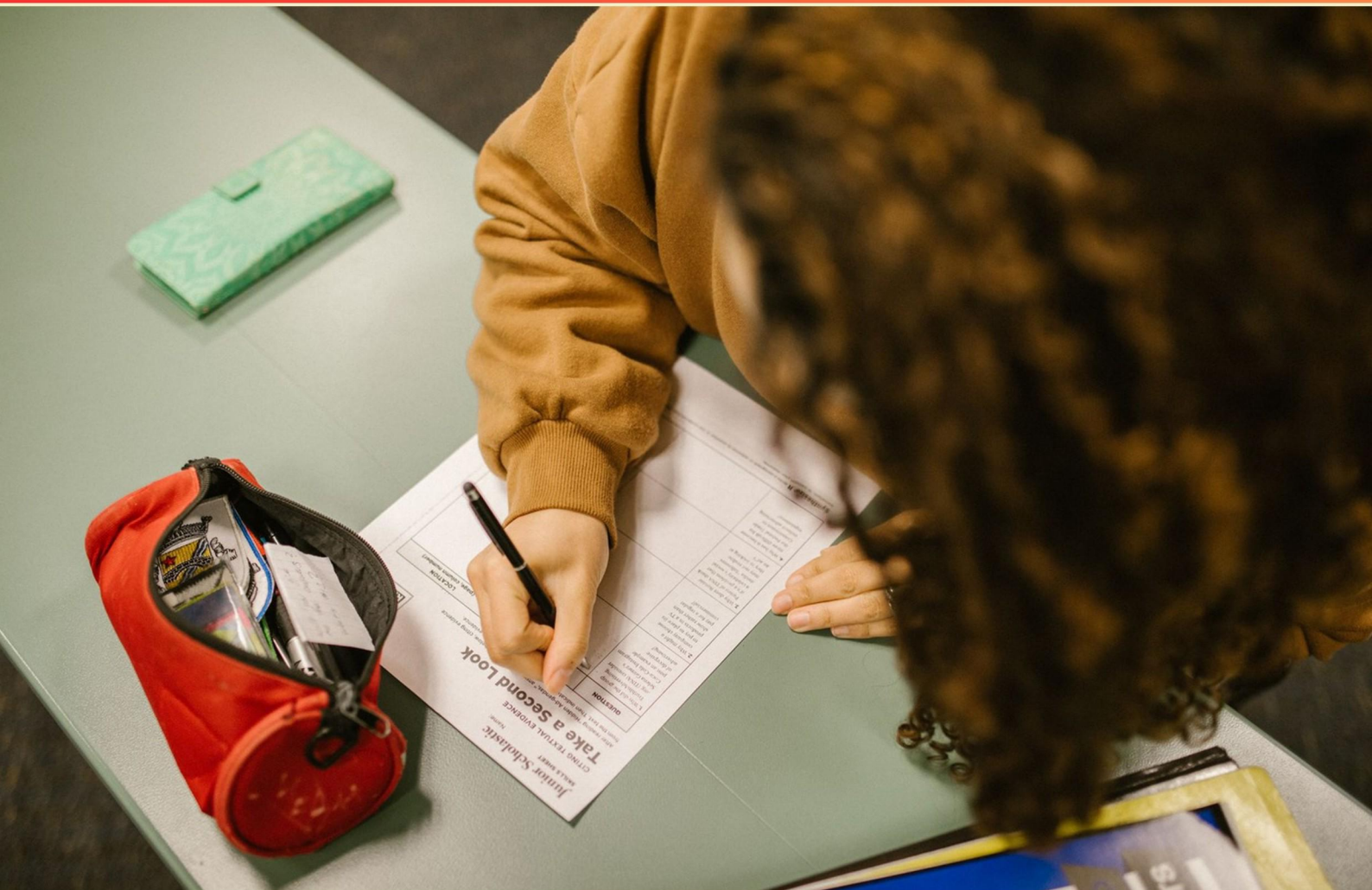


AMSOC 26-003 MODULE A PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. How many 3-element subsets can be formed from a 6-element set?
 - A. 30
 - B. 20
 - C. 10
 - D. 15
2. If two fair coins are flipped, what is the probability that at least one shows heads?
 - A. $3/4$
 - B. $1/2$
 - C. $1/4$
 - D. $2/3$
3. If a function f has derivative $f'(x) > 0$ for all x in an interval, what can be said about f on that interval?
 - A. f is increasing on the interval
 - B. f is decreasing on the interval
 - C. f is constant on the interval
 - D. f is not monotonic on the interval
4. AN/AAR-57 CMWS is which type of system?
 - A. An electronic warfare jammer for communications
 - B. A ground-based laser warning system
 - C. An infrared countermeasure device
 - D. A passive, ultraviolet (UV)-based suite that detects, tracks, and declares threats from surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles.
5. What is $A \setminus B$ (the set difference) for $A = \{1,2,3\}$ and $B = \{3,4\}$?
 - A. $\{3\}$
 - B. $\{2,3\}$
 - C. $\{1,3\}$
 - D. $\{1,2\}$

- 6. What does D3A stand for in targeting?**
- A. Detect, Decide, Deliver, and Assess (D3A) - Targeting
 - B. Decide, Detect, Deliver, and Assess
 - C. Detect, Deliver, Decide, and Assess
 - D. Detect, Decide, Assess, and Deliver
- 7. What is the average of the first and sixth term of the progression with $a_1 = 3$ and $a_6 = 15$?**
- A. 7
 - B. 8
 - C. 9
 - D. 10
- 8. Which document provides information including Appendix 10 to Annex C of the OPORD?**
- A. Locally produced document that will provide info including APPENDIX 10 to annex C of the OPORD
 - B. Standard operating procedures
 - C. Field operations order
 - D. Logistics annex
- 9. Which option correctly identifies APPENDIX 10 to Annex C of the OPORD?**
- A. APPENDIX 9 to annex B of the OPORD
 - B. Section 3 of the plan
 - C. APPENDIX 10 to annex C of the OPORD
 - D. Logistics Annex
- 10. Which net is used for unplanned air support?**
- A. Joint Air Tasking Net
 - B. Joint Air Request Net (JARN)
 - C. Airspace Coordination Net
 - D. Joint Airspace Net

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many 3-element subsets can be formed from a 6-element set?

- A. 30
- B. 20**
- C. 10
- D. 15

Counting how many 3-element subsets can be formed from 6 elements means choosing 3 elements where order doesn't matter. This is a combination: 6 choose 3. Compute it as $6 \times 5 \times 4$ divided by $3 \times 2 \times 1$, which equals 20. Intuitively, you could count all ordered triples ($6 \times 5 \times 4$) and then divide by $3!$ to ignore the order of the three elements, leaving 20 distinct subsets. So there are 20 such subsets.

2. If two fair coins are flipped, what is the probability that at least one shows heads?

- A. $3/4$**
- B. $1/2$
- C. $1/4$
- D. $2/3$

When two fair coins are flipped, there are four equally likely results: both heads, head then tail, tail then head, and both tails. "At least one head" includes all outcomes except the only all-tail result, so three of the four outcomes satisfy the condition. That gives a probability of $3/4$. You can also see this by the complement: 1 minus the chance of no heads (both tails) is $1 - 1/4 = 3/4$. The other numbers don't fit because they don't match the correct count of favorable outcomes out of four.

3. If a function f has derivative $f'(x) > 0$ for all x in an interval, what can be said about f on that interval?

- A. f is increasing on the interval**
- B. f is decreasing on the interval
- C. f is constant on the interval
- D. f is not monotonic on the interval

Whenever a function has a derivative positive at every point of an interval, the function must rise as x increases. For any two points $x_1 < x_2$ in the interval, the Mean Value Theorem gives $f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f'(c)(x_2 - x_1)$ for some c in (x_1, x_2) . Since $f'(c) > 0$ and $x_2 - x_1 > 0$, the difference is positive, so $f(x_2) > f(x_1)$. Therefore, f is strictly increasing on the interval. This also means it cannot be decreasing, constant, or non-monotonic.

4. AN/AAR-57 CMWS is which type of system?

- A. An electronic warfare jammer for communications
- B. A ground-based laser warning system
- C. An infrared countermeasure device
- D. A passive, ultraviolet (UV)-based suite that detects, tracks, and declares threats from surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles.**

AN/AAR-57 CMWS is a missile warning system that sits passively in the aircraft's sensor suite. It uses ultraviolet detectors to sense the exhaust plumes of incoming missiles, both surface-to-air and air-to-air. Because it is passive, it doesn't emit signals of its own, which helps stay stealthy and reduces vulnerability. When the system detects a missile plume, it tracks the threat and declares it to the cockpit and to the aircraft's defensive systems so countermeasures can be activated in time. This is different from jammers (which try to disrupt enemy communications), laser warning systems (which detect laser designators or rangefinders), or infrared countermeasures (which actively confuse or defeat missile seekers). The ultraviolet, passive detection and threat declaration are what define this system.

