

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

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE  
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. What is a critical factor in air apportionment decisions?**
  - A. Historical air operations success rates
  - B. Weather conditions forecast for the operation
  - C. Operational priorities established by Command
  - D. Availability of ground support
- 2. 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
- 3. What does "Non-Air-Transportable" (NAT) mean?**
  - A. Cargo that can only be transported by land
  - B. Cargo that cannot be transported by air due to size, weight, or hazard
  - C. Cargo that is restricted for safety reasons
  - D. Cargo that requires special handling and documentation
- 4. Which type of mission is designed to achieve air superiority?**
  - A. Strategic Attack
  - B. Counterland
  - C. Counterair
  - D. Airborne Early Warning
- 5. Which team within the Joint Air Operations Center is responsible for the development of the Air Operations Directive?**
  - A. Operations Team (OT)
  - B. Strategy Guidance Team (SGT)
  - C. Targeting Team (TT)
  - D. Intelligence Team (IT)

- 6. How is air apportionment defined?**
- A. Allocation of aircraft to specific missions
  - B. Determination and assignment of effort by percentage or priority for air operations
  - C. Selection of air defense strategies for missile threats
  - D. Prioritization of ground support operations
- 7. Which statement best describes the Seven Elements of MAAP Management?**
- A. Prioritization of air forces strategies
  - B. Ensuring simultaneous air operations worldwide
  - C. Allocation of all available resources to a single operation
  - D. Centralized control with decentralized execution of air control
- 8. Which of the following is NOT an input from the Naval and Amphibious Liaison Element (NALE) to the MAAP Team?**
- A. Location of aircraft Carrier Strike Groups (CSG)
  - B. Upcoming events affecting CGS launch/recovery
  - C. Predictions of enemy troop movements
  - D. TLAM information during ATO
- 9. What does the term 'Air Operations Data Base' refer to?**
- A. A compilation of all air combatants
  - B. A database of air traffic management
  - C. A central repository of air operations information
  - D. Documentation for airbase management
- 10. What documentation is produced from the TET?**
- A. Mission execution orders
  - B. JIPTL approval brief and approved JIPTL
  - C. Operational readiness assessments
  - D. Component capability reports

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is a critical factor in air apportionment decisions?

- A. Historical air operations success rates
- B. Weather conditions forecast for the operation
- C. Operational priorities established by Command**
- D. Availability of ground support

The critical factor in air apportionment decisions is operational priorities established by Command. This is because air apportionment involves allocating air assets among various missions and objectives based on the overarching strategic goals of the operation. Establishing priorities ensures that the most critical missions receive the necessary air support, aligning resources with the Command's intent and operational requirements. Prioritization is essential for effective resource management in dynamic combat environments, where availability and mission success can hinge on timely and appropriate air support. Command's operational priorities integrate factors like threat assessments, mission timelines, and task urgency, guiding how air resources should be distributed to achieve maximum impact. While other factors like historical success rates, weather forecasts, and the availability of ground support can influence air operations, they serve more as considerations within the framework of priorities set by Command. Without clear operational priorities, it becomes difficult to justify how to allocate air resources effectively across competing needs.

## 2. 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.

## 3. What does "Non-Air-Transportable" (NAT) mean?

- A. Cargo that can only be transported by land
- B. Cargo that cannot be transported by air due to size, weight, or hazard**
- C. Cargo that is restricted for safety reasons
- D. Cargo that requires special handling and documentation

The term "Non-Air-Transportable" (NAT) specifically refers to cargo that is prohibited from being moved by air due to factors such as its size, weight, or potential hazards associated with the material. This definition encompasses items that exceed the weight limits for air transport or are too large to fit within the constraints of aircraft storage. Additionally, cargo that poses safety risks, such as hazardous materials that could cause danger during flight, also falls under this category. Understanding NAT is essential in logistics and operations, as it helps ensure that appropriate modes of transport are used for varying types of cargo. Recognizing the limitations imposed on certain items ensures compliance with safety regulations and operational efficiency in the transport system.

