

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

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 statement best describes the relationship between strategic guidance and tactical planning?**
 - A. Tactical plans are developed independently of strategic guidance
 - B. Strategic guidance is the basis for tactical planning and objectives
 - C. Tactical plans should always override strategic guidance
 - D. Strategic guidance is irrelevant in tactical planning
- 2. What is the primary focus of a Counterair mission?**
 - A. To conduct surveillance
 - B. To neutralize enemy aircraft and missiles
 - C. To execute ground strikes
 - D. To support naval operations
- 3. Who develops the prioritized Critical Asset List (CAL)?**
 - A. Individual unit commanders
 - B. The Joint Force Commander and staff
 - C. The national security team
 - D. External defense consultants
- 4. What is a key duty of the Kill Box Interdiction/Close Air Support (KI/CAS) Cell?**
 - A. Conduct post-mission analysis
 - B. Plan, coordinate, and task missions
 - C. Manage aerial reconnaissance
 - D. Assist in medical evacuations
- 5. Which of the following defines a "Limiting Factor"?**
 - A. A condition that enhances mission success
 - B. A resource that is always available for transport
 - C. A factor that impedes mission accomplishment, either temporarily or permanently
 - D. An objective that is easily achievable

- 6. What does the ATO coordinator do with the ATO coordination folder contents after ATO execution?**
- A. Distribute copies to all team members
 - B. Consolidate and package for hard copy storage
 - C. Archive the contents digitally
 - D. Submit them to the JFC for approval
- 7. What list must the component Target Nomination List (TNL) be scrubbed against for deconfliction?**
- A. Approved JIPTL
 - B. Restricted Target List (RTL)
 - C. No Strike List (NSL)
 - D. Operational Assessment List
- 8. What information does the TET provide to the ATO Production team?**
- A. Friendly Order of Battle
 - B. Airspace information
 - C. SPINS
 - D. JIPTL
- 9. Which of the following is a type of defensive coverage included in active air defense?**
- A. Covert operations
 - B. Area, Point, Self Defense, and HVAA protection
 - C. Offensive air missions
 - D. Preparation for ground warfare
- 10. What role does the TET play in relation to the approved Air Operations Directive (AOD)?**
- A. It disregards the AOD in favor of newer strategies
 - B. It utilizes the AOD to produce the draft Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List (JIPTL)
 - C. It analyzes public response to military operations
 - D. It collaborates with civilian organizations

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement best describes the relationship between strategic guidance and tactical planning?

- A. Tactical plans are developed independently of strategic guidance
- B. Strategic guidance is the basis for tactical planning and objectives**
- C. Tactical plans should always override strategic guidance
- D. Strategic guidance is irrelevant in tactical planning

The relationship between strategic guidance and tactical planning is fundamentally rooted in how the two concepts interact within the broader context of military operations and decision-making. Strategic guidance provides the overarching objectives and priorities that inform the direction of military efforts. It outlines the long-term vision, goals, and the framework within which tactics are developed and executed. Choosing that strategic guidance is the basis for tactical planning and objectives emphasizes the importance of aligning tactical actions with the overall mission and goals of the organization. In this context, tactical plans are derived from the strategic guidance to ensure coherence and effectiveness in achieving broader military objectives. This connection ensures that all tactical operations contribute effectively to the strategic aims, fostering unity of effort and optimizing resource allocation. By establishing a clear link between strategy and tactics, organizations can enhance operational success and maintain effective communication across various levels of command and operation.

2. What is the primary focus of a Counterair mission?

- A. To conduct surveillance
- B. To neutralize enemy aircraft and missiles**
- C. To execute ground strikes
- D. To support naval operations

A Counterair mission primarily focuses on neutralizing enemy aircraft and missiles. This includes the defensive and offensive measures taken to protect friendly forces and assets from aerial threats. The goal of such missions is to establish and maintain air superiority, ensuring that friendly air operations can be conducted without interference from enemy air capabilities. This involves a range of activities, such as intercepting enemy aircraft, targeting surface-to-air missile sites, and employing various tactics and weaponry designed to disrupt, destroy, or degrade enemy aerial operations. While surveillance is important in a broader context of air operations, and ground strikes or naval support can play a role in integrated combat efforts, the core aim of a Counterair mission is specifically to counteract and mitigate threats posed by enemy aerial forces. This clear focus distinguishes it from other operational objectives within military strategy.