5. What is $A \setminus B$ (the set difference) for $A = \{1,2,3\}$ and $B = \{3,4\}$?

- A. $\{3\}$
- B. $\{2,3\}$
- C. $\{1,3\}$
- D. $\{1,2\}$**

Set difference asks for the elements that are in the first set but not in the second. Look at $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and remove any elements that also appear in $B = \{3, 4\}$. The only element of A that appears in B is 3, so we drop it. What remains are 1 and 2, giving $A \setminus B = \{1, 2\}$. The other possibilities would either keep the 3 (which should be removed) or miss one of the elements 1 or 2, so $\{1,2\}$ is the correct result.

6. What does D3A stand for in targeting?

- A. Detect, Decide, Deliver, and Assess (D3A) - Targeting**
- B. Decide, Detect, Deliver, and Assess
- C. Detect, Deliver, Decide, and Assess
- D. Detect, Decide, Assess, and Deliver

D3A targets uses a sequence that guides how to approach a target from sensing to results. Start by Detecting potential targets through surveillance and information gathering to understand what you're dealing with. Then Decide whether the target meets criteria for engagement, taking into account rules of engagement, legality, risk, and desired effects. Next, Deliver the chosen effect to the target, executing the engagement. Finally, Assess the outcome to see whether the objective was achieved and what the actual effects were, using that feedback to inform future actions. The order matters: you can't Decide without Detecting information, you can't Deliver without a decision, and you can't Accurately Assess without seeing the actual effects of the delivery. This loop helps ensure engagements are appropriate, timely, and learn from each action.

7. What is the average of the first and sixth term of the progression with $a_1 = 3$ and $a_6 = 15$?

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 10

In an arithmetic progression, terms increase by a constant amount, so the average of the endpoints is just the mean of those two values. Compute $(a_1 + a_6) / 2 = (3 + 15) / 2 = 9$. The common difference can be found as $(15 - 3)/5 = 12/5$, but it isn't needed for this average. The result is 9.

8. Which document provides information including Appendix 10 to Annex C of the OPORD?

- A. Locally produced document that will provide info including APPENDIX 10 to annex C of the OPORD
- B. Standard operating procedures
- C. Field operations order
- D. Logistics annex

In OPORD planning, appendices and annexes hold operation-specific details tailored to the mission. Appendix 10 to Annex C is such a piece of information that needs to reflect the current operation, so it is drawn from a document produced locally to capture unique data, tasks, and considerations for this situation. That locally produced document serves as the source for Appendix 10, ensuring the information is precise and current for the units involved. Standard operating procedures cover general procedures rather than this operation-specific appendix, the logistics annex focuses on sustainment details rather than appendices to a particular OPORD, and a field operations order is a different document type with its own structure. Therefore, the locally produced document is the correct source for information including Appendix 10 to Annex C of the OPORD.

9. Which option correctly identifies APPENDIX 10 to Annex C of the OPORD?

- A. APPENDIX 9 to annex B of the OPORD
- B. Section 3 of the plan
- C. APPENDIX 10 to annex C of the OPORD
- D. Logistics Annex

In an OPORD, documents are organized into annexes and appendices, each with its own number to keep details clearly linked to the right part of the plan. APPENDIX 10 to Annex C means a specific, numbered supplemental document that belongs under Annex C. The option that literally states APPENDIX 10 to annex C of the OPORD matches this naming convention exactly, so it correctly identifies where that appendix sits within the order. The other choices point to a different appendix (to a different annex), refer to a section of the plan rather than an annex/appendix, or point to the broader Logistics Annex, which isn't the specific appendix to Annex C.

10. Which net is used for unplanned air support?

- A. Joint Air Tasking Net
- B. Joint Air Request Net (JARN)**
- C. Airspace Coordination Net
- D. Joint Airspace Net

When air support is needed on short notice, the request should go through the Joint Air Request Net. This net is built for unplanned or urgent air power needs, letting the supported commander or air liaison submit a complete request with essential details—target location, desired timing, type of asset or effect, and any constraints or safety considerations—and receive rapid acknowledgement and tasking from the air component. It enables quick adaptation as the situation on the ground evolves, without waiting for the formal planning cycle to roll through. The Joint Air Tasking Net, by contrast, is used to disseminate and manage air tasking orders for missions that have already been selected during the air tasking cycle. It's about executing planned operations rather than initiating new, unexpected requests. The Airspace Coordination Net focuses on deconfliction and coordinating use of airspace among multiple users, which is crucial for safety and efficiency but not the channel to request air assets. The Joint Airspace Net isn't the standard mechanism for initiating air support requests either, since its role is more about coordinating airspace rather than tasking specific missions.

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://amsoc26003moda.examzify.com>

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

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