

ALE DOCTRINE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 is the purpose of a contact point?

- A. It serves as a reminder for the Air Mission Commander to contact a unit that the flight will overfly
- B. It marks the boundary of a sector
- C. It designates a landing zone
- D. It tracks casualty collection

2. What is the primary purpose of security in military operations?

- A. Provide early and accurate warning to a protected force
- B. To engage the enemy with maximum force
- C. To maximize area denial
- D. To disrupt civilian infrastructure

3. Which security type provides protection at the brigade or higher level?

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

4. What length of time is a long duration tempo?

- A. Less than 3 hours.
- B. More than 12 hours.
- C. Exactly 12 hours.
- D. 2-3 days.

5. What type of security is brigade or higher?

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

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

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

- 7. Which statement correctly describes the roles of the Air Assault Task Force Commander and the Aviation Task Force Commander?**
- A. The Air Assault Task Force Commander is normally the senior maneuver commander with overall mission approval authority; The Aviation Task Force Commander is in charge of aviation assets providing assets to the ground force.
 - B. The Aviation Task Force Commander has final authority for mission approval; The Air Assault Task Force Commander handles only aviation unit movement.
 - C. They are the same person; The Air Assault Task Force Commander handles air operations only.
 - D. The Air Assault Task Force Commander handles logistics; The Aviation Task Force Commander handles ground operations.
- 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 form of Recon is used when looking for specific information, trying to understand the enemy situation, and is permissive?**
- A. Zone Recon
 - B. Area Recon
 - C. Route Recon
 - D. Recon in Force
- 10. Movement of ground forces by rotary wing aircraft to destroy an enemy or seize terrain is called:**
- A. Air Assault
 - B. Air Movement
 - C. Airlift
 - D. Airdrop

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of a contact point?

- A. It serves as a reminder for the Air Mission Commander to contact a unit that the flight will overfly
- B. It marks the boundary of a sector
- C. It designates a landing zone
- D. It tracks casualty collection

A contact point is a designated location used to establish and time coordination with a unit that a flight will encounter or overfly. It serves as a reminder for the Air Mission Commander to contact that unit at a known point, ensuring timely liaison, situational updates, and any necessary adjustments to the flight plan. This helps prevent ad hoc communications and keeps the overflight coordinated. The other concepts described by the other choices—marking a sector boundary, designating a landing zone, or tracking casualty collection—refer to different functions (geographic boundaries, landing areas, and casualty handling points) and are not what a contact point is used for.

2. What is the primary purpose of security in military operations?

- A. Provide early and accurate warning to a protected force
- B. To engage the enemy with maximum force
- C. To maximize area denial
- D. To disrupt civilian infrastructure

Security in military operations centers on protecting the force and preserving the ability to carry out the mission by preventing surprise and giving early, actionable warning. The main purpose is to detect threats early and warn the protected force so leaders can react, maneuver, or reinforce as needed. This protective function comes from measures like patrols, reconnaissance, sensors, secure communications, and physical security of positions and routes—all aimed at keeping the force informed and ready, reducing risk, and maintaining operational momentum. Engaging the enemy with maximum force, maximizing area denial, or disrupting civilian infrastructure describe offensive or strategic objectives rather than the protective role of security. They involve actions or goals that go beyond providing warning and preserving forces.

3. Which security type provides protection at the brigade or higher level?

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

Guard is a security arrangement focused on protecting the main force and its critical areas at higher echelons, such as a brigade or higher. This security element stays with and shields the core force, including its rear and flanks, ensuring safe movement, basing, and operations by continually guarding against surprise, interference, or attack from the enemy. In contrast, a screen moves forward to observe and delay the enemy at the leading edge to give early warning, cover protects the main body during movement with immediate, localized protection, and reconnaissance gathers information about enemy dispositions. The guard's role is specifically to provide sustained protection for a brigade-sized element or above, allowing the main force to operate with greater security.

4. What length of time is a long duration tempo?

- A. Less than 3 hours.
- B. More than 12 hours.**
- C. Exactly 12 hours.
- D. 2-3 days.

