AOCIQT Combat Plans Division (CPD) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

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

1. **Which code corresponds to the SEAD mission type?**

    A. Strike Coordination and Readiness

    B. Suppression of Enemy Air Defense

    C. Close Air Support

    D. Defensive Counterair

2. **Which team operates within the Combat Plans Division (CPD)?**

    A. Air Operations Center Team

    B. Airspace Management Team (AMT)

    C. Operational Support Team

    D. Ground Command Operations Team

3. **What weapon type is primarily used for Close Air Support missions?**

    A. Bombs

    B. Missiles

    C. Guns

    D. Both bombs and guns

4. **What is the main focus of the MAAP team in relation to DT guidance?**

    A. Performing tactical assessments

    B. Tasking sensors and weapons assets

    C. Developing detailed plans

    D. Ensuring logistics alignment

5. **Which term describes the assessed probability of being targeted by an adversary?**

    A. Risk Level

    B. Threat

    C. Vulnerability

    D. Criticality

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the Transportation Component Commands (TCC)?

   A. Air Mobility Command

   B. Military Sealift Command

   C. Ground Forces Command

   D. Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

7. Which code represents the CAS mission type?

   A. Close Air Support

   B. Escort

   C. Air Interduction

   D. Fighter Sweep

8. Which team is responsible for developing the AADP?

   A. Operations Management Team

   B. C2 Planning Team

   C. Strategic Command Team

   D. Air Defense Team

9. What does "hazard" refer to in the context of non-air-transportable cargo?

   A. A type of cargo that is beneficial for transport

   B. Materials that can pose a risk to safety in transport

   C. Cargo that exceeds weight limitations

   D. Cargo that is easy to handle

10. What is the primary purpose of the AIRSUPREQ (ASR) message?

   A. To allocate air assets to fixed bases

   B. To request preplanned or immediate CAS and other missions

   C. To provide a situation report to the JFACC

   D. To brief commanders on air operation strategies

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which code corresponds to the SEAD mission type?

A. Strike Coordination and Readiness

B. Suppression of Enemy Air Defense

C. Close Air Support

D. Defensive Counterair

The code that corresponds to the SEAD mission type is Suppression of Enemy Air Defense. SEAD missions are specifically designed to reduce or eliminate the effectiveness of enemy air defenses. This is crucial to ensure that friendly forces can operate in an environment where those defenses are present, enabling freedom of movement for air operations and supporting other mission types such as strike or close air support. For example, in a typical SEAD operation, tactics may include the use of precision munitions to destroy radar systems, surface-to-air missile sites, and other air defense assets. By doing so, the SEAD mission creates a safer operating environment for friendly aircraft, which is essential for the success of broader air operations. The other mission types focus on different objectives. The categories like Strike Coordination and Readiness involve organizing strike missions against ground targets, while Close Air Support is intended to assist ground troops directly in combat. Defensive Counterair focuses on protecting friendly airspace from enemy incursions. Each of these missions has a distinct purpose, but none directly address the suppression of enemy air defenses in the same way that a SEAD mission does.

2. Which team operates within the Combat Plans Division (CPD)?

A. Air Operations Center Team

B. Airspace Management Team (AMT)

C. Operational Support Team

D. Ground Command Operations Team

The Airspace Management Team (AMT) operates within the Combat Plans Division (CPD) because this team focuses on managing and coordinating the use of airspace to ensure that air operations can be conducted safely and effectively. The AMT is responsible for deconflicting airspace usage, integrating various air operations, and supporting mission planning to allow for the successful execution of aerial strategies. Their role is crucial in ensuring that the airspace is effectively used during operations, which is a key function of the CPD. In contrast, while the other teams play important roles, they are associated with different aspects of air operations or command that do not fall under the specific purview of the Combat Plans Division.