#### 4. Which type of mission is designed to achieve air superiority?

- A. Strategic Attack
- B. Counterland
- C. Counterair**
- D. Airborne Early Warning

*The mission designed specifically to achieve air superiority is the counterair mission. This type of operation focuses on gaining and maintaining control of the airspace, ensuring that friendly forces can operate unhindered by enemy aircraft. Achieving air superiority is crucial for the success of other military operations, as it allows for effective protection of ground forces, the freedom to conduct offensive air operations, and the ability to conduct intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance missions without the threat of enemy interruption. Counterair missions involve a combination of offensive and defensive actions. Offensive counterair seeks to destroy or neutralize enemy air power before it can be effectively employed against friendly forces, while defensive counterair focuses on protecting friendly forces from enemy attacks. The overall goal is to establish dominance in the air, which is vital for the success of broader combat operations. In contrast, other options, such as strategic attack and counterland missions, have different objectives. Strategic attack focuses on degrading an enemy's ability to wage war by targeting their infrastructure, while counterland missions primarily deal with attacking and defending land forces rather than directly achieving air superiority. Airborne early warning, meanwhile, involves surveillance and detection capabilities, which support air operations but do not directly aim to achieve air superiority.*

#### 5. Which team within the Joint Air Operations Center is responsible for the development of the Air Operations Directive?

- A. Operations Team (OT)
- B. Strategy Guidance Team (SGT)**
- C. Targeting Team (TT)
- D. Intelligence Team (IT)

*The Strategy Guidance Team (SGT) is responsible for the development of the Air Operations Directive within the Joint Air Operations Center. This directive outlines the strategic and operational objectives for air operations, acting as a framework that the Operations Team and other teams can utilize to ensure that air operations align with the broader strategic goals of the joint force. The SGT's role involves analyzing the overall strategy, understanding the commander's intent, and translating these strategic objectives into actionable plans. This ensures that it effectively communicates priorities and guidance for subsequent air operations, enabling the other teams to execute their responsibilities in a coordinated manner. In contrast, other teams, while integral to the overall operation, have distinct responsibilities. The Operations Team focuses on the execution of plans and daily air operations, ensuring that tactical actions align with higher-level strategies. The Targeting Team is concerned with identifying and prioritizing targets based on the objectives laid out by the SGT and analyzing the effectiveness of those targets. The Intelligence Team provides essential situational awareness and threat assessment but does not develop the overall strategic direction of air operations. Thus, the development of the Air Operations Directive is rightfully the domain of the Strategy Guidance Team.*

## 6. How is air apportionment defined?

- A. Allocation of aircraft to specific missions
- B. Determination and assignment of effort by percentage or priority for air operations**
- C. Selection of air defense strategies for missile threats
- D. Prioritization of ground support operations

*Air apportionment is defined as the determination and assignment of effort by percentage or priority for air operations. This concept is crucial in military operations as it helps in distributing available air resources among various missions while taking into account the overall objectives of the campaign. It allows planners to strategically allocate air capabilities to ensure that different operational needs are met effectively, mirroring the commander's intent and optimizing the use of air power across a theater of operations. Selecting air defense strategies or prioritizing ground support operations, while critical functions in a comprehensive military strategy, do not encompass the specific focus of air apportionment. Similarly, the allocation of aircraft to specific missions pertains to execution rather than the prior planning and prioritization that air apportionment represents. Therefore, understanding air apportionment as a strategic tool for prioritizing air resources reinforces the importance of coordinated and effective air operations in achieving mission success.*

## 7. Which statement best describes the Seven Elements of MAAP Management?

- A. Prioritization of air forces strategies
- B. Ensuring simultaneous air operations worldwide
- C. Allocation of all available resources to a single operation
- D. Centralized control with decentralized execution of air control**

