

AFCOMAC Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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 are the two types of planning?**
 - A. Strategic Planning and Tactical Planning**
 - B. Operational Planning and Administrative Planning**
 - C. Contingency Planning and Execution Planning**
 - D. Logistics Planning and Intelligence Planning**

- 2. What does GAP stand for?**
 - A. Global Air Positioning**
 - B. General Asset Positioning**
 - C. Global Allocation Plan**
 - D. Global Asset Positioning**

- 3. Which of the following is a listed source for transportation?**
 - A. The Global Asset Positioning (GAP)**
 - B. The Unit Committed Munitions List (UCML)**
 - C. Containerized Ammunition Distribution System (CADS)**
 - D. Air Tasking Order (ATO)**

- 4. What do ESSTs do?**
 - A. They are responsible for production of basic essential data related to the site including threat assessment, airfield suitability survey, pavements evaluation, and bed down assessment. They utilize data to complete a BSP/ESP that can be used to assess the suitability of a location for ANY MDS.**
 - B. They manage facility maintenance.**
 - C. They handle budget.**
 - D. They conduct air defense exercises.**

- 5. What provides war fighting Combatant Commanders with their initial starter stocks, swing stocks, and rapid response swing stock capability with the Afloat Pre-positioned Fleet and Standard Air Munitions Package?**
 - A. Global Asset Positioning (GAP)**
 - B. Global Ammunition Control Point (GACP)**
 - C. War Consumable Distribution Objective (WCDO)**
 - D. Tactical Air Missile Program (TAMP)**

- 6. Which document identifies the WRM allocation plan and includes the ALLOCATING PHASE?**
- A. Detailed Logistics Allocation Report (DLAR)**
 - B. War Consumable Distribution Objective (WCDO)**
 - C. Tactical Air Missile Program (TAMP)**
 - D. Global Asset Positioning (GAP)**
- 7. What are the two phases of a Breakout?**
- A. QUICK BREAK and FULL BREAK**
 - B. INITIAL FLUSH and SUSTAINED MODE**
 - C. PRE-ALLOCATION and POST-ALLOCATION**
 - D. STARTUP and SHUTDOWN**
- 8. How often will the UCML be updated?**
- A. Quarterly**
 - B. Biannually**
 - C. Annually**
 - D. Monthly**
- 9. Which statement correctly identifies the three critical factors for WRM pre-positioning?**
- A. Cost, Transportation Constraints, Operational Timeliness**
 - B. Demand, Production Capacity, Political Will**
 - C. Shelf Life, Security, Proximity**
 - D. Budget, Morale, Policy**
- 10. What is used to make changes to the flying schedule?**
- A. AF IMT 2405**
 - B. AF IMT 2406**
 - C. AF IMT 2408**
 - D. AF IMT 2407**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the two types of planning?

- A. Strategic Planning and Tactical Planning
- B. Operational Planning and Administrative Planning
- C. Contingency Planning and Execution Planning**
- D. Logistics Planning and Intelligence Planning

Two fundamental planning activities focus on risk readiness and turning plans into action. Contingency planning is about foreseeing potential future events that could disrupt goals and creating fallback options, triggers, and resources to deploy those alternatives quickly. Execution planning concentrates on detailing how the plan will be carried out: who does what, in what order, with which resources, and within which timelines. Together, they cover preparing for uncertainty and making a plan happen, which is why this pairing fits the question. The other pairings describe different aspects of planning rather than two distinct planning types. Strategic and Tactical planning refer to levels of planning (long-term direction versus specific actions), not the two categories in question. Operational and Administrative planning relate to different functional focuses, not a two-type framework. Logistics and Intelligence planning are domain-specific areas rather than generic planning types.

2. What does GAP stand for?

- A. Global Air Positioning
- B. General Asset Positioning
- C. Global Allocation Plan
- D. Global Asset Positioning**

GAP stands for Global Asset Positioning. This term describes a system for tracking and managing assets across the world. Global signals that the scope is worldwide; Asset refers to the items—equipment, resources, facilities—that an organization owns or controls; Positioning means knowing exactly where each asset is located and what condition it's in, so decisions about deployment, maintenance, and inventory can be made efficiently. This interpretation fits the context because the emphasis is on visibility and management of assets on a global scale, not on aircraft specifics or budgeting. The other phrases don't fit as well: Global Air Positioning would imply a focus on aircraft; General Asset Positioning is vague and not the established acronym; Global Allocation Plan suggests resource budgeting rather than tracking asset locations.

3. Which of the following is a listed source for transportation?

- A. The Global Asset Positioning (GAP)
- B. The Unit Committed Munitions List (UCML)
- C. Containerized Ammunition Distribution System (CADS)**
- D. Air Tasking Order (ATO)

The key idea is identifying the system that is specifically used to move ammunition in a standardized, containerized form. Containerized Ammunition Distribution System is designed to package ammunition into standardized containers that can be handled and transported by air, land, or sea, with safety features and cross-platform compatibility. This standardization speeds loading, shipping, and distribution, making it the designated source for transportation in logistics planning. Global Asset Positioning focuses on tracking where assets are. The Unit Committed Munitions List addresses which munitions are scheduled or designated for use, not how they're moved. An Air Tasking Order is a plan for allocating air assets and missions, not a transport mechanism. Together, these others don't serve as the mechanism to move ammunition, whereas CADS directly facilitates the transportation process.

4. What do ESSTs do?

- A. They are responsible for production of basic essential data related to the site including threat assessment, airfield suitability survey, pavements evaluation, and bed down assessment. They utilize data to complete a BSP/ESP that can be used to assess the suitability of a location for ANY MDS.**
- B. They manage facility maintenance.
- C. They handle budget.
- D. They conduct air defense exercises.