3. What weapon type is primarily used for Close Air Support missions?

A. Bombs

B. Missiles

C. Guns

D. Both bombs and guns

Close Air Support (CAS) missions are designed to provide immediate support to ground forces engaged in combat. The correct response, which mentions both bombs and guns, encapsulates the diverse range of weapons that can be effectively utilized in these operations. In CAS, the flexibility of using both bombs and guns is crucial. Bombs can deliver significant explosive force over a broader area, which is particularly useful for targeting enemy positions or vehicles from a distance. Precision-guided munitions, or smart bombs, enhance this capability by allowing more accurate strikes, minimizing collateral damage. On the other hand, guns are invaluable in close engagement scenarios where immediate fire support is necessary. Aircraft equipped with cannons can provide rapid, sustained fire that is effective against infantry and light vehicles, allowing pilots to adapt quickly to changing combat situations on the ground. The combination of bombs and guns in a CAS role ensures that air support can be tailored to the specific needs of ground troops, accounting for factors such as the nature of the target, proximity to friendly forces, and the desired impact on the battlefield. This versatility increases the overall effectiveness of close air support in achieving mission objectives while maintaining situational awareness and minimizing risks to friendly units.

4. What is the main focus of the MAAP team in relation to DT guidance?

A. Performing tactical assessments

B. Tasking sensors and weapons assets

C. Developing detailed plans

D. Ensuring logistics alignment

The main focus of the MAAP (Master Air Attack Planning) team in relation to DT (Dynamic Targeting) guidance is to task sensors and weapons assets effectively. The MAAP team plays a critical role in translating the dynamic targeting guidance into actionable tasks, ensuring that the right assets are allocated for specific targets based on real-time intelligence and situational assessments. This involves an intricate understanding of the operational environment and requires the team to coordinate with various units to maximize the effectiveness of the strike efforts. By prioritizing the tasking of sensors and weapons, the MAAP team ensures that the theater of operations is covered comprehensively, increasing the likelihood of achieving mission objectives while minimizing risks to both military personnel and civilian infrastructure. The focus on asset tasking is vital for maintaining flexibility and responsiveness in a rapidly changing combat landscape, allowing for more effective engagement of high-priority targets that arise during ongoing operations.

5. Which term describes the assessed probability of being targeted by an adversary?

A. Risk Level

B. Threat

C. Vulnerability

D. Criticality

The term that accurately describes the assessed probability of being targeted by an adversary is "Threat." In the context of security and military operations, a threat is any situation, entity, or individual that represents a potential risk to personnel, assets, or operations. Assessing a threat involves evaluating both the capability of an adversary and their intent to act, which culminates in understanding the likelihood of being targeted. This understanding is crucial for effective risk management and helps in coordination and response planning. Security strategies often revolve around identifying threats, determining their potential impact, and developing countermeasures to mitigate those risks. Vulnerability, risk level, and criticality refer to different aspects of security management. Vulnerability denotes weaknesses within a system that could be exploited by threats, risk level encompasses the overall assessment of potential losses stemming from threats and vulnerabilities, and criticality relates to the importance or essentiality of an asset or function in maintaining operational capability.

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the Transportation Component Commands (TCC)?

A. Air Mobility Command

B. Military Sealift Command

C. Ground Forces Command

D. Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

The correct answer indicates that Ground Forces Command is not one of the Transportation Component Commands (TCC). The TCCs are specialized commands within the U.S. military that focus on different modes of transportation for moving troops and supplies. Air Mobility Command is responsible for air transportation, providing strategic airlift for the U.S. military. Military Sealift Command focuses on maritime transportation and logistics. Surface Deployment and Distribution Command manages land and surface transportation, ensuring effective distribution of goods. Ground Forces Command, however, does not exist as a recognized Transportation Component Command that deals specifically with transportation logistics. The role of ground forces typically falls under the broader umbrella of land-based military operations rather than a command dedicated to transportation. Thus, this choice is accurately identified as the option that does not belong within the context of TCCs.