Long duration tempo is defined by how long the effort lasts—the boundary between a long tempo and shorter efforts sits beyond the 12-hour mark. So anything longer than 12 hours fits the category, making “more than 12 hours” the best descriptor. Shorter times aren’t long duration, and exactly 12 hours doesn’t meet the “more than” criterion; durations like 2-3 days exceed the typical long-tempo window in many frameworks, so they’re not the standard long duration.

5. What type of security is brigade or higher?

- A. Guard**
- B. Screen
- C. Cover
- D. Recon

In combat, security tasks protect the main force while it maneuvers, and they come in different forms depending on how they relate to the protected force. A guard is the security element used to protect the main body from enemy actions at a distance, capable of delaying or defeating threats to ensure the protected force can continue its operation. This kind of security is appropriate for brigade-level units and larger because it requires the scope and endurance to shield the main force over a broader area and longer lines of operation. A screen is forward of the main body to give early warning and disrupt the enemy’s reconnaissance, while cover stays close to the main force to protect against direct threats. Recon is about gathering information, not providing force protection. So, brigades or higher use guard security.

6. 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.

7. Which statement correctly describes the roles of the Air Assault Task Force Commander and the Aviation Task Force Commander?

- A. The Air Assault Task Force Commander is normally the senior maneuver commander with overall mission approval authority; The Aviation Task Force Commander is in charge of aviation assets providing assets to the ground force.**
- B. The Aviation Task Force Commander has final authority for mission approval; The Air Assault Task Force Commander handles only aviation unit movement.
- C. They are the same person; The Air Assault Task Force Commander handles air operations only.
- D. The Air Assault Task Force Commander handles logistics; The Aviation Task Force Commander handles ground operations.

In air assault operations, two command elements coordinate to ensure ground action and air support are integrated. The Air Assault Task Force Commander leads the ground maneuver and carries the authority to approve the overall mission, aligning timing, risk, and sequencing with the objective. This centralizes decisions about how the ground force will seize and sustain the objective, ensuring a unified plan. The Aviation Task Force Commander focuses on the aviation assets needed to support that plan—allocating aircraft, coordinating lift and medical evacuation, managing flight routes, and handling aviation safety and deconfliction. By concentrating on the air component, this commander ensures the aircraft are available and ready to execute tasks as directed by the ground maneuver commander. Together, this arrangement keeps ground maneuver decisions centralized under the senior commander while ensuring that aviation support is optimized and properly integrated.

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 form of Recon is used when looking for specific information, trying to understand the enemy situation, and is permissive?

- A. Zone Recon
- B. Area Recon**
- C. Route Recon
- D. Recon in Force

Area reconnaissance is designed to collect information across a broad area to understand the enemy's disposition, strength, and how terrain affects the operation. It is typically permissive, meaning the patrol is allowed to move and observe with minimal heavy contact, focusing on gathering actionable intel rather than forcing engagements. This makes it the best fit when you're looking for specific information and trying to understand the enemy situation: the patrol covers the area, notes enemy indicators, routes, and key terrain, and reports back to shape the plan. Other forms are more about targeted routing and engagement: Route reconnaissance focuses on a single path to assess trafficability; Reconnaissance in Force uses a larger force to test and fix the enemy; Zone reconnaissance sweeps a zone but isn't as specifically aligned with permissive, information-focused gathering as Area reconnaissance.

10. Movement of ground forces by rotary wing aircraft to destroy an enemy or seize terrain is called:

- A. Air Assault**
- B. Air Movement
- C. Airlift
- D. Airdrop

Air assault is the action of moving ground forces by rotary-wing aircraft to destroy an enemy or seize terrain. This term specifically describes using helicopters to insert troops directly onto or near the objective for an assault, enabling a rapid, surprise arrival and immediate combat action to control or seize the area. It centers on the assault itself and the aircraft's vertical insertion capability, which is what makes this approach distinct from other air movements. Air movement is a broad notion of moving personnel by air, but it doesn't specify conducting an assault upon arrival. Airlift refers to transporting troops or equipment for logistics and support without the direct assault element. Airdrop involves delivering troops by parachute from aircraft, which may mean landing away from the objective or not securing a landing zone for immediate ground action. In contrast, air assault emphasizes the deliberate insertion and seizure of terrain via helicopters, matching the described scenario.

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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