

ADA SHORAD Module J Part 2 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. When and why might a target be reclassified during engagement?**
 - A. To change the weather.**
 - B. To adjust antenna color.**
 - C. To increase coffee breaks.**
 - D. To update threat level based on new information, adjusting priorities and engagement timing to avoid fratricide.**

- 2. What is the primary objective of SHORAD Module J Part 2 for candidates?**
 - A. To evaluate base security procedures.**
 - B. To study historical air defense cases.**
 - C. To learn general computer programming for defense systems.**
 - D. To assess engagement planning, sensor-to-shooter integration, threat discrimination, ROE compliance, and battle management in SHORAD scenarios.**

- 3. List the key safety practices for handling missiles in a SHORAD system during maintenance and loading.**
 - A. Lockout/tagout, safing procedures, proper storage, PPE, and clear zones around the launcher while loading.**
 - B. Wearing a single glove.**
 - C. No PPE requirement.**
 - D. Only check visually.**

- 4. What are common components of a SHORAD battery engagement plan?**
 - A. Aesthetic design considerations.**
 - B. Maintenance schedule.**
 - C. Sector coverage, target prioritization, shooter allocation, comms plan, ROE, and reengagement procedures.**
 - D. Only target priority and no comms plan.**

- 5. What is the protocol if a data-link outage occurs during engagement?**
- A. Abort engagement and shut down sensors.**
 - B. Ignore the outage and proceed.**
 - C. Permanently switch to offline mode.**
 - D. Maintain current tracks, switch to alternate communications, and continue per SOP until link is restored or reengagement plan updated.**
- 6. What is the mission of M-SHORAD?**
- A. Deliver humanitarian disaster relief.**
 - B. Provide long-range artillery support to ground forces.**
 - C. Protect maneuver forces by destroying, neutralizing, or deterring low-altitude air threats (UAS, rotary wing, fixed wing).**
 - D. Conduct maritime patrol and anti-ship missions.**
- 7. OPCON stands for which term?**
- A. Operational Control**
 - B. Tactical Control**
 - C. Strategic Control**
 - D. Administrative Control**
- 8. Which definition correctly describes an Attack?**
- A. An operation to defend terrain against an occupation.**
 - B. An operation to destroy enemy forces or seize terrain.**
 - C. An operation to conduct a reconnaissance patrol.**
 - D. An operation to secure lines of supply.**
- 9. TACON limitations apply to which area?**
- A. Logistics and Sustainment**
 - B. Movement and Maneuver**
 - C. Administrative paperwork**
 - D. Strategic decision making**

10. Which term describes providing additional units to strengthen the force?

- A. General Support**
- B. General Support-Reinforcing**
- C. Reinforcing**
- D. Direct Support**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When and why might a target be reclassified during engagement?

- A. To change the weather.
- B. To adjust antenna color.
- C. To increase coffee breaks.
- D. To update threat level based on new information, adjusting priorities and engagement timing to avoid fratricide.**

Reclassification during engagement depends on updating how you judge a target's threat after receiving new information. In combat, sensor data, friend-or-foe feedback, or fresh intelligence can reveal a target's true identity, affiliation, or intent that changes how dangerous it is. When that happens, you raise or lower the threat level and adjust what you prioritize and when you engage. This keeps you aligned with the current risk and helps prevent fratricide by avoiding actions against a non-hostile or lower-priority target, while ensuring high-priority threats are engaged at the right time. Weather, appearance of equipment, or other non-threat factors don't provide information about actual risk or timing, so they don't drive reclassification.

2. What is the primary objective of SHORAD Module J Part 2 for candidates?

- A. To evaluate base security procedures.
- B. To study historical air defense cases.
- C. To learn general computer programming for defense systems.
- D. To assess engagement planning, sensor-to-shooter integration, threat discrimination, ROE compliance, and battle management in SHORAD scenarios.**

This item focuses on planning and executing SHORAD engagements in realistic scenarios. The key idea is how to connect detection and tracking systems (sensors) with the firing elements (shooters) so you can rapidly and accurately engage threats. It also emphasizes distinguishing real threats from non-threats (threat discrimination) to avoid unnecessary or mistaken engagements, and ensuring actions comply with rules of engagement. Beyond single-shot decisions, it covers the larger battle management aspect—prioritizing targets, coordinating timing and resources, and maintaining command and control under dynamic conditions. Together, these elements train candidates to translate sensor data into timely, lawful, and effective defensive actions within SHORAD scenarios. The other options don't address this integrated, action-oriented focus. They describe more generic or unrelated activities such as base security routines, studying historical cases, or learning general programming, which don't capture the hands-on planning, integration, and battle-management skills emphasized here.

