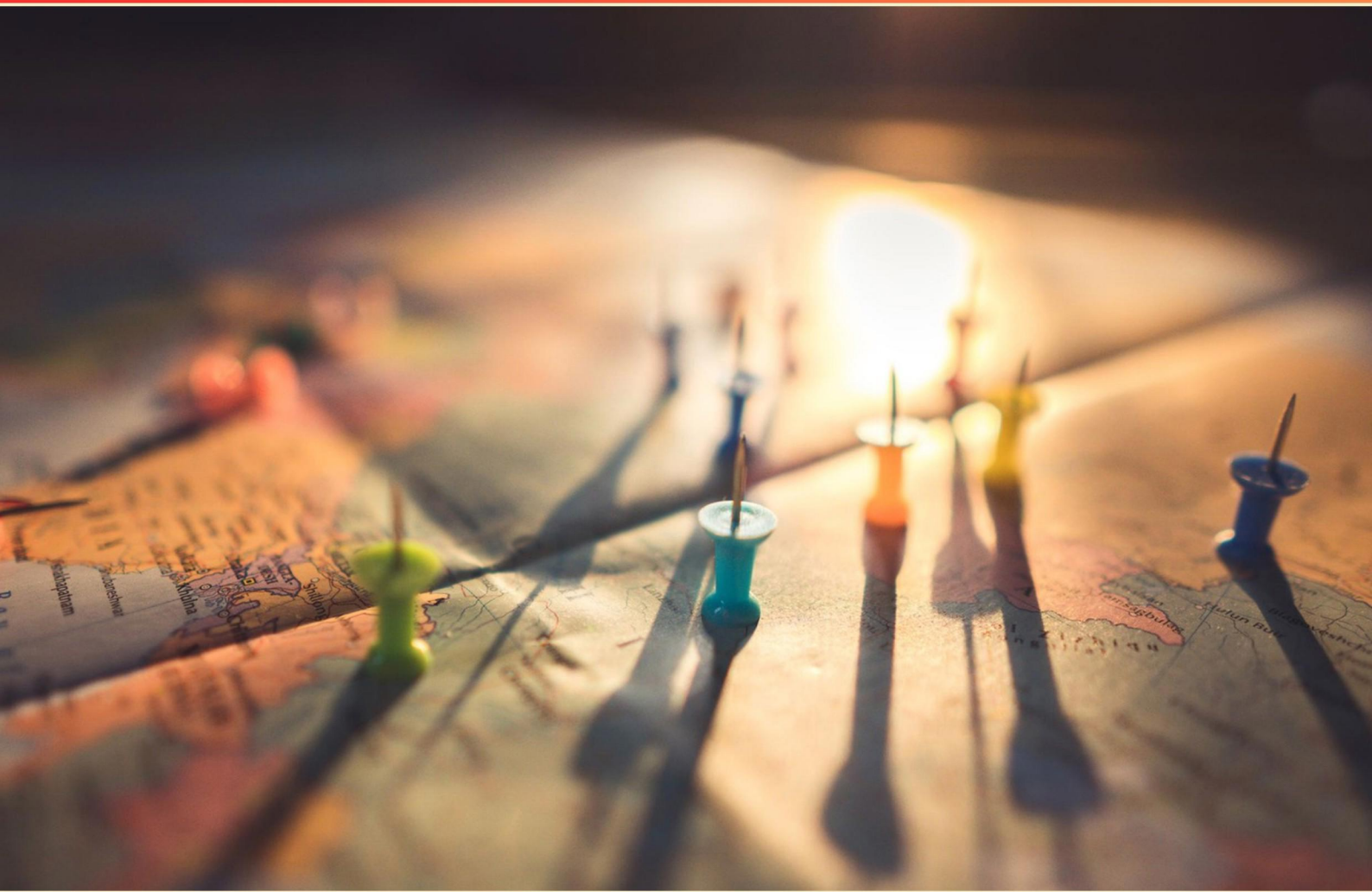


AOCIQT COMBAT PLANS DIVISION (CPD) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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 code is associated with the Airborne Early Warning mission type?**
 - A. AEW
 - B. NKOT
 - C. NKPT
 - D. EW
- 2. Which function is NOT a responsibility of the Tanker Planning Cell?**
 - A. Coordinate tanker allocation
 - B. Establish and review ground and airborne alert AR requirements
 - C. Plan and execute SEAD missions
 - D. Construct and coordinate airspace for tanker missions
- 3. Which two primary document products are produced by the AMT planners?**
 - A. Mission Report and Operations Order
 - B. After Action Report and Flight Plan
 - C. Airspace Operations Document (ADO) and Master Database
 - D. Combat Mission Assignment and Tactical Overlay
- 4. 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
- 5. What are the primary elements that compose prioritized collection requirements?**
 - A. Objectives, Intelligence Analysis Framework, Collection Procedures
 - B. Objectives and initial Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR)
 - C. Target Identification, Asset Deployment, Environmental Assessment
 - D. Essential Elements of Information (EEI), Data Validation, Resource Allocation
- 6. What is the correct flow of the Allocation Request (ALLOREQ) message?**
 - A. Directly from DASC to JFACC
 - B. Air-capable components to the JFACC
 - C. Field commanders to main command
 - D. Joint operations command to supporting units

