

Adjutant General (AG) BOLC - Man the Force Practice Exam (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. Which report displays a unit's personnel strength in aggregate numbers and is used to assess combat power?**
 - A. PERSUM**
 - B. PRR**
 - C. PERSTAT**
 - D. JPERSTAT**

- 2. What organizational level would submit a composite USR report?**
 - A. Detachment**
 - B. Separate company**
 - C. Battalion**
 - D. Division and separate brigade**

- 3. What is the first priority in the Commander's Utilization Priorities?**
 - A. SMOS**
 - B. AMOS**
 - C. MOS Substitution**
 - D. Report as Immediately Available**

- 4. Which program allows soldiers to stabilize for personal circumstances like having High School Seniors?**
 - A. Compassionate Actions**
 - B. Married Army Couples Program**
 - C. Stabilization Program**
 - D. Assignment of Sole Surviving Son or Daughter**

- 5. Which statement is NOT true regarding officer reassignment policies?**
 - A. Officers can PCS twice in the same fiscal year.**
 - B. Assignments are made for national security reasons.**
 - C. PCS moves are based on time spent on station.**
 - D. Assignments depend on professional qualifications.**

- 6. Which document typically outlines a unit's personnel needs for mobilization?**
- A. Personnel Summary**
 - B. Mobilization/Deployment Order**
 - C. Personnel Requirements Report**
 - D. Unit Mission Task Order**
- 7. What makes a Soldier non-deployable?**
- A. Meets the Army's baseline readiness standards**
 - B. Can graduate from an AOC or MOS course**
 - C. Does not meet individual readiness standards**
 - D. Can present to the reporting unit in 72 hours**
- 8. What document is primarily used for strength reconciliation?**
- A. Personnel Register DA Form 647**
 - B. Unit Personnel Accountability Report (AAA-162)**
 - C. Unit Personnel Accountability Report (AAA-163)**
 - D. DA Form 2062**
- 9. Direct and general support terminology relates to which aspect of military organization?**
- A. Command relationships**
 - B. Personnel assignments**
 - C. Operational control**
 - D. Logistical support**
- 10. What condition requires a commander to determine a Soldier's deployability?**
- A. Delayed Medical Review**
 - B. DL 1 - Temporary Profile > 14 days**
 - C. Low Equipment Serviceability**
 - D. Short Training Period**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which report displays a unit's personnel strength in aggregate numbers and is used to assess combat power?

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

The PERSUM report is the correct choice because it specifically provides a comprehensive overview of a unit's personnel strength in aggregate numbers. It summarizes the total number of personnel available, indicating the unit's readiness and ability to deploy or engage in combat operations. The PERSUM is vital for command decisions, allowing leaders to assess the combat power and logistical needs of the unit, ensuring they have the appropriate force strength to meet operational goals. In contrast, the other report types listed serve different purposes. The PRR (Personnel Readiness Report) generally focuses on individual readiness statuses rather than providing an aggregated strength number. The PERSTAT (Personnel Status Report) gives detailed information about individual soldiers' statuses but may not focus on an overall strength assessment in combat terms. JPERSTAT (Joint Personnel Status Report) is used in a joint or coalition environment for tracking personnel, but it is not primarily designed for an aggregated personnel strength assessment. Thus, PERSUM stands out for its specific goal of evaluating unit strength in aggregate numbers.

2. What organizational level would submit a composite USR report?

- A. Detachment**
- B. Separate company**
- C. Battalion**
- D. Division and separate brigade**

The composite Unit Status Report (USR) is a tool used by the military to assess and communicate the status of units within the Army structure. A composite USR report is specifically submitted at the battalion level and above, as these levels of command are responsible for consolidating information from subordinate units and providing a comprehensive overview of readiness and capability. At the battalion level, leaders have a clear view of the resources, personnel, and equipment readiness of their subordinate companies. This makes the battalion the appropriate organizational level to create and submit a composite USR report. The report includes data that reflects the overall health and readiness of the units, which is critical for decision-making at higher levels of command. In contrast, lower levels of command, such as detachments and separate companies, typically report their status individually rather than in a composite format, as they do not possess the broader overview needed to compile a comprehensive report. Higher organizational levels like divisions and separate brigades also generally focus on their specific requirements and assessments rather than on aggregating the information for a composite overview at the battalion level. Thus, the battalion is the correct answer for who submits a composite USR report, reflecting its role in assessing and reporting overall unit readiness.

3. What is the first priority in the Commander's Utilization Priorities?

- A. SMOS**
- B. AMOS**
- C. MOS Substitution**
- D. Report as Immediately Available**

The first priority in the Commander's Utilization Priorities is the Specialty Management Occupational Series (SMOS). This designation reflects the emphasis placed on employing Soldiers in positions that align with their specific training and skills under normal operational circumstances. The purpose of this prioritization is to ensure that personnel are optimally utilized based on their competencies and the requirements of the unit, thereby enhancing effectiveness and operational readiness. By focusing on SMOS, commanders can ensure that Soldiers are placed in roles that best capitalize on their training, experience, and readiness, contributing to a more capable and efficient force. This approach not only aids in mission accomplishment but also in job satisfaction and professional growth for the military personnel involved. The other options, while relevant in the broader context of personnel management, do not hold the same priority as SMOS when it comes to ensuring that Soldier skills are matched with the needs of the unit.

4. Which program allows soldiers to stabilize for personal circumstances like having High School Seniors?

- A. Compassionate Actions**
- B. Married Army Couples Program**
- C. Stabilization Program**
- D. Assignment of Sole Surviving Son or Daughter**

The correct choice reflects the program designed to assist soldiers in stabilizing their assignments in relation to personal circumstances, such as having high school seniors. This program acknowledges the significant disruptions that military assignments can cause in family situations, particularly for soldiers with children nearing important life transitions like graduation. By offering stabilization, the program aims to provide the stability necessary for families during these crucial moments, allowing soldiers to manage their responsibilities at home while minimizing the stress that comes with frequent relocations. This is particularly beneficial for ensuring that students can complete their education without disruption, which can have lasting impacts on their development and well-being. Understanding the context of the other options helps illustrate why stabilization is the best choice. Compassionate Actions are typically more focused on immediate needs due to hardship or emergencies, while the Married Army Couples Program specifically supports dual military couples rather than focusing solely on family situations tied to education. The Assignment of Sole Surviving Son or Daughter addresses unique circumstances of individuals linked to their family status in the context of service but does not encompass the broader stabilizing needs related to educational situations.

5. Which statement is NOT true regarding officer reassignment policies?

- A. Officers can PCS twice in the same fiscal year.**
- B. Assignments are made for national security reasons.**
- C. PCS moves are based on time spent on station.**
- D. Assignments depend on professional qualifications.**

The assertion that officers can PCS (Permanent Change of Station) twice in the same fiscal year is not accurate. Typically, there are specific regulations and policies governing how often personnel can be reassigned, primarily ensuring operational readiness and minimizing disruption. While there may be exceptional circumstances allowing for multiple PCS moves in the same year, this is not the standard practice. In contrast, the other statements reflect essential aspects of officer reassignment policies. Assignments made for national security reasons emphasize the strategic priorities of military organizational structures, ensuring that personnel are where they are needed most to fulfill mission objectives. The duration of time spent at a particular station directly influences the timing of PCS moves, as personnel must achieve certain baselines before being eligible for reassignment. Lastly, professional qualifications are inherently considered in assignments, ensuring that the right individuals are placed in roles that match their skills, training, and experiences. This holistic approach ensures the military maintains a capable and ready force prepared to meet various operational demands.

6. Which document typically outlines a unit's personnel needs for mobilization?

- A. Personnel Summary**
- B. Mobilization/Deployment Order**
- C. Personnel Requirements Report**
- D. Unit Mission Task Order**

The Mobilization/Deployment Order is the document that typically outlines a unit's personnel needs for mobilization. This order provides specific details on the personnel requirements necessary to accomplish the unit's tasks during deployment or mobilization. It includes information about the roles, positions, and numbers of personnel needed to effectively carry out mission objectives. This document is crucial for ensuring that a unit is adequately staffed and prepared to deploy, directly linking the required manpower to operational needs. The other options, while important in various personnel management and deployment contexts, do not specifically address the mobilization needs in the same manner. A Personnel Summary generally provides an overview of personnel status but lacks the detailed context of required personnel for mobilization. The Personnel Requirements Report focuses on reporting current personnel situations rather than projecting needs for future mobilizations. A Unit Mission Task Order typically details specific tasks to be accomplished by the unit, rather than personnel requirements specifically. Therefore, the Mobilization/Deployment Order is the most relevant document for outlining a unit's personnel needs during mobilization.