3. List the key safety practices for handling missiles in a SHORAD system during maintenance and loading.

A. Lockout/tagout, safing procedures, proper storage, PPE, and clear zones around the launcher while loading.

B. Wearing a single glove.

C. No PPE requirement.

D. Only check visually.

The essential idea is to control all hazards that could cause an unintended discharge or injury when missiles are being maintained or loaded. To do this safely, you must isolate energy sources, secure the missile in a non-operational state, keep the missiles stored properly, protect workers with appropriate gear, and enforce a safe working area around the launcher. Lockout/tagout stops any power or propulsion systems from re-energizing while work is done, so nothing can move or arm unexpectedly. Safing procedures physically set the missile to a safe configuration and verify it cannot arm or fire, even if other systems could be activated. Proper storage means missiles are kept in designated, secure locations with the right environmental controls and documented handling, reducing risks from deterioration or tampering. PPE, or personal protective equipment, shields workers from hazards encountered during maintenance and loading, such as debris, chemical exposure, or impact. Clear zones around the launcher during loading ensure bystanders are kept out of the danger area and that operators maintain full control of the system. Wearing only a single glove misses the breadth of protection needed. No PPE would expose workers to needless risk. Relying on visual checks alone can miss hidden hazards or energy that could still move or release unexpectedly. The combination of isolating energy, safing the missile, proper storage, protective gear, and defined safe zones provides a comprehensive safety approach for these operations.

4. What are common components of a SHORAD battery engagement plan?

A. Aesthetic design considerations.

B. Maintenance schedule.

C. Sector coverage, target prioritization, shooter allocation, comms plan, ROE, and reengagement procedures.

D. Only target priority and no comms plan.

Engagement planning for a SHORAD battery focuses on coordinating detection, prioritization, and response to aerial threats in a timely and compliant way. The plan defines sector coverage so crews know which portions of airspace each team is responsible for and how battlespace boundaries are managed. It establishes target prioritization to ensure resources are directed toward the most dangerous or threatening contacts first, based on threat assessment and rules of engagement. Shooter allocation assigns the available launchers and missiles to specific targets or sectors to maximize speed and effectiveness of response. A communications plan ensures reliable, secure coordination within the battery and with higher command, passing target data, status updates, and orders efficiently. Rules of engagement set the legal and procedural constraints for when and how engagements can be conducted. Reengagement procedures outline steps to take if a target reappears or persists after an initial engagement, ensuring consistent follow-through. Aesthetic design considerations are not part of how the engagement plan operates in combat. A maintenance schedule is important for sustainment but belongs in maintenance planning rather than the engagement plan itself. A plan that covers only target priority without any communications or engagement constraints would leave critical coordination and legal guidance missing, making it incomplete.

5. What is the protocol if a data-link outage occurs during engagement?

A. Abort engagement and shut down sensors.

B. Ignore the outage and proceed.

C. Permanently switch to offline mode.

D. Maintain current tracks, switch to alternate communications, and continue per SOP until link is restored or reengagement plan updated.

When a data-link outage happens during engagement, the goal is to preserve continuity and situational awareness rather than stopping or breaking off. The correct approach is to keep the current engagement picture by maintaining the existing tracks, switch to any available alternate communications, and continue operating according to the standard operating procedure until the data link is restored or the reengagement plan is updated. This keeps you coordinated with your team, preserves targeting information, and avoids gaps in control or miscoordination. Aborting engagement and shutting down sensors would cause you to lose the current targeting and situational picture, breaking synchronization with teammates. Ignoring the outage and proceeding risks operating without reliable command and control, which can lead to unsafe or uncontrolled actions. Permanently switching to offline mode removes you from real-time networked updates, making it difficult to react to changes and reengage effectively. The chosen response keeps you connected to the mission once the link returns and aligns with established procedures for degraded communications.

