

AOCIQT COMBAT PLANS DIVISION (CPD) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. Why is it essential to transmit the ASR message to the JFACC?**
 - A. For providing operational directions to ground forces
 - B. To inform about the overall air campaign strategy
 - C. To facilitate air support requests for various missions
 - D. To handle administrative overhead for air operations
- 2. For Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses missions, which targeting system is used?**
 - A. Long-Range COG bombs
 - B. HARM Targeting System (HITS)
 - C. Electromagnetic (EM) systems
 - D. Guided Missiles
- 3. What is the SGT's role regarding the C2P team?**
 - A. Coordination of airspace
 - B. Provides the essential guidance in the form of the AOD
 - C. Logistics support
 - D. Personnel allocation
- 4. How is communication facilitated by the ATO coordinator?**
 - A. Through regular mission briefings
 - B. By maintaining a schedule of team meetings
 - C. Through a battle rhythm process during the joint air tasking cycle
 - D. By issuing weekly reports
- 5. What does the C2 Plans Team develop for the JFACC?**
 - A. Personnel deployment strategies
 - B. A logistics support framework
 - C. A detailed C2 plan
 - D. Force protection measures
- 6. What characterizes a Counterland mission type?**
 - A. Offensive air missions only
 - B. Operations against naval forces
 - C. Operations against enemy land forces capabilities
 - D. Operations focused on strategic bombings

- 7. What is one of the primary responsibilities of the Airspace Control Authority (ACA)?**
- A. Establish operational guidelines for ground troops
 - B. Develop Airspace Control Plan (ACP) for commander approval
 - C. Oversee all air-to-air combat missions
 - D. Control onboard aircraft navigation systems
- 8. What type of operation is a Non-Kinetic mission associated with?**
- A. Ground combat scenarios
 - B. Air-to-air combat
 - C. Effects delivered using USAF aircrafts
 - D. Cyber operations
- 9. How does the C2 Planning Team facilitate the daily execution of the AADP?**
- A. By coordinating with international forces
 - B. Through the ATO, ACO, and SPINS
 - C. By implementing aerial surveillance measures
 - D. Through logistical support units
- 10. What is the sequence of an immediate air support request flow?**
- A. AFATDS, ASOC, COD
 - B. COD in the JAOC, ASOC, DASC
 - C. Application in the field, then report submission
 - D. Direct request to commanders, then to air support

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why is it essential to transmit the ASR message to the JFACC?

- A. For providing operational directions to ground forces
- B. To inform about the overall air campaign strategy
- C. To facilitate air support requests for various missions**
- D. To handle administrative overhead for air operations

Transmitting the Air Support Request (ASR) message to the Joint Forces Air Component Commander (JFACC) is crucial mainly because it facilitates air support requests for various missions. The JFACC is responsible for coordinating and managing air operations and ensuring that air resources are allocated effectively to support ground operations and missions. By relaying the ASR, relevant information about the requirements and priorities of ground forces is communicated, enabling the JFACC to make informed decisions on how best to deploy air assets. This process directly impacts the efficiency and effectiveness of air support in accomplishing the objectives of the operation. The other choices, while related to military operations, do not capture the primary focus and necessity of the ASR. Operational directions to ground forces and informing about overall air campaign strategy can be part of broader communication, but they do not specifically address the immediate and tactical need to request air support. Handling administrative overhead, although essential for logistics, is not the primary objective of transmitting an ASR. The significance lies in ensuring that air support aligns with the tactical needs of ground operations, which are articulated through the ASR.

2. For Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses missions, which targeting system is used?

- A. Long-Range COG bombs
- B. HARM Targeting System (HITS)**
- C. Electromagnetic (EM) systems
- D. Guided Missiles

For Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD) missions, the HARM Targeting System (HITS) is the most relevant option. This system is specifically designed to detect, track, and engage enemy radar systems that are part of integrated air defense networks. The objective of SEAD missions is to degrade or eliminate enemy air defense capabilities, allowing friendly aircraft to operate more safely and effectively in hostile airspace. The HARM (High-speed Anti-Radiation Missile) is a crucial element of this mission as it targets the radar systems emitting signals, which are used to guide surface-to-air missiles. The HITS facilitates the identification of these targets, ensuring that the HARM can be effectively deployed against them. While other options may involve various forms of targeting or engagement technologies, they do not have the specific focus or efficacy that the HARM Targeting System provides in the context of SEAD operations. The precision and effectiveness of HITS make it the ideal choice for missions aimed at countering enemy air defenses.

