

ALE Doctrine 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. What are the two recon techniques?**
 - A. Recon Pull
 - B. Recon Push
 - C. Recon Gather
 - D. Recon Seek
- 2. How many HH-60 helicopters are in a Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB)?**
 - A. 15
 - B. 5
 - C. 10
 - D. 20
- 3. Who has mission authority over grey eagles?**
 - A. Division
 - B. Brigade
 - C. Battalion
 - D. Wing
- 4. A contact point is used in conjunction with which point?**
 - A. Passage Point
 - B. Drop Point
 - C. Rally Point
 - D. Objective Point
- 5. PIRs are questions about which topics?**
 - A. Threat and Operational Environment
 - B. Weather and Terrain
 - C. Logistics and Supply
 - D. Communications and Control
- 6. Which control measure is specifically designated to control air operations?**
 - A. Air Control Point (ACP)
 - B. Boundary
 - C. Phase Line
 - D. Observation Post

7. For urgent MEDEVAC missions, the company commander may be delegated which level of risk approval authority?
- A. Low risk approval
 - B. Moderate risk approval
 - C. High risk approval
 - D. Ex-High risk approval
8. What does Named Areas of Interest (NAI) stand for?
- A. Named Areas of Interest
 - B. Notable Areas for Intelligence
 - C. National Areas for Information
 - D. Named Assessments of Interest
9. Which of the following is an element of Commander's Guidance?
- A. Focus
 - B. Weather
 - C. Terrain
 - D. Civil
10. Launch approval for MEDEVAC aircraft requires appropriate Aviation Command level approval based on risk level, which includes levels such as Low-Company and Ex-High-First GO.
- A. Low-Company, Moderate-BN, High-CAB, Ex-High-First GO
 - B. Only the Medical Officer
 - C. The unit commander
 - D. Random time-based approvals

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the two recon techniques?

- A. Recon Pull**
- B. Recon Push
- C. Recon Gather
- D. Recon Seek

In recon, there are two common modes of gathering information: actively fetching data you need (pull) and receiving information that's pushed to you (push). Recon Pull names the active, self-initiated approach where you query sources, search, crawl, and collect what you need. This is a standard term used to describe one of the two recognized techniques, so it best matches the concept being tested. The other options aren't standard terms for these techniques (though push would be the counterpart to pull), so recon pull is the best fit here.

2. How many HH-60 helicopters are in a Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB)?

- A. 15**
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 20

The key idea is how a Combat Aviation Brigade is structured to provide medical evacuation capabilities. HH-60 helicopters are the medical evacuation aircraft within the brigade's general support aviation unit. A standard MEDEVAC company in a CAB is organized to maximize rapid casualty transport, so it is arranged into three platoons, each with five helicopters. That setup yields fifteen HH-60 helicopters in total, giving enough aircraft to handle multiple medevac missions simultaneously and to rotate aircraft for maintenance while keeping a steady evacuation presence. This organization ensures that the brigade can move wounded personnel quickly across the area of operation as needed. While other aircraft in the CAB handle lift and combat missions, the HH-60s pack the dedicated MEDEVAC capability, and fifteen of them is the typical complement in doctrine.

3. Who has mission authority over grey eagles?

- A. Division**
- B. Brigade
- C. Battalion
- D. Wing

Mission authority over a Grey Eagle UAV is held at the division level because controlling and prioritizing ISR assets that span multiple brigades requires coordination across a larger area of operations. The division staff integrates the division's ISR needs, allocates assets where they're most needed, and ensures airspace management and risk deconfliction across attached units. Individual brigades manage their own organic aviation assets, and a battalion focuses on its specific flight operations, but cross-brigade, division-wide mission tasking comes from the division. The wing is not the appropriate level for Army UAV mission authority, as wings are not the command level used for allocating Grey Eagle assets within a division's area of operations.

4. A contact point is used in conjunction with which point?

- A. Passage Point
- B. Drop Point
- C. Rally Point
- D. Objective Point

This item tests how contact points relate to movement coordination in a tactical plan. A contact point marks where contact with the enemy is expected or has occurred, and it is used in conjunction with a passage point—the location through which forces will move to pass through a contested area. Together, they let commanders control the route and synchronize actions after contact, ensuring the path is clear for the next phase of the operation. For example, you might identify a contact point where contact is anticipated and a downstream passage point where the unit will move through to continue toward the objective. Other points serve different roles: a drop point is where troops or supplies are delivered by air, a rally point is where personnel regroup after movement, and an objective point is the target location of the mission.

