

# 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 does the flow of a preplanned air support request include?**
  - A. Direct requests to flight crews for immediate deployment
  - B. Service/Component Channels integrated with planning systems
  - C. Strategic assessments prior to launch
  - D. Communications solely from the commanders
- 2. What is a key responsibility of the Target Effects Team (TET) in the Combat Plans Division?**
  - A. Calculation of fuel requirements for air missions
  - B. Producing the draft JIPTL for JFACC and JFC approval
  - C. Designing aircraft weapon systems
  - D. Scheduling pilot rotations
- 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. 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
- 5. What does Measurement of Effectiveness (MOE) support in military operations?**
  - A. Resource allocation
  - B. Task execution
  - C. Objectives assessment
  - D. Personnel training

- 6. What is the core function of logistics within military operations?**
- A. Providing medical care
  - B. Coordinating communication
  - C. Facilitating decision making
  - D. Training personnel
- 7. How does the JFACC prioritize tactical objectives?**
- A. Based on historical performance data
  - B. Cutting costs of operations
  - C. Using an effects-based approach to operations
  - D. Following arbitrary guidelines
- 8. What does the ATO Production Team do within the Combat Plans Division?**
- A. Develops technical manuals for air operations
  - B. Assembles, publishes, and disseminates the daily ATO
  - C. Coordinates joint training exercises
  - D. Considers environmental impacts of air operations
- 9. What aspect does Commander's Intent focus on during planning?**
- A. Detailed tactical operations
  - B. Strategic clarification for the staff
  - C. Deployment of material resources
  - D. Recruitment of personnel for missions
- 10. How does the MAAP Team support the TET in planning?**
- A. By providing budget forecasts for operations
  - B. By estimating desired points of impact and servicing capability
  - C. By compiling historical air operation reports
  - D. By managing communications during training

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What does the flow of a preplanned air support request include?

- A. Direct requests to flight crews for immediate deployment
- B. Service/Component Channels integrated with planning systems**
- C. Strategic assessments prior to launch
- D. Communications solely from the commanders

*The flow of a preplanned air support request is best represented by the integration of service/component channels with planning systems. This option highlights the structured process whereby different military services and components coordinate their requests for air support within a broader planning framework. This integration ensures that requests are effectively organized, prioritized, and aligned with the overall strategic objectives of the operation. This collaborative approach allows for efficient resource allocation and ensures that all relevant factors, such as timing, mission objectives, and available assets, are taken into consideration. By leveraging established communication channels and planning systems, units can streamline their requests and enhance responsiveness to operational needs. In contrast, options focused on direct requests to flight crews or solely on communications from commanders do not capture the comprehensive nature of the preplanned air support request flow. Strategic assessments prior to launch are indeed important, but they represent a part of the planning process rather than the actual flow of requests. The main emphasis of the question is on the systemic integration of requests, which is effectively encapsulated by the flow through service/component channels.*

## 2. What is a key responsibility of the Target Effects Team (TET) in the Combat Plans Division?

- A. Calculation of fuel requirements for air missions
- B. Producing the draft JIPTL for JFACC and JFC approval**
- C. Designing aircraft weapon systems
- D. Scheduling pilot rotations

*The key responsibility of the Target Effects Team (TET) within the Combat Plans Division is centered around the production of the draft Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List (JIPTL) that requires approval from the Joint Forces Air Component Commander (JFACC) and the Joint Force Commander (JFC). The JIPTL is critical in operational planning as it outlines priority targets for air operations, ensuring that the necessary assets are focused on the most impactful targets based on strategic objectives. This process involves analyzing intelligence, assessing the effects of strikes, and coordinating with various teams to identify and prioritize targets. The JIPTL ultimately guides the execution of air missions and is fundamental in achieving operational success. In contrast, the other options, while they pertain to different areas of combat planning, do not represent the primary focus of the TET. For example, calculating fuel requirements for air missions is typically conducted by logistical and support teams, while designing aircraft weapon systems falls under the purview of engineering and acquisition sectors. Scheduling pilot rotations pertains more to operational management rather than planning and targeting. Therefore, the production of the draft JIPTL distinctly defines the critical function of the Target Effects Team in the context of combat planning.*

### 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. 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.*

## 5. What does Measurement of Effectiveness (MOE) support in military operations?

- A. Resource allocation
- B. Task execution
- C. Objectives assessment**
- D. Personnel training

*The Measurement of Effectiveness (MOE) is an essential component in military operations that focuses specifically on assessing whether the objectives set for a mission or operation have been achieved. By evaluating the effectiveness of the activities performed, MOE provides insights into the extent to which military goals and desired outcomes have been met. This assessment allows commanders and planners to determine the success of strategies and tactics employed during operations. It helps identify strengths and weaknesses in execution, guiding future operations. Understanding how well objectives were realized enhances decision-making and resource allocation in subsequent missions. In contrast to the other options, while resource allocation, task execution, and personnel training are all important facets of military operations, they do not directly relate to the overarching evaluation of how well objectives have been met, which is the primary focus of MOE. Therefore, choosing the option that aligns with the core purpose of MOE—assessing the effectiveness of achieving objectives—correctly highlights its critical role in military planning and execution.*

## 6. What is the core function of logistics within military operations?

- A. Providing medical care
- B. Coordinating communication
- C. Facilitating decision making**
- D. Training personnel

*The core function of logistics within military operations is to ensure the effective and efficient movement, supply, and management of resources necessary for mission success. This encompasses not just the tangible aspects like transporting troops and equipment, but also involves the crucial support services that enable decision-making at every level. Logistics plays a pivotal role in developing contingency plans, allocating resources, and maintaining the readiness of military units. Facilitating decision-making is essential for military operations because leaders need timely and accurate information about the availability of personnel, supplies, and equipment to make strategic choices that impact mission outcomes. Good logistics allows for swift responses to changing circumstances on the battlefield, ensuring that commanders have the necessary assets and support available when needed. Other functions, while vital to the overall success of military operations, like providing medical care, coordinating communication, and training personnel, are subordinate to and supported by robust logistics. Without effective logistics, these functions would falter, ultimately impacting operational effectiveness and the ability to execute missions successfully.*

## 7. How does the JFACC prioritize tactical objectives?

- A. Based on historical performance data
- B. Cutting costs of operations
- C. Using an effects-based approach to operations**
- D. Following arbitrary guidelines

*The prioritization of tactical objectives by the Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC) through an effects-based approach to operations is a strategic methodology that emphasizes the desired outcomes of military actions rather than simply focusing on specific activities or resources. This approach allows the JFACC to align objectives with broader operational goals, ensuring that airpower is utilized effectively to achieve maximum impact on the enemy's capabilities and to support overall mission success. Using an effects-based perspective facilitates a comprehensive assessment of how actions in one area can influence outcomes in another, thereby enabling more informed decision-making. It focuses on the effects of operations—such as disruption, destruction, or denial—rather than just the direct results of individual operations. By prioritizing objectives based on their potential effects, the JFACC can optimize resource allocation and enhance the efficiency of air operations, ultimately contributing to the achievement of strategic objectives. This method stands in contrast to less sophisticated approaches, such as prioritization based solely on historical performance data or cost-cutting measures, which may not align with current operational needs or the evolving nature of combat. Additionally, reliance on arbitrary guidelines would undermine the adaptability and responsiveness required in dynamic combat environments.*

## 8. What does the ATO Production Team do within the Combat Plans Division?

- A. Develops technical manuals for air operations
- B. Assembles, publishes, and disseminates the daily ATO**
- C. Coordinates joint training exercises
- D. Considers environmental impacts of air operations

*The function of the ATO Production Team within the Combat Plans Division is to assemble, publish, and disseminate the daily Air Tasking Order (ATO). The ATO is a critical document that outlines the tasks and missions assigned to air units for a specific operational period, typically one day. This team plays a crucial role in ensuring that air operations are well-coordinated and effectively communicated to all relevant stakeholders, including pilots, command staff, and other components of the military. The accuracy and clarity of the ATO are essential for successful air operations, as it directly influences mission planning and execution. By publishing and disseminating this document, the ATO Production Team facilitates the flow of information that is vital for mission readiness and operational effectiveness. This task requires a deep understanding of operational needs and the ability to integrate various inputs from different units and command levels. The other functions, while important, do not fall under the specific responsibilities of the ATO Production Team. Developing technical manuals, coordinating joint training exercises, and considering environmental impacts pertain to different activities and teams within the larger framework of military operations.*

## 9. What aspect does Commander's Intent focus on during planning?

- A. Detailed tactical operations
- B. Strategic clarification for the staff**
- C. Deployment of material resources
- D. Recruitment of personnel for missions

*The emphasis on Commander's Intent during planning centers around providing strategic clarification for the staff. This concept is critical because it outlines the overarching goals, desired end states, and the rationale behind a mission, ensuring that all team members understand not just what they need to do, but why those actions are important in the broader context of the operation. By articulating Commander's Intent, leaders enable their staff and subordinates to exercise initiative and make informed decisions that align with the overall strategic vision, even when faced with unexpected challenges on the battlefield. This aspect fosters adaptability and cohesion within the planning and execution processes. In contrast, focusing solely on detailed tactical operations, the deployment of material resources, or recruitment does not capture the essence of how Commander's Intent serves as a guiding principle for all levels of planning and action within the framework of operational success.*

## 10. How does the MAAP Team support the TET in planning?

- A. By providing budget forecasts for operations
- B. By estimating desired points of impact and servicing capability**
- C. By compiling historical air operation reports
- D. By managing communications during training

*The MAAP Team plays a vital role in supporting the TET by estimating desired points of impact and servicing capability. This function involves analyzing operational requirements and determining how and where airpower can be effectively applied to meet the combat objectives. By accurately estimating these points, the MAAP Team assists in ensuring that resources are targeted effectively, thereby maximizing the impact of air operations on enemy forces and objectives. This strategic input is essential for effective planning and execution during operations, aligning with the overarching goals established by the TET. The other options, while related to various aspects of military operations, do not specifically capture the critical function of the MAAP Team in the context of supporting the TET. Budget forecasts, historical reports, and communications management are important but do not directly reflect the MAAP Team's primary role in operational planning related to airpower effects and target impact estimation.*

## 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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