6. What is the mission of M-SHORAD?

A. Deliver humanitarian disaster relief.

B. Provide long-range artillery support to ground forces.

C. Protect maneuver forces by destroying, neutralizing, or deterring low-altitude air threats (UAS, rotary wing, fixed wing).

D. Conduct maritime patrol and anti-ship missions.

Protecting maneuver forces from low-altitude air threats is the core purpose of M-SHORAD. This system is designed to detect, track, and engage small, close-in air threats—unmanned aircraft systems, helicopters, and even small fixed-wing aircraft—so ground units can move, shoot, and logistically sustain operations without being harassed or disrupted by air assets. The emphasis is on rapid defense at short range to keep maneuver elements safe as they operate on the battlefield. This isn't about delivering humanitarian aid, providing long-range artillery support, or conducting maritime patrol. Those roles fall outside what a mobile short-range air defense capability is designed to do, whereas countering low-altitude air threats directly protects the maneuver forces and preserves the tempo of operations.

7. OPCON stands for which term?

- A. Operational Control**
- B. Tactical Control**
- C. Strategic Control**
- D. Administrative Control**

The main idea here is understanding the level of command authority represented by OPCON. OPCON refers to Operational Control, which is the authority to organize and employ assigned forces to accomplish missions. It lets a commander direct tasks, sequence actions, and coordinate the use of assets to achieve the objective, spanning maneuver, fires, and tempo as needed for the operation. This is broader than purely tactical direction, and it isn't about administrative tasks. Tactical Control covers direct, limited directive authority for a specific mission within an operation, not the overall employment plan. Administrative Control handles support like personnel, logistics, and services rather than how forces are employed in battle. So, the best choice is Operational Control because it precisely describes the authority to employ forces to accomplish missions, not just their immediate battlefield actions or their support functions.

8. Which definition correctly describes an Attack?

- A. An operation to defend terrain against an occupation.**
- B. An operation to destroy enemy forces or seize terrain.**
- C. An operation to conduct a reconnaissance patrol.**
- D. An operation to secure lines of supply.**

An attack is an offensive operation aimed at defeating or destroying enemy forces and seizing terrain. This captures the core purpose of an attack: to take the initiative, push the enemy back, and gain control of ground or deny it to them. The other options describe different kinds of actions that aren't about going on the offensive: defending terrain against occupation is a defense; conducting a reconnaissance patrol is reconnaissance; securing lines of supply is a logistics/security task focused on sustainment, not an offensive push.

9. TACON limitations apply to which area?

- A. Logistics and Sustainment**
- B. Movement and Maneuver**
- C. Administrative paperwork**
- D. Strategic decision making**

TACON focuses on directing the tactical actions of a unit in the field, specifically how to move and maneuver to accomplish the mission. The authority granted under TACON allows you to dictate where a unit goes, how it shapes its formation, and the tempo of its tactical actions in the engagement. It's about the immediate battlefield conduct, not about long-term sustainment, administrative tasks, or strategic planning. Logistics and Sustainment, administrative paperwork, and strategic decision making lie outside TACON's reach. They are handled through other authorities or channels, such as administrative support or higher-level planning. So the area TACON limitations apply to is movement and maneuver.

10. Which term describes providing additional units to strengthen the force?

- A. General Support**
- B. General Support-Reinforcing**
- C. Reinforcing**
- D. Direct Support**

This item tests understanding of the term used when extra troops are sent to bolster a force. Reinforcing means bringing in additional units to strengthen and sustain a force that is already engaged or at risk. It's about increasing manpower, firepower, and combat endurance by adding capable forces to the area in need, so the overall unit can hold, maneuver, or continue operations more effectively. This differs from Direct Support, which involves assets allocated to assist a specific unit in a closer, more immediate way, and from General Support, which provides broader support to the force as a whole rather than adding new units. The idea of reinforcements is precisely about increasing the number and capability of the fighting force at a given location, rather than just supplying general resources or close-support assets.

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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://adashoradmodjpt2.examzify.com>

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

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