

Adjutant General (AG) BOLC - Man the Force Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Which of the following is NOT one of the Recipient Branches?**
 - A. Air Defense Artillery**
 - B. Field Artillery**
 - C. Medical Corps**
 - D. Infantry**
- 2. Which form is used to formally document personnel leave requests?**
 - A. DA Form 31**
 - B. DA Form 647**
 - C. DA Form 100**
 - D. DA Form 2-1**
- 3. What does STEP stand for in the context of Army personnel management?**
 - A. Select, Train, Evaluate, Promote**
 - B. Select, Train, Educate, Promote**
 - C. Select, Test, Educate, Promote**
 - D. Select, Train, Engage, Promote**
- 4. What program facilitates joint assignments for married Army couples?**
 - A. Military Spouse Program**
 - B. Couples Assignment Project**
 - C. Married Army Couples Program**
 - D. Joint Spouse Initiative**
- 5. What should happen if an officer must be moved from a position?**
 - A. They should be reassigned to a completely different unit**
 - B. They should be moved to another position on the same installation when appropriate**
 - C. They should remain in their position regardless of need**
 - D. They should always be promoted before reassignment**

- 6. What is the designated abbreviation for the Personnel Summary report?**
- A. PERSUM**
 - B. PSUM**
 - C. PRR**
 - D. PERSTAT**
- 7. Which strength measure indicates available Soldiers who can be deployed?**
- A. Assigned Strength**
 - B. Operating Strength**
 - C. Required Strength**
 - D. Personnel Summary**
- 8. How is the category level or C-level determined?**
- A. Highest level attained in a measured area (P, S, R, T)**
 - B. Lowest level attained in a measured area (P, S, R, T)**
 - C. Average level attained in a measured area (P, S, R, T)**
 - D. Based solely on commanders comments and subjective assessment (P, S, R, T)**
- 9. What Army Regulation (AR) covers Personnel Accountability?**
- A. AR 600-8-6**
 - B. AR 600-8-1**
 - C. AR 600-9**
 - D. AR 600-8-3**
- 10. At what level does the Distribution Management Level (DML) operate?**
- A. Brigade Level**
 - B. Division Level**
 - C. Company Level**
 - D. Task Force Level**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT one of the Recipient Branches?

- A. Air Defense Artillery**
- B. Field Artillery**
- C. Medical Corps**
- D. Infantry**

In the context of the branches of the U.S. Army, the Recipient Branches refer to those branches that are primarily responsible for receiving and processing personnel. The Air Defense Artillery, Field Artillery, and Infantry are all combat arms branches that directly engage in military operations and require personnel to be assigned for operational readiness. They are focused on implementing strategies and tactics in support of national defense. The Medical Corps, however, operates under the Army's healthcare system and is not categorized as a combat arms branch. Instead, it is part of the Army's support services, focusing on providing medical care and health services to soldiers, thereby not falling under the definition of Recipient Branches. Understanding these distinctions helps one grasp the organizational structure and role of various branches within the Army, emphasizing how personnel are allocated based on the functional focus of each branch.

2. Which form is used to formally document personnel leave requests?

- A. DA Form 31**
- B. DA Form 647**
- C. DA Form 100**
- D. DA Form 2-1**

The correct form used to formally document personnel leave requests is DA Form 31. This form is specifically designed for service members to request and approve leave, whether for personal reasons, vacation, or other needs. The use of DA Form 31 ensures that the leave process is standardized, allowing for transparent tracking and management of personnel leave throughout the military. This form captures essential details such as the type of leave requested, the dates, and the service member's information, which is vital for maintaining accurate personnel records. Additionally, it facilitates necessary approvals from supervisors and command, ensuring that operational readiness is assessed while accommodating leave requests.

3. What does STEP stand for in the context of Army personnel management?

- A. Select, Train, Evaluate, Promote**
- B. Select, Train, Educate, Promote**
- C. Select, Test, Educate, Promote**
- D. Select, Train, Engage, Promote**

The correct answer is related to the key elements involved in the personnel management process within the Army, which are critical for developing a competent and capable workforce. The STEP process emphasizes the importance of not only selecting soldiers based on their qualifications and potential but also providing them with the necessary training to develop their skills, educating them to ensure they understand their roles and responsibilities, and promoting them based on their performance and readiness for increased responsibilities. The inclusion of "Educate" in the answer signifies a focus on comprehensive development beyond mere training. Education often encompasses broader learning objectives, such as leadership development, understanding Army doctrine, and honing critical thinking skills. This aligns with the Army's commitment to lifelong learning and development, which is essential for ensuring that personnel can adapt to the evolving demands of military service. The other options do not include "Educate," which is pivotal in conveying the Army's holistic approach to personal and professional development. Thus, recognizing the combination of selection, training, education, and promotion outlines a robust framework for fostering leadership within the ranks. This understanding is crucial for personnel managers in the Army to successfully cultivate a talented and effective force.

4. What program facilitates joint assignments for married Army couples?

- A. Military Spouse Program**
- B. Couples Assignment Project**
- C. Married Army Couples Program**
- D. Joint Spouse Initiative**

The Married Army Couples Program specifically facilitates joint assignments for married Army couples. This program is designed to help ensure that both spouses can be assigned to the same geographical area, minimizing the challenges that come from being stationed in different locations. It provides various options and opportunities for couples to remain together while serving in the Army, thereby addressing the unique needs and circumstances that arise for dual-military families. This program takes into account the complexities of military assignments and seeks to provide support to married couples who are both serving. It demonstrates the Army's commitment to the wellbeing of service members and their families, recognizing the importance of family unity and stability. In comparison to the other programs, while they may offer support to military families, they do not explicitly focus on joint assignments for married couples like the Married Army Couples Program does.

