMD C2 system is the command and control backbone for Air and Missile Defense operations, providing a single, interoperable picture that lets all participants share a common understanding of the mission. AMD C2 links sensors, shooters, and decision-makers, standardizing data, procedures, and communications so plans, decisions, and actions are coordinated in real time. This unified framework creates the shared mental model across units and levels that AMD operations require, enabling synchronized planning, prioritization, and execution. Other options refer to related but narrower or non-specific systems. FAAD C2 focuses on Forward Area Air Defense contexts rather than the full AMD spectrum. ADAM Cell is a collaborative team focusing on analysis and coordination rather than being the primary AMD command-and-control system. A generic C2 System is just a broad term and doesn't specify the AMD-focused implementation. AMD C2 is the designated system that supports AMD missions with a shared understanding across the organization.

4. What role does safety play in training management?

- A. Safety is integral; plan risk controls, brief safety, and stop-work when hazards overshadow.**
- B. Safety is optional.
- C. Safety concerns are secondary to speed.
- D. Safety is the responsibility of trainees.

Safety has to be built into how training is planned and conducted. The best approach is to treat safety as integral by identifying hazards, planning risk controls, giving a clear safety briefing to everyone involved, and stopping the work if hazards become greater than what the plan can safely handle. This ensures learners can still achieve the training goals without exposing themselves or others to unnecessary risk, and it reinforces a culture where safety comes first. Saying safety is optional or secondary to speed undermines risk management and can lead to accidents or injuries. Making safety the trainees' sole responsibility also misses the point; leaders and training managers must establish controls, provide guidance, and enable a safe training environment. Stop-work authority is a key part of this, giving everyone the ability to pause activities until conditions are safe again.

5. Which two ADA echelons determine and establish PTL and STL?

- A. Battery and Battalion**
- B. Company and Platoon
- C. Brigade and Division
- D. Section and Company

When planning air defense engagements, PTL and STL are the targets lists used to decide which threats to engage and in what order, based on the current mission and available resources. The responsibility for determining and establishing these lists lies with the two echelons that directly manage and coordinate firing assets: the battery and the battalion. The battery develops an initial, threat-informed view of which targets need attention, reflecting its own weapons, sensors, and the immediate battle picture. The battalion then reviews, reconciles, and consolidates these lists across its batteries, ensuring consistency with overall defense priorities and higher guidance. This division makes sense because the battery is the fundamental firing unit and handles the day-to-day targeting decisions, while the battalion provides the broader coordination across multiple batteries. Higher echelons like brigade or division set overarching priorities, but the nitty-gritty of who shoots whom and in what sequence is resolved at the battery and battalion level.

6. Which practice best ensures training outcomes align with readiness and policy?

- A. Never adjust plans once set.
- B. Ignore feedback.
- C. Regularly assess and adjust plans based on feedback, ethics, and readiness indicators.**
- D. Focus solely on speed.

Ongoing, evidence-based adjustment of training plans is essential to ensure outcomes align with readiness and policy. The best practice is to regularly assess training results against defined readiness standards, policy requirements, and ethical considerations, using feedback from learners, instructors, and leaders. This creates a continuous improvement loop: measure performance, compare it to what policy and readiness indicators expect, refine the curriculum, teaching methods, and assessments accordingly, then re-measure. When plans adapt to new policies, evolving mission needs, and ethical expectations, training stays relevant and graduates show real readiness. Rigidly sticking to the original plan prevents improvement when conditions change. Ignoring feedback misses important signals about gaps or misconceptions. Focusing only on speed neglects the quality and depth of competencies required for true readiness and policy compliance.

7. What are the three Cs of effective communication?

- A. Candid, Consistent, Compelling.
- B. Clear, Concise, Credible.**
- C. Comprehensive, Creative, Courageous.
- D. Correct, Confident, Courteous.

Clear, concise, credible are the pillars of effective communication because they ensure your message is understood, efficient, and trusted. Clarity means the purpose and main points are easy to grasp; use precise language and a logical flow so the listener isn't left guessing what you mean. Conciseness trims away filler and keeps the message focused on essentials, which helps busy audiences absorb the key details without distraction. Credibility means the information is accurate and well-supported, so the audience has confidence in what you're saying; cite sources when appropriate and avoid exaggeration or unsupported claims. For example, instead of saying "We'll probably finish the task soon," you say, "We will complete the task by 0900 on 15 May, barring any unexpected delays, and we'll provide updates if that changes." Other trait combos may be valuable, but they don't align as directly with ensuring clarity, brevity, and trust in every message.

8. An independently deployed Battery Commander is responsible for which of the following?

A. Designate PTL and sensor placement based off METT-TC

B. Establish radio frequencies

C. Plan medical evacuation

D. Coordinate air support

In an independently deployed artillery battery, the leader's focus is on establishing clear command and control by assigning the right leaders and positioning sensors to fit the mission constraints. The Battery Commander designates the Platoon Tactical Leaders for each platoon, giving them the authority and responsibility to execute fires and maneuver. They also determine where to place sensors to maximize target acquisition and situational awareness, using METT-TC—assessing Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Time, and Civil considerations—to shape these decisions. This approach ensures the battery can maneuver, observe, and respond effectively under the given conditions. Establishing radio frequencies is a specialized task tied to the communications element, which handles the technical setup and management of comms. Planning medical evacuation involves medical assets and doctrine at a higher level, ensuring routes and procedures are in place for casualty evacuation. Coordinating air support requires liaison with aviation assets and higher-level fire support coordination, which goes beyond the battery commander's immediate control when operating independently.

9. Which term best describes a direct support relationship?

A. Direct

B. Obstacles

C. Field of Fires

D. Logistics

Understanding how units relate in an operation hinges on how support is assigned and integrated. A direct support relationship means one unit is specifically designated to support a particular unit, with close coordination and priority given to that unit's mission. The term directly conveys this targeted, integrated connection—the supporting unit works in step with the supported unit rather than assisting more generally. That makes the best choice clear: the word that best describes this relationship is the simple word Direct, because it names the nature of the linkage itself. The other options don't describe a relationship between units: Obstacles refer to impediments on the terrain, Field of Fires describes where weapons can engage, and Logistics covers supply and sustainment.

10. Which principle describes the arrangement of military forces and their actions to create a force that operates as an engaging whole?

- A. Synchronize
- B. Integrate**
- C. Consolidate
- D. Economize

Integrate means aligning and coordinating diverse military components so they function as a single, cohesive force. This goes beyond simply having units operate at the same time—it creates unity of effort by ensuring different capabilities—infantry, armor, air support, logistics, cyber—work together under a common plan, with interoperable procedures and a shared understanding of intent. When forces are integrated, mutual support is built in from the start, and command and control enables cross-domain collaboration, so actions in one area reinforce others. A synchronized plan might line up events in time, but integration ensures those events are harmonized into an overall effect rather than a sequence of separate pieces. Consolidation would focus on concentrating resources into fewer units, which can limit flexibility. Economizing emphasizes reducing resource use, not coordinating actions into a unified force. Therefore, integration best describes arranging forces and their actions to create a force that operates as an engaging whole.

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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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