

# ALE Doctrine Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

# 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 .....	15

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

1. In aviation contexts, which form of security encompasses route security, convoy security, and aerial security?
  - A. Screen
  - B. Guard
  - C. Cover
  - D. Area
  
2. What does CCIR stand for?
  - A. Commander's Critical Information Requirements
  - B. Commander's Critical Information Records
  - C. Critical Command Information Requirements
  - D. Commander's Communication Information Requirements
  
3. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental of recon?
  - A. Gain and maintain Enemy contact
  - B. Do not keep reconnaissance assets in reserve
  - C. Communicate with allied forces without delay
  - D. Ensure continuous reconnaissance
  
4. When does the Air Assault Planning Process begin?
  - A. Upon completion of the ground tactical plan
  - B. Upon receipt of the higher headquarters' Warning Order
  - C. After the Air Mission Brief
  - D. At the start of execution
  
5. What are the two types of AMCs?
  - A. Mixed Mission Data Set and Aircraft Only
  - B. Mixed Mission Data Set
  - C. Aircraft Only
  - D. Mission Data Set and Aircraft

6. Which of the following is a type of assigned area used by a land component or ARFOR commander?
- A. Area of Operations
  - B. Zone
  - C. Sector
  - D. Region
7. Which easily identified feature in the operational area is used for control and coordination of military operations?
- A. Boundary
  - B. Phase Line
  - C. Observation Post
  - D. Air Control Point
8. Which of the following is NOT listed as a form of Recon?
- A. Zone Recon
  - B. Area Recon
  - C. Route Recon
  - D. Surveillance
9. Can AVN independently conduct a Guard?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
  - C. Only with higher approval
  - D. Not allowed
10. Which form of reconnaissance is usually the most time intensive?
- A. Recon in Force
  - B. Special Recon
  - C. Zone Reconnaissance
  - D. Movement to Contact

## Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In aviation contexts, which form of security encompasses route security, convoy security, and aerial security?

- A. Screen
- B. Guard
- C. Cover
- D. Area

Area security is the broad form used to protect an operational zone, including the routes assets follow, convoys moving through the area, and aerial activities within the airspace. It coordinates protection across ground and air to prevent threats, detect issues, and mitigate risks throughout that defined area. The other terms describe specific protective actions: screening is about observing and detecting threats at a distance, guarding protects a particular asset or location, and covering provides close-range protection or support. None of those, by themselves, inherently integrate protection for routes, convoys, and airspace like area security does.

2. What does CCIR stand for?

- A. Commander's Critical Information Requirements
- B. Commander's Critical Information Records
- C. Critical Command Information Requirements
- D. Commander's Communication Information Requirements

CCIR stands for Commander's Critical Information Requirements. These are the information items that are essential for the commander to know in order to make timely, informed decisions. They are prioritized and time-sensitive, guiding intelligence collection, processing, and reporting to ensure the commander sees what could affect decisions. The reason this is the best fit is that the term explicitly centers on the commander's needs for information, not on records or communications, and it emphasizes critical, decision-driving data. The other phrasings shift the meaning (records implies a log, or information about communications suggests a different focus) or reorder the words in a way that isn't how the term is used in doctrine.

3. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental of recon?

- A. Gain and maintain Enemy contact
- B. Do not keep reconnaissance assets in reserve
- C. Communicate with allied forces without delay
- D. Ensure continuous reconnaissance

In reconnaissance, the essential focus is to keep a continuous, accurate picture of the battlefield by sensing and reporting what the enemy is doing. Gaining and maintaining enemy contact ensures you know where the enemy is and how they're moving. Not keeping reconnaissance assets in reserve prevents gaps in observation and helps maintain tempo. Ensuring continuous reconnaissance makes the reconnaissance effort ongoing so the commander has up-to-date information. While coordinating with allied forces is important for broader operations, it isn't a core recon principle—the task is about sensing and reporting the enemy, not the broader liaison with partners. Therefore, communicating with allied forces without delay isn't a fundamental of recon.

#### 4. When does the Air Assault Planning Process begin?

- A. Upon completion of the ground tactical plan
- B. Upon receipt of the higher headquarters' Warning Order
- C. After the Air Mission Brief
- D. At the start of execution

Planning for an air assault begins as soon as higher headquarters issues the warning order. That warning order provides the initial guidance, intent, constraints, and time frame needed to start mission analysis and concept development. With the WARNORD in hand, the air assault team can begin identifying tasks, coordinating with aviation and support assets, assessing risks, and shaping potential courses of action before full orders are issued. Waiting until the ground tactical plan is completed, or only after the Air Mission Brief, delays essential start-up activities and coordination. Execution of the mission, of course, happens later, after planning has matured.