5. What should happen if an officer must be moved from a position?

- A. They should be reassigned to a completely different unit**
- B. They should be moved to another position on the same installation when appropriate**
- C. They should remain in their position regardless of need**
- D. They should always be promoted before reassignment**

The correct answer emphasizes the importance of optimizing personnel resources while maintaining effective operational readiness. When an officer must be moved from a position, reassigning them to another role within the same installation is often the most practical and beneficial course of action. This approach allows for continuity of operations, as the officer remains in a familiar environment and can leverage their existing knowledge of the installation's procedures, culture, and personnel. Additionally, this strategy can enhance morale and limit disruption, both for the officer being reassigned and for the unit as a whole. It also ensures that the officer's skills and experiences are still utilized effectively, rather than losing that valuable human capital through a complete separation from the unit or installation. In contrast, other options do not align with best practices for personnel management. Moving to a completely different unit may not provide the same level of efficiency, and insisting on promotions before reassignment can delay necessary moves and potentially complicate staffing needs. Maintaining an officer in their position despite the need for change is generally unfeasible and could negatively impact unit effectiveness. Hence, moving to another position on the same installation when appropriate is the most strategic and logical choice.

6. What is the designated abbreviation for the Personnel Summary report?

- A. PERSUM**
- B. PSUM**
- C. PRR**
- D. PERSTAT**

The designated abbreviation for the Personnel Summary report is PERSUM. This abbreviation is commonly used within military contexts to refer to comprehensive reports that summarize personnel data, which can include information about the availability and status of soldiers. The use of PERSUM provides a clear and concise way to communicate and reference this specific report type. Other abbreviations like PSUM, PRR, or PERSTAT could represent different reports or data types within the military personnel management framework, but PERSUM consistently denotes the Personnel Summary report, making it the correct choice.

7. Which strength measure indicates available Soldiers who can be deployed?

- A. Assigned Strength**
- B. Operating Strength**
- C. Required Strength**
- D. Personnel Summary**

The measure that indicates available Soldiers who can be deployed is referred to as Operating Strength. This term represents the portion of a unit's total personnel strength that is available for duty, taking into consideration those who are fit for deployment, as well as those whose absence is authorized. It focuses specifically on the workforce that can be actively utilized in operations, which is crucial for maintaining readiness and ensuring that units can meet operational demands. In contrast, Assigned Strength includes all Soldiers assigned to a unit, regardless of their deployability status. Required Strength reflects the number of personnel deemed necessary for mission success but does not necessarily indicate which of those personnel are ready to deploy. The Personnel Summary is a broader overview of the personnel situation, summarizing various strength statistics, but lacks direct implications for deployability. Understanding Operating Strength is pivotal for effective personnel management in military operations.

8. How is the category level or C-level determined?

- A. Highest level attained in a measured area (P, S, R, T)**
- B. Lowest level attained in a measured area (P, S, R, T)**
- C. Average level attained in a measured area (P, S, R, T)**
- D. Based solely on commanders comments and subjective assessment (P, S, R, T)**

The determination of the category level, or C-level, is specifically aligned with the lowest level attained in a measured area, represented by the letters P, S, R, and T. This approach ensures that the assessment reflects the minimum competency or performance level across various domains rather than an inflated sense of capability that might arise from focusing only on the highest achievements or averages. By assessing the lowest level, organizations can identify areas where improvements are necessary, prompting corrective actions to elevate performance across the board. This method fosters a more comprehensive understanding of an individual's or unit's readiness and capability, as it underscores the importance of minimum standards being met consistently in all measured areas.

9. What Army Regulation (AR) covers Personnel Accountability?

A. AR 600-8-6

B. AR 600-8-1

C. AR 600-9

D. AR 600-8-3

AR 600-8-6 covers Personnel Accountability, specifically addressing the responsibilities and procedures for accounting for personnel in Army operations. This regulation outlines the requirements for maintaining an accurate and up-to-date personnel accountability system, which is essential for effective unit management, deployment, and mission readiness. Understanding and adhering to AR 600-8-6 ensures that commanders can quickly ascertain the location and status of all personnel, contributing significantly to safety and operational effectiveness. This emphasis on accountability is critical for ensuring that troops are accounted for during both peacetime and combat operations.

10. At what level does the Distribution Management Level (DML) operate?

A. Brigade Level

B. Division Level

C. Company Level

D. Task Force Level

The Distribution Management Level (DML) operates primarily at the Division Level. This level serves as a critical hub for overseeing and managing logistics and distribution operations within a larger operational framework. The Division Level is tasked with the vital responsibility of coordinating supply chain operations that ensure units within the division receive their required equipment, supplies, and services efficiently. At this level, DML is concerned with the tactical execution of logistics, implementing policies and procedures that align with national and theater-level logistics strategies. DML plays a significant role in monitoring inventory, managing distribution nodes, and ensuring that logistical support is synchronized with operational objectives, making it integral to maintaining the readiness and effectiveness of the forces under its authority. By contrast, while other levels, such as Brigade, Company, and Task Force, also engage in logistical operations, they are typically focused on more immediate and localized support rather than the broader and more comprehensive management functions that DML provides at the Division Level. This distinction emphasizes the DML's role in the larger context of military logistics, where effective distribution and management of resources are paramount for mission success.