5. PIRs are questions about which topics?

- A. Threat and Operational Environment
- B. Weather and Terrain
- C. Logistics and Supply
- D. Communications and Control

PIRs are the information questions that matter most for understanding who and what could affect a mission. They focus on the threat—adversaries, their capabilities and intent, and likely courses of action—and on the operational environment—the surrounding conditions that could influence how the operation unfolds. These questions drive what is collected and analyzed to support decision-making and planning. Weather and terrain, logistics and supply, and communications and control are important operational factors, but they aren't the primary focus of PIRs, which target the adversary and the environment itself.

6. Which control measure is specifically designated to control air operations?

- A. Air Control Point (ACP)
- B. Boundary
- C. Phase Line
- D. Observation Post

Air operations are managed from a designated point where air assets are coordinated, routes and timings are issued, and deconfliction with ground forces is maintained. This Air Control Point acts as the central hub for directing aircraft, authorizing missions, and ensuring proper coordination with ground maneuver. That focused role makes it the specific control measure for air operations. Boundaries mark areas of responsibility but don't control air activity; phase lines organize ground movement and timing; observation posts monitor terrain and report but don't manage air operations.

7. For urgent MEDEVAC missions, the company commander may be delegated which level of risk approval authority?

- A. Low risk approval
- B. Moderate risk approval**
- C. High risk approval
- D. Ex-High risk approval

The main idea is that risk approval authority is delegated to keep tempo and save lives in time critical missions. For urgent MEDEVAC, decisions must be made quickly, so the company commander is empowered to accept a level of risk that is substantial but still controllable—moderate risk. This lets evacuation proceed without the delays of going up the chain of command, while still requiring that risks be identified, mitigated, and monitored on the ground. Low risk would typically be within the bounds of lower-level approval and might be too restrictive when a rapid MEDEVAC is needed. High risk would normally require higher echelons' authorization, which could delay the mission to the detriment of the casualty. The "moderate" threshold strikes a balance: it acknowledges the danger and potential loss while enabling swift action and on scene risk management, making it the appropriate level for urgent MEDEVAC under delegated authority.

8. What does Named Areas of Interest (NAI) stand for?

- A. Named Areas of Interest**
- B. Notable Areas for Intelligence
- C. National Areas for Information
- D. Named Assessments of Interest

The idea being tested is identifying what an acronym stands for in an intelligence context. NAI stands for Named Areas of Interest. This term designates specific geographic zones that receive focused attention for monitoring, analysis, and tasking because they are relevant to a mission or pose potential threats. Why this is the best fit: "Named" shows it is an officially designated area, "Areas" refers to geographic regions, and "of Interest" signals that these places matter for intelligence work. Together, they describe a formal subset of space that analysts and operators will prioritize. The other options aren't standard terms used in this context (they use plausible wording but don't match the established terminology), so they don't fit as correctly.

9. Which of the following is an element of Commander's Guidance?

- A. Focus**
- B. Weather
- C. Terrain
- D. Civil

Commander's Guidance sets the direction for planning and execution. A central piece is Focus, which tells units where to concentrate actions and resources to achieve the desired end state. Weather and terrain describe conditions the plan must work around, and civil considerations relate to the civilian environment; they inform decisions but are not the guidance itself. So focusing where to concentrate effort is the element that guides how operations are prioritized and carried out.

10. Launch approval for MEDEVAC aircraft requires appropriate Aviation Command level approval based on risk level, which includes levels such as Low-Company and Ex-High-First GO.

A. Low-Company, Moderate-BN, High-CAB, Ex-High-First GO

B. Only the Medical Officer

C. The unit commander

D. Random time-based approvals

Risk-based approval authority governs MEDEVAC launches, with the level of aviation command authorization rising as the assessed risk increases. The best choice reflects that escalation: low-risk missions can be approved at the company level, moderate risk at the battalion level, high risk at the Combat Aviation Brigade, and the most extreme risk at the Ex-High-First GO level. This structure keeps decisions timely while ensuring appropriate oversight at each tier, matching safety and accountability to the mission's risk. The other options don't fit because approvals aren't centralized to a single medical officer, nor should they be handled solely by the unit commander without the corresponding aviation command involvement. Random, time-based approvals ignore risk and policy requirements.

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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://aledoctrine.examzify.com>

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

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