#### 5. What are the two types of AMCs?

- A. Mixed Mission Data Set and Aircraft Only
- B. Mixed Mission Data Set
- C. Aircraft Only
- D. Mission Data Set and Aircraft

AMCs are categorized by data scope: whether the data set blends multiple mission types or focuses on the aircraft's own performance. A Mixed Mission Data Set includes different mission types within one dataset, allowing evaluation of how systems behave when missions are combined and how they handle varying tasks and environments in a single analysis. The other type, focusing on the aircraft, isolates the aircraft's own capabilities and performance metrics without layering in additional mission contexts or multi-asset coordination. This separation gives a clear baseline view of how the aircraft performs on its own, which is essential for understanding fundamental capabilities before examining integration with other missions or platforms. In practice, using both types together provides a fuller picture: the Mixed Mission Data Set shows integrated, real-world behavior, while the Aircraft Only view shows clean, isolated performance.

#### 6. Which of the following is a type of assigned area used by a land component or ARFOR commander?

- A. Area of Operations
- B. Zone
- C. Sector
- D. Region

The main idea is the area assigned to a ground force commander to conduct operations. An Area of Operations designates the geographic space within which a land component or ARFOR commander plans, directs, and controls operations and assigns tasks to forces. It's the overarching region the commander has authority over, and within it subareas like zones or sectors can be defined for management purposes. Zones and sectors are smaller parts of the AO used to organize responsibilities, while a region is a broader geographic concept not typically the direct assigned operational area for a specific commander. So the best choice is Area of Operations because it precisely describes the defined, assignable space for a land component or ARFOR commander's operations.

7. Which easily identified feature in the operational area is used for control and coordination of military operations?

A. Boundary

B. Phase Line

C. Observation Post

D. Air Control Point

Phase lines provide a shared, easily identified reference for control and coordination across the operational area. They are drawn or marked so all units can see where one phase ends and the next begins, giving commanders a clear target for maneuver, fires, and logistics as operations progress. Because a phase line aligns with readily recognizable terrain features or markers, it's quick to locate on map or in the field, enabling synchronized actions and timely transitions between phases. This makes phase lines ideal for coordinating activities over a broad area and keeping the force moving in step. A boundary marks limits of territory or responsibility but isn't primarily used to sequence or tempo operations. An Observation Post is for surveillance and warning, not broad operation-wide coordination. An Air Control Point manages airspace and aircraft direction, not ground-phase coordination.

8. Which of the following is NOT listed as a form of Recon?

A. Zone Recon

B. Area Recon

C. Route Recon

D. Surveillance

Recon is about actively gathering information to support planning and decision-making, usually by moving through or observing a area to learn about terrain, obstacles, and enemy positions. The forms described—zone recon, area recon, and route recon—are defined ways to collect that information in a structured way: zone recon looks across a broad area to map overall conditions, areas are scoped more narrowly to build a clearer picture of a defined sector, and route recon concentrates on a specific path to identify hazards and enemy activity along the way. Surveillance, by contrast, centers on watching a target or location over time, often from a fixed position, to monitor for ongoing activity. While surveillance is a valid intelligence activity, it isn't categorized among the recon forms used for initial information gathering in planning movements or missions. So the form not listed as a form of Recon is surveillance.

## 9. Can AVN independently conduct a Guard?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only with higher approval
- D. Not allowed

The main idea here is who has the authority to initiate guard duties and how supervision and command structure shape security tasks. Guard actions are not something an AVN can start or carry out on their own; they require direction and oversight from a higher authority. This ensures there is proper briefing, accountability, and a coordinated security posture so actions are consistent with established procedures and risk management. Why this is the best answer: AVN lacks independent authority to begin guard duty. Guarding a facility or person is a sensitive role that must be assigned through the chain of command and carried out under supervision or as part of a formally designated guard detail. This prevents uncoordinated or unauthorized actions that could compromise safety or security. If you consider other options, they imply some level of autonomous or conditional capability that the policy here does not permit. The emphasis is on operating under proper authorization and supervision rather than acting independently.

## 10. Which form of reconnaissance is usually the most time intensive?

- A. Recon in Force
- B. Special Recon
- C. Zone Reconnaissance
- D. Movement to Contact

Zone reconnaissance is about sweeping a large area to build a broad picture of terrain, routes, and potential enemy activity. Because you're covering expansive ground, securing multiple axes, and repeatedly observing and updating information across the whole zone, it naturally takes more time than targeted or shorter-duration missions. The other forms are more focused: Special Reconnaissance targets specific, high-value information and can be conducted with precision and speed; Recon in Force aims to locate or fix the enemy with a defined objective and generally shorter, more direct action; Movement to Contact proceeds toward potential enemy contact along a planned path with a clearer time frame. So, the extensive area coverage and continuous information gathering make Zone reconnaissance the most time intensive.

SAMPLE

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://aledoctrine.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE