

AOC Health Services Plans, Operations, Intelligence (70H) Course 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. Which command relationship refers to the placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary?**
 - A. Attached**
 - B. Organic**
 - C. Tactical Control**
 - D. Assigned**

- 2. Which IPOE step defines the Operational Environment?**
 - A. Step 4**
 - B. Step 1**
 - C. Step 2**
 - D. Step 3**

- 3. Which AHS principle emphasizes synchronization to balance the complex interrelationships and interoperability of all medical assets to optimize the functioning of the entire system?**
 - A. Control**
 - B. Coordination**
 - C. Command**
 - D. Synchronization**

- 4. Which option corresponds to the Medical Laboratory Services unit that includes Lab Blood Bank Section, Field Hospital?**
 - A. Area Support Squad, Brigade Medical Support Company**
 - B. Area Support Squad, Medical Company Area Support**
 - C. Global Field Medical Laboratory / Area Medical Laboratory**
 - D. Lab Blood Bank Section, Field Hospital**

- 5. Which unit has COSC?**
 - A. Mental Health Section, Brigade Support Medical Company**
 - B. Mental Health Section, Medical Company Area Support**
 - C. Medical Detachment Combat Operational Stress Control**
 - D. Medical Logistics Headquarters**

- 6. Which AHS Principle involves being prepared to, and empowered to, shift AHS resources to meet changing requirements?**
- A. Proximity**
 - B. Mobility**
 - C. Flexibility**
 - D. Continuity**
- 7. In the Army Health System, which function covers direct patient care, hospitalization, medical evacuation, and blood logistics?**
- A. Health Service Support**
 - B. Force Health Protection**
 - C. Proximity**
 - D. Mobility**
- 8. Which of the following is a step in IPOE?**
- A. Define the Operational Environment**
 - B. Execute the operation**
 - C. Allocate resources**
 - D. Conduct air reconnaissance**
- 9. Which step follows Step 2 and develops the initial concept of operations and tentative task organization?**
- A. Step 1**
 - B. Step 2**
 - C. Step 3**
 - D. Step 4**
- 10. Which step is associated with refining COAs and war-game results?**
- A. Step 2**
 - B. Step 5**
 - C. Step 1**
 - D. Step 4**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which command relationship refers to the placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary?

- A. Attached**
- B. Organic**
- C. Tactical Control**
- D. Assigned**

The key idea is temporary command relationships. When a unit or group is described as attached, it means they are placed under another unit's command for a limited purpose or duration—essentially borrowing the host's leadership for a short operation while remaining administratively separate. This arrangement is used to bring in needed capabilities quickly without permanently changing structures. Why this fits best: the term signals a temporary alignment for a specific mission or timeframe, which is exactly what the question highlights. Why the others don't fit: organic refers to units that are inherently part of the organization's own structure, not temporarily placed under another command. Tactical control deals with who can direct the unit's actions for a task, not the formal placement or duration of that placement. Assigned implies a more permanent or long-term assignment under a host unit, not a temporary attachment.

2. Which IPOE step defines the Operational Environment?

- A. Step 4**
- B. Step 1**
- C. Step 2**
- D. Step 3**

Defining the Operational Environment is the first step in IPOE. This initial step sets the boundaries and scope for analysis—geography, time frame, and the key actors, systems, and factors (such as terrain, weather, populations, infrastructure, governance, and adversaries) that could influence operations. By establishing what counts as the OE up front, analysts know exactly what to study and how to structure the rest of the IPOE, so subsequent steps can describe the OE's effects, assess threats within that defined space, and develop appropriate courses of action. That's why Step 1 is the correct choice.

3. Which AHS principle emphasizes synchronization to balance the complex interrelationships and interoperability of all medical assets to optimize the functioning of the entire system?

A. Control

B. Coordination

C. Command

D. Synchronization

Synchronization focuses on aligning the timing and sequencing of every part of the health system—personnel, equipment, information flows, and processes—so interdependent assets fit together smoothly. In complex AHS operations, assets rely on one another: lab results must reach clinicians promptly, patient transport must sync with bed availability, and data from multiple systems must be interpreted together. By prioritizing timing across these elements, the system avoids bottlenecks, reduces delays, and maintains interoperability, allowing all parts to work as a cohesive whole. While coordination, command, and control are important aspects of operations, synchronization specifically embodies the emphasis on timing alignment across the entire network of medical assets to optimize overall performance.

4. Which option corresponds to the Medical Laboratory Services unit that includes Lab Blood Bank Section, Field Hospital?

A. Area Support Squad, Brigade Medical Support Company

B. Area Support Squad, Medical Company Area Support

C. Global Field Medical Laboratory / Area Medical Laboratory

D. Lab Blood Bank Section, Field Hospital

The main idea here is how Medical Laboratory Services are organized in a deployed medical environment, specifically that the Blood Bank is housed within the Field Hospital as a lab function. The correct option names Lab Blood Bank Section and Field Hospital together, showing that this Medical Laboratory Services unit includes the Blood Bank within the Field Hospital itself. In field operations, a Field Hospital carries a Laboratory capability that includes a Blood Bank to support transfusion services for casualties and patients, so listing both elements together accurately identifies the unit structure. The other options describe different organizational units that do not pair the Blood Bank with a Field Hospital, so they don't fit the described Medical Laboratory Services unit.