3. Who develops the prioritized Critical Asset List (CAL)?

- A. Individual unit commanders
- B. The Joint Force Commander and staff**
- C. The national security team
- D. External defense consultants

The prioritized Critical Asset List (CAL) is developed by the Joint Force Commander and staff. This process involves identifying and prioritizing critical assets within a joint operation, which is essential for effective mission planning and resource allocation. The Joint Force Commander, along with their staff, has the comprehensive view of the operational environment and the necessary authority to assess which assets are vital for mission success. By coordinating with various elements of the joint force, they ensure that the CAL reflects the most pressing needs for the operational objectives while considering factors such as vulnerability, impact on operational success, and interdependencies among assets. This collaborative and strategic approach enables the Joint Force Commander to make informed decisions that enhance the overall effectiveness of military operations.

4. What is a key duty of the Kill Box Interdiction/Close Air Support (KI/CAS) Cell?

- A. Conduct post-mission analysis
- B. Plan, coordinate, and task missions**
- C. Manage aerial reconnaissance
- D. Assist in medical evacuations

The primary responsibility of the Kill Box Interdiction/Close Air Support (KI/CAS) Cell is to plan, coordinate, and task missions effectively. This function is crucial because the KI/CAS Cell operates at the intersection of air support and ground operations, ensuring that air assets are utilized efficiently to accomplish ground forces' objectives. In this context, planning involves assessing the operational environment, identifying targets, and developing detailed execution plans that align with the overall mission objectives. Coordination is essential as it requires integrating multiple units and elements of air power, ensuring that everyone is aware of operational constraints and timing. Tasking missions involves assigning specific roles and responsibilities to air units, ensuring they are positioned correctly to provide the necessary support for ground troops while minimizing risks to friendly forces. The other duties listed, while important in the broader scope of military operations, do not encapsulate the core mission of the KI/CAS Cell. Post-mission analysis focuses on evaluating the effectiveness of missions after they have been conducted. Managing aerial reconnaissance pertains to the collection and analysis of intelligence, which although relevant, is not the primary focus of the KI/CAS Cell. Assisting in medical evacuations is a vital aspect of combat operations but falls under the purview of other support elements focused

5. Which of the following defines a "Limiting Factor"?

- A. A condition that enhances mission success
- B. A resource that is always available for transport
- C. A factor that impedes mission accomplishment, either temporarily or permanently**
- D. An objective that is easily achievable

A "Limiting Factor" is accurately defined as a factor that impedes mission accomplishment, either temporarily or permanently. In the context of military operations and mission planning, understanding the limiting factors is crucial for operational success. These factors can include constraints such as insufficient resources, environmental conditions, time limitations, or enemy actions. By identifying and assessing these limiting factors, planners can develop strategies to mitigate their impact, adjust timelines, allocate resources effectively, and increase the chances of mission success. In contrast, a condition that enhances mission success, a resource that is always available for transport, or an objective that is easily achievable do not fit the definition of a limiting factor, as they do not express constraints or challenges that must be overcome in the context of mission planning. Rather, these alternative definitions pertain to aspects that contribute positively to mission outcomes rather than present obstacles.

6. What does the ATO coordinator do with the ATO coordination folder contents after ATO execution?

- A. Distribute copies to all team members
- B. Consolidate and package for hard copy storage**
- C. Archive the contents digitally
- D. Submit them to the JFC for approval

The correct response highlights the importance of maintaining organized and retrievable records of the ATO coordination process after its execution. The ATO coordinator consolidates and packages the contents of the ATO coordination folder for hard copy storage to ensure that all critical documents, data, and communications related to the ATO are preserved. This practice is vital for several reasons: it creates a historical record for future reference, facilitates accountability and review, and provides essential documentation that may be needed for any audits, post-mission assessments, or subsequent planning efforts. Preserving these records in an organized manner makes it easier for team members to access pertinent information during future operations and provides insight into decision-making processes leading up to the execution of the ATO. In addition, this storage approach can help ensure compliance with any regulatory or organizational requirements for documentation retention within the military or defense context.

7. What list must the component Target Nomination List (TNL) be scrubbed against for deconfliction?

- A. Approved JIPTL
- B. Restricted Target List (RTL)
- C. No Strike List (NSL)**
- D. Operational Assessment List

The correct answer focuses on the need for ensuring operational integrity and minimizing collateral damage in military operations. The No Strike List (NSL) contains specific targets or areas that are off-limits for attack due to various reasons, such as protecting civilian lives, cultural sites, or humanitarian concerns. By scrubbing the Target Nomination List (TNL) against the NSL, planners can identify and avoid targets that should not be engaged according to legal and ethical guidelines. This process is crucial in combat planning as it helps to align military objectives with compliance requirements, ensuring that potential targets do not violate rules of engagement or lead to unintended consequences. Properly vetting the TNL against the NSL ultimately contributes to the overall effectiveness and credibility of military operations. Meanwhile, although Approved Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List (JIPTL), Restricted Target List (RTL), and Operational Assessment List serve important purposes in the targeting process, they do not specifically address the necessary safeguards against targeting restricted or non-eligible locations as outlined by the NSL.

8. What information does the TET provide to the ATO Production team?

- A. Friendly Order of Battle
- B. Airspace information
- C. SPINS
- D. JIPTL**

The TET, or Tactical Evaluation Team, plays a critical role in supporting the battle rhythm of an air operation by providing necessary details for mission planning. When addressing the connection between the TET and the ATO (Air Tasking Order) Production team, the Joint Integrated Prioritization and Targeting List (JIPTL) is particularly significant. The JIPTL outlines the prioritized targets that must be addressed during a specific operational period, ensuring that the ATO reflects the current objectives and priorities of the operation. The TET gathers and evaluates information across various dimensions of the mission, analyzing targets and their importance in relation to tactical goals. They relay this prioritized list of targets to the ATO Production team so that the ATO can be effectively structured to meet operational demands. This ensures that the air operations align with the overarching goals and allows for coordinated effort in achieving mission success. The JIPTL is therefore foundational for laying out what needs to be accomplished in a given operation, making it essential information for the ATO Production team.

9. Which of the following is a type of defensive coverage included in active air defense?

- A. Covert operations
- B. Area, Point, Self Defense, and HVAA protection**
- C. Offensive air missions
- D. Preparation for ground warfare

The correct response highlights various types of defensive coverage found in active air defense, specifically focusing on Area Defense, Point Defense, Self Defense, and High-Value Air Asset (HVAA) protection. Area Defense aims to protect a designated geographical area from air threats, allowing for a broader range of coverage. Point Defense, on the other hand, is more focused, concentrating on defending a specific site or asset from potential air attacks. Self Defense includes measures taken to protect the forces directly engaged in combat, while HVAA protection is critical for safeguarding vital air assets essential to the mission. Each of these components works together to form a robust strategy for countering aerial threats and ensuring operational effectiveness. The other options do not relate directly to defensive coverage in the context of active air defense. Covert operations usually refer to secretive missions rather than direct defense strategies against aerial threats. Offensive air missions focus on attacking enemy capabilities rather than defending against them. Preparation for ground warfare does not specifically address air defense and instead pertains to strategies and tactics related to land forces. Therefore, the emphasis on defensive strategies in the chosen answer is correctly aligned with the principles of active air defense.

10. What role does the TET play in relation to the approved Air Operations Directive (AOD)?

- A. It disregards the AOD in favor of newer strategies
- B. It utilizes the AOD to produce the draft Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List (JIPTL)**
- C. It analyzes public response to military operations
- D. It collaborates with civilian organizations

The TET, or Targeting Effects Team, plays a crucial role in the military planning process by leveraging the approved Air Operations Directive (AOD) to inform its activities. The AOD serves as a guiding document that outlines the strategic objectives and the overall operational framework, which the TET uses to develop the draft Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List (JIPTL). By utilizing the AOD, the TET ensures that the targeting efforts align with strategic priorities and operational goals, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and coherence of military operations. This connection between the AOD and the JIPTL is vital for ensuring that targets are appropriately prioritized to meet the larger objectives set forth in the AOD, contributing to successful mission outcomes.

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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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