3. What is the SGT's role regarding the C2P team?

- A. Coordination of airspace
- B. Provides the essential guidance in the form of the AOD**
- C. Logistics support
- D. Personnel allocation

The role of the SGT regarding the C2P (Combat Plans) team involves providing essential guidance, which is primarily delivered through the Air Operations Directive (AOD). The AOD serves as a critical document that outlines the overall air operation objectives, priorities, and constraints that the C2P team must consider while developing plans. By setting clear operational guidance and intent, the AOD ensures all personnel involved in air operations are synchronized towards common goals. This guidance is vital for situational awareness and effective decision-making within the team, enabling the members to formulate combat plans that align with higher command directives. In contrast, the other roles mentioned, such as coordination of airspace, logistics support, or personnel allocation, although important in their own right, do not encapsulate the core function of guiding the team's operations and planning directly. These tasks can be the responsibility of different roles or departments within the operational structure, highlighting the specialized nature of the SGT's responsibility to provide direction through the AOD.

4. How is communication facilitated by the ATO coordinator?

- A. Through regular mission briefings
- B. By maintaining a schedule of team meetings
- C. Through a battle rhythm process during the joint air tasking cycle**
- D. By issuing weekly reports

The role of the ATO coordinator in facilitating communication is highly linked to the battle rhythm process during the joint air tasking cycle. This process establishes a structured and consistent timeline for coordinating air operations, ensuring that all participants are synchronized in their efforts. By adhering to this rhythm, the ATO coordinator can effectively manage the flow of information and updates relevant to air operations, ensuring that all stakeholders are informed of mission priorities, task assignments, and changes in operational status. In this context, the battle rhythm creates predictable opportunities for collaboration and feedback among the various components involved in air tasking. This fosters a comprehensive understanding of the evolving tactical environment, which is crucial for successful mission execution. The ATO coordinator plays a pivotal role in facilitating communication by ensuring that this process is followed, allowing for timely dissemination of critical information and adjustments as needed. While other communication methods like regular mission briefings, maintaining a meeting schedule, or issuing weekly reports are valuable, they do not encompass the comprehensive structure and ongoing rhythm provided by the battle rhythm process during the joint air tasking cycle. This highlights the significance of the ATO coordinator's role in maintaining operational effectiveness through effective communication strategies.

5. What does the C2 Plans Team develop for the JFACC?

- A. Personnel deployment strategies
- B. A logistics support framework
- C. A detailed C2 plan**
- D. Force protection measures

The C2 Plans Team plays a crucial role in developing a detailed Command and Control (C2) plan for the Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC). This plan is essential for ensuring effective communication, coordination, and control of air operations within a joint force environment. The C2 plan encompasses various components, including the definition of command relationships, procedures for operational execution, and the integration of various functional areas like intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and fire support. A comprehensive C2 plan is vital for optimizing the command structure and ensuring that all units and personnel are operating under a unified strategy, which is critical for mission success in complex combat scenarios. Overall, this makes the selection of a detailed C2 plan the most fitting answer, as it directly reflects the responsibilities and objectives of the C2 Plans Team in supporting the JFACC.

6. What characterizes a Counterland mission type?

- A. Offensive air missions only
- B. Operations against naval forces
- C. Operations against enemy land forces capabilities**
- D. Operations focused on strategic bombings

A Counterland mission type is characterized by operations specifically aimed at undermining or destroying enemy land forces capabilities. This includes targeting troops, equipment, and infrastructure that support land combat operations. The focus of these missions is to achieve air superiority and to provide support to ground forces, thereby directly impacting the enemy's ability to conduct land warfare effectively. This mission type is distinct from others, such as offensive air missions that may include a broader range of targets or strategic bombings that focus on overall strategic objectives rather than specifically engaging with land forces. Similarly, operations against naval forces pertain to Countersea or similar mission types, which do not align with the Counterland focus. Understanding these distinctions is key to grasping the essence of a Counterland mission within military strategy.