5. Which unit has COSC?

- A. Mental Health Section, Brigade Support Medical Company**
- B. Mental Health Section, Medical Company Area Support**
- C. Medical Detachment Combat Operational Stress Control**
- D. Medical Logistics Headquarters**

Combat Operational Stress Control is the Army's program for preventing and managing stress reactions at the unit level, handled by trained mental health personnel embedded with medical support. In field units, this function lives in the Mental Health Section of the Brigade Support Medical Company. That section houses the staff who run COSC, provide counseling and early intervention, and coordinate with leaders to identify soldiers who need help and get them into appropriate care. The other options don't fit because COSC is not a general medical/logistics unit task nor a separate detachment; it's a mental health capability tied to the BSMC's mental health section, designed to keep troops ready and resilient.

6. Which AHS Principle involves being prepared to, and empowered to, shift AHS resources to meet changing requirements?

- A. Proximity**
- B. Mobility**
- C. Flexibility**
- D. Continuity**

Flexibility is the ability to adapt as needs change and to reallocate resources accordingly. In this AHS context, it means being prepared with plans and capacity to shift personnel, equipment, and funding quickly when requirements evolve, and also having the authority and processes in place for teams to reassign those resources without delays. This combination of readiness and empowerment lets the system reconfigure assets to meet shifting priorities, ensuring effective response to changing conditions. Proximity focuses on how close resources are geographically, which helps speed access but doesn't inherently cover deliberate reallocation or decision-making authority. Mobility emphasizes moving assets, which is part of adaptability but insufficient on its own without the underlying readiness and authorization to reallocate. Continuity is about maintaining operations during disruptions, not about dynamically shifting resources to new requirements.

7. In the Army Health System, which function covers direct patient care, hospitalization, medical evacuation, and blood logistics?

- A. Health Service Support**
- B. Force Health Protection**
- C. Proximity**
- D. Mobility**

Health Service Support is the part of the Army Health System that delivers the medical care soldiers need, from direct patient care at to-the-point treatment, through hospitalization, to moving patients out of battle zones via medical evacuation, and managing blood logistics. This is the broad, integrated function that covers both clinical care and the essential medical supply chain to keep the force healthy and able to fight. Force Health Protection focuses on preventing health problems—things like vaccination, disease prevention, and physical readiness—not on delivering care or evacuation. Proximity is about where care is located in relation to the battlefield, a concept describing placement rather than a care-delivery function. Mobility relates to the movement of personnel and assets, important for reach and flexibility but not the function that directly encompasses patient care, hospital care, evacuation, and blood logistics.

8. Which of the following is a step in IPOE?

- A. Define the Operational Environment**
- B. Execute the operation**
- C. Allocate resources**
- D. Conduct air reconnaissance**

In IPOE, you begin by defining the Operational Environment. This step sets the boundaries and scope for all subsequent intelligence work—you specify what space, time, weather, terrain, population, infrastructure, political and economic factors, and other conditions will shape how you observe, analyze, and plan. Defining the OE establishes what information is relevant and guides what collection and analysis will be needed, making it foundational to the entire IPOE process. The other activities describe actions that occur later in the planning or execution cycle. Executing the operation is the mission itself, not a planning step. Allocating resources belongs to resourcing and sustainment planning, not IPOE shaping. Conducting air reconnaissance is a collection activity and part of ISR planning, not a defined step within IPOE.

9. Which step follows Step 2 and develops the initial concept of operations and tentative task organization?

- A. Step 1
- B. Step 2
- C. Step 3**
- D. Step 4

The step after Step 2 is the one that turns the high-level idea into a workable plan by fleshing out the operations concept and laying out a tentative task organization. This stage translates the initial concept into a concrete approach, outlining how the operation will be carried out, how tasks are grouped, and how the flow of actions will occur. It also begins to assign broad responsibilities and establish an ordering of tasks, providing a blueprint that can be reviewed, refined, and built upon in later steps. Without this step, you'd have ideas without a structured plan; with it, you have a clear draft of how the operation will unfold that guides further planning and execution.

10. Which step is associated with refining COAs and war-game results?

- A. Step 2
- B. Step 5
- C. Step 1
- D. Step 4**

Testing and tightening is the phase where you put the initial Courses of Action through a war-game to stress-test how they would actually unfold. By simulating enemy actions, constraints, and reactions, you uncover where a COA might fail or run into unexpected friction. The results of that war-game reveal gaps, risks, and opportunities, and you use that feedback to adjust sequencing, timing, resources, and decision points. This iterative refinement sharpens the COAs so they're more feasible, acceptable, and effective before any final selection or detailed planning.

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://aoc70hcourse.examzify.com>

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

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