*The statement that highlights the aspect of centralized control with decentralized execution captures a fundamental principle of the Seven Elements of MAAP (Master Air Attack Plan) Management. In military operations, particularly in air operations, maintaining a centralized control system allows for unified direction and strategy while enabling flexibility and adaptability at lower levels of command. This approach facilitates effective coordination and ensures that operations can be executed effectively based on the evolving battlefield situation. Centralized control means that overall operational planning and strategic intent are determined at higher command levels. Meanwhile, decentralized execution empowers lower-level commanders to make decisions in real-time, responding to immediate circumstances on the ground. This duality is essential in modern warfare, where the ability to adapt swiftly can be the difference between success and failure. In contrast, emphasizing prioritization of air force strategies or the allocation of all resources to a single operation does not fully capture the essence of how MAAP management operates in practice. Similarly, the focus on ensuring simultaneous operations worldwide may overlook the necessity of the command structure that allows for responsive action at various command levels. Thus, the selected answer accurately reflects the balance between control and flexibility that is crucial in effective air operations planning.*

**8. Which of the following is NOT an input from the Naval and Amphibious Liaison Element (NALE) to the MAAP Team?**

- A. Location of aircraft Carrier Strike Groups (CSG)
- B. Upcoming events affecting CGS launch/recovery
- C. Predictions of enemy troop movements**
- D. TLAM information during ATO

*The correct answer indicates that "Predictions of enemy troop movements" is not an input from the Naval and Amphibious Liaison Element (NALE) to the Mission Analysis and Allocation Process (MAAP) Team. The NALE's primary role involves providing inputs that are directly related to naval operations and amphibious assault support. This encompasses information such as the location of Carrier Strike Groups, insights about upcoming events that might affect the launch and recovery of aircraft, and Tactical Tomahawk Land Attack Missile (TLAM) information relevant during the Air Tasking Order (ATO) planning. In contrast, predictions of enemy troop movements fall within the realm of intelligence and operations assessments, which typically come from military intelligence agencies or other operational planning components focused on the battlefield dynamics rather than naval and amphibious operations. The integration and analysis of such intelligence are essential for the overall operational plan but are not explicitly an input from the NALE to the MAAP Team, emphasizing the distinction in roles and the expertise of the various elements involved in military planning.*

**9. What does the term 'Air Operations Data Base' refer to?**

- A. A compilation of all air combatants
- B. A database of air traffic management
- C. A central repository of air operations information**
- D. Documentation for airbase management

*The term 'Air Operations Data Base' refers to a central repository of air operations information. This database serves as a comprehensive collection of relevant data and resources necessary for planning, executing, and managing air operations efficiently. Having a centralized source allows various military units and decision-makers to access critical information such as mission reports, flight schedules, weather conditions, and airspace management details. This ensures that all operational planning is based on the most current and accurate data, which is vital for effective command and control of air operations. In contrast, the other definitions represent different aspects of aviation or air operations but do not accurately encapsulate the broader scope and purpose of an Air Operations Data Base. For instance, a compilation of air combatants or documentation for airbase management serves specific functions but lacks the aggregative and integrative focus on operations information that the central repository provides. Similarly, a database of air traffic management is more specialized and does not encompass the full range of air operations data critical for comprehensive operational readiness and strategic planning.*

## 10. What documentation is produced from the TET?

- A. Mission execution orders
- B. JIPTL approval brief and approved JIPTL**
- C. Operational readiness assessments
- D. Component capability reports

*The documentation produced from the TET, or Targeting Effects Team, includes both the JIPTL approval brief and the approved JIPTL. The Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List (JIPTL) is a vital product within the targeting process, as it outlines prioritized targets for the operation and is essential for guiding mission planning and execution. The JIPTL approval brief serves to communicate the rationale behind the selected targets and to seek necessary approvals from higher command. The JIPTL process incorporates input from various operational and intelligence sources to ensure that targets align with strategic objectives and operational capabilities. It is during this process that the TET evaluates potential targets, assesses their value, and integrates them into a coordinated attack plan. While mission execution orders, operational readiness assessments, and component capability reports play important roles in military operations, they are not directly produced by the TET during its processes. Instead, these types of documentation typically arise from different phases of planning and assessment in military operations, following the targeting process established by the TET.*

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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](mailto: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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