7. Which of the following components is part of core logistics functions?

- A. Health Services
- B. Intelligence Support
- C. Tactical Planning
- D. Personnel Management

8. What is the primary function of the JDDOC?

- A. Sustaining contractor support
- B. Overseeing intelligence operations
- C. Synchronizing operational movement
- D. Managing personnel assignments

9. What is the importance of the JIPTL to the MAAP Team?

- A. It provides weather forecasts for operations
- B. It contains a prioritized list of effects for a specific ATO period
- C. It serves as a historical record of past operations
- D. It outlines logistics requirements for future missions

10. Which type of defense measure would involve direct actions to destroy air threats?

- A. Passive defense
- B. Active defense
- C. Strategic defense
- D. Tactical withdrawal

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What code is associated with the Airborne Early Warning mission type?

- A. AEW**
- B. NKOT
- C. NKPT
- D. EW

The code associated with the Airborne Early Warning mission type is AEW. This designation specifically indicates the role of an aircraft tasked with detecting and tracking air and maritime threats using advanced radar and sensor technologies while in flight. Airborne Early Warning systems are vital for situational awareness in military operations, allowing for timely decision-making and strategic planning. The AEW mission involves continuous surveillance over a wide area, offering comprehensive coverage that ground or ship-based systems may not provide. Other codes, while related to different mission profiles—such as electronic warfare or other specific types of reconnaissance—do not represent the specific functions or capabilities of Airborne Early Warning. Understanding the AEW designation helps clarify the objectives and operational context in which these missions are carried out, thereby enhancing strategic military planning and response capabilities.

2. Which function is NOT a responsibility of the Tanker Planning Cell?

- A. Coordinate tanker allocation
- B. Establish and review ground and airborne alert AR requirements
- C. Plan and execute SEAD missions**
- D. Construct and coordinate airspace for tanker missions

The function that is not a responsibility of the Tanker Planning Cell is the planning and execution of SEAD (Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses) missions. The primary focus of the Tanker Planning Cell is to manage aerial refueling operations, which encompasses coordinating tanker aircraft allocation, establishing ground and airborne alert air refueling (AR) requirements, and constructing and coordinating airspace to support tanker missions. SEAD missions, however, involve tactics aimed at neutralizing or destroying enemy air defenses, which falls under the purview of different operational cells or units focused on offensive air operations rather than the logistics of aerial refueling. This distinction highlights the specialized roles within combat planning, ensuring that each cell concentrates on its designated functions for optimal mission effectiveness.

3. Which two primary document products are produced by the AMT planners?

- A. Mission Report and Operations Order
- B. After Action Report and Flight Plan
- C. Airspace Operations Document (ADO) and Master Database**
- D. Combat Mission Assignment and Tactical Overlay

The Airspace Operations Document (ADO) and the Master Database are essential products generated by AMT planners because they serve crucial functions in managing and coordinating air operations. The ADO provides a comprehensive overview of the airspace that is being utilized for operations, outlining permissions, restrictions, and coordination needs for effective airspace management. This document ensures that all mission planners are working with a unified understanding of the available airspace and its uses. The Master Database, on the other hand, contains critical data that supports mission planning and execution. It holds vital information about assets, personnel, and other operational details that help planners make informed decisions regarding mission execution. Together, these documents form the backbone of effective mission planning and contribute to the overall success of air operations, ensuring that planners have the necessary information to support command decisions and operational readiness.

4. 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.

5. What are the primary elements that compose prioritized collection requirements?

- A. Objectives, Intelligence Analysis Framework, Collection Procedures
- B. Objectives and initial Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR)**
- C. Target Identification, Asset Deployment, Environmental Assessment
- D. Essential Elements of Information (EEI), Data Validation, Resource Allocation

The primary elements that compose prioritized collection requirements are centered around objectives and initial Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR). Objectives lay the groundwork for what needs to be achieved in terms of intelligence gathering. They answer the fundamental questions of what information is necessary to support decision-making and operational planning. Priority Intelligence Requirements are specific intelligence needs that are identified to address the critical issues facing commanders and decision-makers. These requirements are prioritized to ensure that the most crucial intelligence is collected first. By integrating both objectives and PIR, analysts can establish a clear framework for collection activities, ensuring that resources are directed towards the most pressing intelligence needs and that collection efforts are aligned with strategic goals. This approach facilitates efficient and effective intelligence gathering, enabling timely decision-making in a combat environment, ultimately enhancing operational success.

6. What is the correct flow of the Allocation Request (ALLOREQ) message?

- A. Directly from DASC to JFACC
- B. Air-capable components to the JFACC**
- C. Field commanders to main command
- D. Joint operations command to supporting units

The flow of the Allocation Request (ALLOREQ) message is correctly identified as originating from air-capable components and directed to the Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC). This process ensures that the JFACC receives timely and relevant requests for air resources, allowing for effective resource allocation and operational planning. Air-capable components, including various tactical and operational units within a joint force, are responsible for initiating these requests based on their operational needs. They assess the requirements for air support, such as airstrikes, reconnaissance, or logistics. Once the JFACC receives this information, they can prioritize and allocate air assets strategically, ensuring that the most critical missions are supported first. This structured communication flow is essential for coordinating air operations effectively across the theater of operations, fostering synergy among different units and components, ultimately enhancing mission success. Understanding this flow is crucial for personnel involved in combat planning and resource management in military operations.

7. Which of the following components is part of core logistics functions?

- A. Health Services**
- B. Intelligence Support
- C. Tactical Planning
- D. Personnel Management

Core logistics functions are essential for ensuring the effective and efficient support of military operations. They include a variety of activities related to the management and transportation of resources necessary for mission success. Health services are a crucial aspect of logistics as they encompass the organization, coordination, and delivery of medical care and support to personnel in the field. This means that health services directly contribute to maintaining the readiness and operational capability of forces, making them a vital component of logistics. In contrast, the other options, while important in their respective areas, do not directly relate to core logistics functions. Intelligence support focuses on gathering and analyzing information to inform decision-making. Tactical planning refers to the development of strategies and plans for specific operations. Personnel management deals with the administration and support of military personnel. Though all these areas play significant roles in military operations, they do not fall under the core logistics functions in the same way that health services do.

8. What is the primary function of the JDDOC?

- A. Sustaining contractor support
- B. Overseeing intelligence operations
- C. Synchronizing operational movement**
- D. Managing personnel assignments

The primary function of the Joint Deployment and Distribution Operations Center (JDDOC) is indeed to synchronize operational movement. This involves coordinating the effective and efficient movement of forces and material to support joint operations, ensuring that logistical and operational needs are met in a timely manner. This synchronization role is critical for maintaining the flow of resources, which is essential during military operations. The JDDOC operates by integrating various aspects of deployment and distribution to ensure that everything from personnel to equipment is moved where it is needed, when it is needed. This coordination helps to prevent delays, miscommunication, and logistical challenges that can arise in complex military operations. By focusing on this central function, the JDDOC plays a vital role in enhancing operational readiness and effectiveness, supporting unified action across different military branches and operational partners.

9. What is the importance of the JIPTL to the MAAP Team?

- A. It provides weather forecasts for operations
- B. It contains a prioritized list of effects for a specific ATO period**
- C. It serves as a historical record of past operations
- D. It outlines logistics requirements for future missions

The Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List (JIPTL) is crucial to the Mission Analysis and Air Planning (MAAP) Team because it offers a prioritized list of effects that are necessary to achieve in a specific Air Tasking Order (ATO) period. This prioritized list helps the MAAP Team focus on which targets or objectives need to be addressed first, ensuring optimal allocation of resources and efforts towards air operations. By having a clear understanding of these priorities, the MAAP Team can develop effective air plans that are aligned with the overall objectives of the operation, thereby enhancing mission success. The JIPTL does not provide weather forecasts, serve as a historical record, or outline logistics requirements. These functions are important in their own right but do not directly support the MAAP Team's need for a clear and usable list of prioritized effects that guide operational planning. The focus is primarily on the list's role in enabling the team to prioritize their actions appropriately in the context of the mission objectives.

10. Which type of defense measure would involve direct actions to destroy air threats?

- A. Passive defense
- B. Active defense**
- C. Strategic defense
- D. Tactical withdrawal

Active defense refers to measures that involve direct actions taken to counter or destroy air threats. This might include engaging enemy aircraft with surface-to-air missiles, combat air patrols, or other combat systems designed to detect, intercept, and neutralize airborne threats before they can cause damage. The essence of active defense is its proactive nature, as opposed to merely relying on fortifications or static defenses. In contrast, passive defense focuses on measures intended to mitigate damage (such as camouflage or protective structures) rather than actively confronting threats. Strategic defense typically involves broader planning and allocation of resources to protect a region or nation over the long term, while tactical withdrawal implies retreating from engagements or positions under threat, which does not directly address the destruction of air threats. The distinction between these concepts highlights the specific role of active defense in directly engaging and neutralizing threats in real-time.

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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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