7. What makes a Soldier non-deployable?

- A. Meets the Army's baseline readiness standards
- B. Can graduate from an AOC or MOS course
- C. Does not meet individual readiness standards**
- D. Can present to the reporting unit in 72 hours

A Soldier is considered non-deployable when they do not meet individual readiness standards. These standards include various requirements that encompass medical readiness, physical fitness, personnel qualifications, and equipment status. If a Soldier fails to satisfy any of these criteria, they are classified as non-deployable and, consequently, are not prepared to be sent into a combat environment or assigned to operational missions. Individual readiness is integral to maintaining a ready and responsive force. Requirements may include up-to-date medical exams, vaccinations, and completion of mandatory training. Failure in these areas directly impacts a Soldier's ability to effectively participate in deployments, making this condition a critical factor in operational readiness. In contrast, meeting the Army's baseline readiness standards, graduating from a course, or being able to present to the reporting unit in a timely manner does not address the individual metrics that determine deployability status. These aspects may contribute to a Soldier's overall readiness profile, but they do not specifically define whether a Soldier is fit for deployment.

8. What document is primarily used for strength reconciliation?

- A. Personnel Register DA Form 647
- B. Unit Personnel Accountability Report (AAA-162)**
- C. Unit Personnel Accountability Report (AAA-163)
- D. DA Form 2062

The Unit Personnel Accountability Report (AAA-162) is essential for strength reconciliation as it provides a comprehensive summary of personnel status within a unit, detailing both personnel on hand and those authorized. This helps ensure that the unit maintains the correct strength levels according to its manning documents. The AAA-162 serves as a crucial tool for commanders to assess and manage their personnel effectively, enabling them to make informed decisions about readiness and deployment. In contrast, while the other documents referenced may concern personnel data, they do not serve the same primary function for strength reconciliation. For example, the Personnel Register DA Form 647 tracks individual personnel information but does not aggregate unit strength at a macro level. The AAA-163 is another type of accountability report but does not focus specifically on the unit's strength reconciliation like the AAA-162. DA Form 2062 pertains to the hand receipt process for equipment accountability, thus also lacking relevance in the context of personnel strength reconciliation.

9. Direct and general support terminology relates to which aspect of military organization?

- A. Command relationships**
- B. Personnel assignments**
- C. Operational control**
- D. Logistical support**

Direct and general support terminology is fundamentally tied to command relationships within military organization. This terminology defines the way units interact with one another in terms of providing support during operations. In a military context, “direct support” means that a unit is assigned to support another unit closely and will follow its command directives, allowing for swift and coordinated operations. On the other hand, “general support” provides broader assistance to multiple units and is more about the overall resource allocation and how support is distributed without a direct tie to a single unit's command structure. Understanding these relationships is crucial for effective military operations, as they clarify the lines of authority and responsibility, ensuring that units can operate cohesively in achieving their objectives. This is essential for maintaining the efficiency and effectiveness of military actions, especially during complex operations.

10. What condition requires a commander to determine a Soldier's deployability?

- A. Delayed Medical Review**
- B. DL 1 - Temporary Profile > 14 days**
- C. Low Equipment Serviceability**
- D. Short Training Period**

The condition that requires a commander to determine a Soldier's deployability is when a Soldier has a temporary profile that lasts longer than 14 days. This is crucial because a temporary profile indicates that a Soldier has limitations regarding their physical activities due to medical reasons. A profile greater than 14 days can affect a Soldier's ability to perform their duties and could potentially impede their capability to deploy with their unit. Commanders must assess such situations to ensure personnel readiness, taking into account the Soldier's ability to meet the physical demands of their role during deployment. This assessment helps maintain operational effectiveness and ensures that units can fulfill their mission requirements. This process highlights the importance of aligning Soldiers' health status with deployment readiness, thereby ensuring a well-prepared force.

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://agbolcmantheforce.examzify.com>

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

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