Expeditionary Site Survey Teams gather and interpret data about potential locations to determine if they can support air operations for a given aircraft type. They produce essential information such as threat assessments, airfield suitability, pavements evaluation, and bed down considerations, which are used to create BSP/ESP documents. These plans help decide whether a location can safely and effectively host operations for any MDS by examining security, runway and pavement conditions, load-bearing capacity, obstacles, and the needs for personnel and equipment housing and support. Other tasks like facility maintenance, budgeting, or conducting air defense exercises fall outside this surveying and basing role.

5. What provides war fighting Combatant Commanders with their initial starter stocks, swing stocks, and rapid response swing stock capability with the Afloat Pre-positioned Fleet and Standard Air Munitions Package?

A. Global Asset Positioning (GAP)

B. Global Ammunition Control Point (GACP)

C. War Consumable Distribution Objective (WCDO)

D. Tactical Air Missile Program (TAMP)

Global Asset Positioning is the program that prepositions critical warfighting stock around the globe to speed up and enable rapid deployment for Combatant Commanders. It brings together assets like the Afloat Pre-positioned Fleet and the Standard Air Munitions Package, providing three levels of stock: initial starter stocks to get operations underway, swing stocks to adapt to changing needs, and rapid response swing stocks to surge quickly as the situation evolves. By holding these stocks forward at sea and in forward air hubs, GAP reduces lead times, speeds up initial operational capability, and bridges the gap until longer-term supply chains can be mobilized. Other options describe different, more isolated logistics functions that don't offer the integrated prepositioning approach GAP provides.

6. Which document identifies the WRM allocation plan and includes the ALLOCATING PHASE?

A. Detailed Logistics Allocation Report (DLAR)

B. War Consumable Distribution Objective (WCDO)

C. Tactical Air Missile Program (TAMP)

D. Global Asset Positioning (GAP)

The Detailed Logistics Allocation Report is the document that identifies the WRM allocation plan and includes the ALLOCATING PHASE. It is the planning record that shows how War Reserve Material will be distributed, detailing the quantities, locations, and timing as assets are allocated to meet anticipated operations. Other documents focus on different aspects—such as targets for consumables, missile program details, or general asset positioning—so they don't define the WRM allocation plan or include the allocating phase.

7. What are the two phases of a Breakout?

- A. QUICK BREAK and FULL BREAK
- B. INITIAL FLUSH and SUSTAINED MODE**
- C. PRE-ALLOCATION and POST-ALLOCATION
- D. STARTUP and SHUTDOWN

The idea being tested is that a Breakout happens in two stages: an initial flush to clear and reset the system, followed by a sustained mode for ongoing operation. The initial flush quickly clears buffers, resets counters, and removes any residual data or state so the system starts from a clean slate. Once that clearing step is complete, the system enters the sustained mode, continuing normal processing at a steady, long-run level with consistent behavior and performance. Other options don't fit this two-phase pattern. Quick break and full break aren't standard terminology for Breakout phases. Pre-allocation and post-allocation describe resource provisioning steps rather than how a Breakout transitions into operation. Startup and shutdown describe the broader lifecycle rather than the specific two-phase breakout behavior.

8. How often will the UCML be updated?

- A. Quarterly
- B. Biannually
- C. Annually**
- D. Monthly

Updates to the UCML occur on an annual cycle. Each year, the content is reviewed, revised, and published to incorporate new requirements, policy changes, and feedback from users. This yearly cadence keeps information current while aligning with planning, budgeting, and release processes, making maintenance manageable and predictable. If a critical issue or urgent change comes up, a one-off patch may be issued, but the regular schedule remains yearly.

9. Which statement correctly identifies the three critical factors for WRM pre-positioning?

- A. Cost, Transportation Constraints, Operational Timeliness**
- B. Demand, Production Capacity, Political Will
- C. Shelf Life, Security, Proximity
- D. Budget, Morale, Policy

WRM pre-positioning is about getting the right supplies to the right places so they can be deployed quickly and cost-effectively. The three critical factors are cost, transportation constraints, and operational timeliness. Cost matters because storing and maintaining pre-positioned stock incurs expenses, so you must balance the cost of holding inventory against the risk and cost of stockouts or delays. Transportation constraints matter because the speed and reliability of moving goods to and from pre-positioned sites depend on available routes, capacity, and gateways; if transport is limited, even well-located stock can't be useful quickly. Operational timeliness matters because the whole purpose of pre-positioning is to shorten delivery and response times; stock that cannot reach the point of need promptly defeats the goal. Other factors like specific demand patterns, security concerns, or proximity can influence planning, but the core decision-driving factors for pre-positioning revolve around cost, how transport can support rapid delivery, and ensuring timely availability.

10. What is used to make changes to the flying schedule?

- A. AF IMT 2405**
- B. AF IMT 2406**
- C. AF IMT 2408**
- D. AF IMT 2407**

Submitting a request on AF Form 2407 is how changes to the flying schedule are handled. This form is specifically designed to propose, document, and route adjustments to scheduled flights, including which flights are affected, the new times or blocks, the reason for the change, and the anticipated impact on crew duty, aircraft availability, and mission commitments. It goes through the required approvals and becomes the official record that schedulers and command staff use to update the schedule and communicate changes to all concerned units. Other forms exist for separate administrative actions and do not serve the purpose of changing the flying schedule, so they aren't appropriate for this task.

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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://afcomac.examzify.com>

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

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