7. What is one of the primary responsibilities of the Airspace Control Authority (ACA)?

- A. Establish operational guidelines for ground troops
- B. Develop Airspace Control Plan (ACP) for commander approval**
- C. Oversee all air-to-air combat missions
- D. Control onboard aircraft navigation systems

The primary responsibility of the Airspace Control Authority (ACA) is to develop the Airspace Control Plan (ACP) for commander approval. This involves creating a comprehensive strategy that outlines how airspace will be managed during operations, ensuring deconfliction among various users of the airspace. The ACP coordinates the use of airspace among different military branches and allied forces, which is crucial for effective mission execution and the safety of all air operations. The development of the ACP includes assessing air traffic, establishing control measures, and delineating airspace allocations to support various operations, thus facilitating seamless integration of air and ground activities. Other options, while related to military operations, do not align with the distinct role of the ACA in airspace management. For example, establishing operational guidelines for ground troops pertains more to ground command structures, oversight of air-to-air combat missions falls under the purview of the air combat command structure, and controlling onboard aircraft navigation systems is typically the responsibility of pilots and flight operations rather than a command authority.

8. What type of operation is a Non-Kinetic mission associated with?

- A. Ground combat scenarios
- B. Air-to-air combat
- C. Effects delivered using USAF aircrafts**
- D. Cyber operations

A Non-Kinetic mission primarily refers to operations that achieve effects without the use of traditional kinetic methods, such as bombs or bullets. These missions typically involve utilizing advanced technology and strategies that focus on information, communication, and electronic warfare to manipulate or counter the adversary's capabilities. When considering the context of the choices, Non-Kinetic missions encompass a range of operations, particularly where USAF aircraft can deliver effects that do not involve physical damage. This aligns with the strategic goals of minimizing collateral damage while achieving objectives like disrupting enemy communication or gathering intelligence. Cyber operations, while indeed a form of Non-Kinetic mission, are often classified more specifically under information warfare and electronic operations, which is just one aspect of the broader capabilities that can be delivered by USAF aircraft focusing on Non-Kinetic effects. Therefore, the reference to effects delivered using USAF aircraft captures the essence of Non-Kinetic missions effectively by highlighting their role in modern warfare, emphasizing the diverse and strategic approaches that go beyond traditional combat.

9. How does the C2 Planning Team facilitate the daily execution of the AADP?

- A. By coordinating with international forces
- B. Through the ATO, ACO, and SPINS**
- C. By implementing aerial surveillance measures
- D. Through logistical support units

The daily execution of the Air Allocation Decision Plan (AADP) is primarily facilitated through the ATO (Air Tasking Order), ACO (Airspace Control Order), and SPINS (Special Instructions). These documents are critical components of air operations, as they provide the necessary directives, guidance, and detailed instructions that enable the effective deployment of forces in alignment with the AADP objectives. The ATO outlines the tasks that aircraft and units are expected to perform within a specific timeframe, ensuring clarity on their roles and responsibilities. The ACO provides information regarding airspace management, ensuring that operations can proceed without interference and that pilots are aware of changes or restrictions in the operational environment. SPINS complement these orders by providing additional, mission-specific guidelines that may include communication protocols or targeting procedures, which enhance situational awareness among forces. This collaborative framework not only supports the structured execution of the operational plans but also allows for adaptability and efficiency in responding to the dynamic nature of air operations. In summary, option B encompasses the comprehensive approach whereby the C2 Planning Team ensures that all elements of air operations are harmonized and effectively executed according to the established AADP.

10. What is the sequence of an immediate air support request flow?

- A. AFATDS, ASOC, COD
- B. COD in the JAOC, ASOC, DASC**
- C. Application in the field, then report submission
- D. Direct request to commanders, then to air support

The sequence of an immediate air support request flow begins with the Combat Operations Division (COD) within the Joint Air Operations Center (JAOC). This is where initial coordination and oversight of air operations occur. Following that, the request is relayed to the Air Support Operations Center (ASOC), which acts as a critical intermediary to facilitate the positioning of air support assets. Finally, the request is passed to the Direct Air Support Center (DASC), which manages the immediate execution of air support missions on the ground. Understanding this sequence is crucial because it highlights the structured process designed to efficiently coordinate air support and ensure that requests are handled appropriately and swiftly. The flow from the JAOC to the ASOC and then to the DASC establishes an organized chain of command, which is essential for effective military operations in dynamic environments where timely air support can be vital for mission success.

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!

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