7. Which code represents the CAS mission type?

A. Close Air Support

B. Escort

C. Air Interduction

D. Fighter Sweep

The code representing the Close Air Support (CAS) mission type is indeed the correct choice. Close Air Support refers to air operations designed to support ground troops by engaging enemy forces or providing assistance in battlefield situations. This typically involves coordinating air activities alongside ground operations to ensure that air assets effectively target enemy positions that may threaten friendly forces. In the context of military operations, CAS missions focus primarily on engaging targets that are in close proximity to friendly ground forces, thus minimizing the risk of collateral damage. Ground commanders heavily rely on CAS to ensure tactical effectiveness and enhance operational success during engagements. The other options refer to different types of air missions. Escort missions primarily involve protecting other aircraft, such as bombers, from enemy fighters. Air Interdiction involves striking enemy forces before they can reach an objective or resupply their forces, while fighter sweeps are operations where fighter aircraft patrol designated areas to engage enemy aircraft. Each of these missions serves a distinct purpose in the air strategy, but they do not capture the specific intent and function of the CAS mission type.

8. Which team is responsible for developing the AADP?

A. Operations Management Team

B. C2 Planning Team

C. Strategic Command Team

D. Air Defense Team

The responsibility for developing the AADP (Air and Space Operations Directive) falls under the C2 Planning Team. This team is integral to ensuring that air operations are effectively coordinated and integrated within the broader context of military operations. The C2 Planning Team focuses on command and control aspects, which include the development of plans that dictate how air defense operations will be executed in response to various scenarios. The AADP itself involves strategic considerations about air defense operations, such as identifying potential threats and determining the appropriate responses. The expertise of the C2 Planning Team in command structure and operational planning makes them the appropriate team for this task since they play a critical role in formulating directives that outline the capabilities, resources, and employed strategies needed for effective air defense. In contrast, the other teams listed may handle specific functions related to their areas of expertise, but they do not focus on developing the strategic frameworks necessary for air defense planning like the C2 Planning Team does. For example, Operations Management might oversee day-to-day function but lack the specific focus on development of high-level operational plans, while the Strategic Command Team and Air Defense Team may concentrate on broader strategic goals and tactical implementation, respectively.

9. What does "hazard" refer to in the context of non-air-transportable cargo?

A. A type of cargo that is beneficial for transport

B. Materials that can pose a risk to safety in transport

C. Cargo that exceeds weight limitations

D. Cargo that is easy to handle

In the context of non-air-transportable cargo, the term "hazard" specifically refers to materials that can pose a risk to safety during transportation. This includes items that could potentially cause harm to people, property, or the environment if not handled, stored, or transported properly. Hazards can take various forms, such as flammable substances, toxic chemicals, or explosive materials. Understanding hazards in this context is crucial for ensuring the safe and responsible movement of cargo, especially when dealing with goods that cannot be transported via air due to regulatory restrictions or safety concerns. Identifying these risks enables the implementation of appropriate handling procedures, safety measures, and compliance with regulatory requirements, ultimately minimizing the potential for accidents or incidents during transport.

10. What is the primary purpose of the AIRSUPREQ (ASR) message?

A. To allocate air assets to fixed bases

B. To request preplanned or immediate CAS and other missions

C. To provide a situation report to the JFACC

D. To brief commanders on air operation strategies

The primary purpose of the AIRSUPREQ (ASR) message is to request preplanned or immediate Close Air Support (CAS) and other air missions. This message serves as a vital communication tool that allows ground commanders to articulate their air support requirements, whether they're planned well in advance or need immediate attention based on unfolding battlefield dynamics. The ASR conveys details such as target locations, desired effects, and timings, ensuring that air assets are effectively tasked to meet the operational needs on the ground. This immediate and preemptive capability to request air support is crucial for enhancing combat effectiveness and maintaining operational tempo, which is particularly important in dynamic combat scenarios.

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://aociqtcpd.examzify.com

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