

Army Corps, Regulations, and Military Protocols Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 scenario best illustrates strategic leadership?**
 - A. Senior generals shaping overall policy**
 - B. A squad leader supervising a four-person team**
 - C. Battalion-level planning and coordination**
 - D. Coordinating multinational supply chain**

- 2. What is the purpose of the Army Safety Program, and name one core objective?**
 - A. To improve public relations; objective: produce safety slogans.**
 - B. To expand logistics; objective: optimize supply lines.**
 - C. To increase combat readiness; objective: reduce training time.**
 - D. To minimize mishaps and injuries; objective: identify hazards and implement safety controls.**

- 3. What Training Circular covers first aid?**
 - A. Training Circular 4-02.0**
 - B. Training Circular 3-02.1**
 - C. Training Circular 5-02.1**
 - D. Training Circular 4-02.1**

- 4. Who is the Sergeant Major of the Army?**
 - A. SMA Grinston**
 - B. SMA Weimer**
 - C. SMA Dailey**
 - D. SMA Black**

- 5. Which are the four positions in drill?**
 - A. Stand At, Ease, Parade, Rest**
 - B. Stand At, Parade, Ease, Rest**
 - C. Stand At, Ease, Parade, Rest**
 - D. Stand At, Ease, Parade, Sit**

- 6. What are the two ways to hold a compass?**
- A. Compass to cheek and Center hold**
 - B. Cheek hold and One-handed grip**
 - C. Mouth hold and Two-handed grip**
 - D. Nose hold and Center hold**
- 7. What are two common forms of official communication used within Army offices and their appropriate use?**
- A. Memorandums and official emails; used for formal policy updates, notifications, and records.**
 - B. Verbal announcements only**
 - C. Social media posts**
 - D. Handwritten notes only**
- 8. What is OPSEC and why is it essential during operations?**
- A. OPSEC is a training program focused on physical fitness.**
 - B. OPSEC stands for Operations Security and is the process of protecting sensitive information from adversaries; it is essential to prevent mission compromise and protect personnel and assets.**
 - C. OPSEC is a military protocol for scheduling operations on holidays.**
 - D. OPSEC refers to ceremonial procedures for flag handling.**
- 9. Who is the Sergeant Major of the Army?**
- A. SMA Weimer**
 - B. SMA Grinston**
 - C. SMA Dailey**
 - D. SMA Black**
- 10. If a unit receives conflicting orders, what is the first appropriate action?**
- A. Clarify through the chain of command.**
 - B. Immediately halt operations.**
 - C. Proceed with the higher-priority order.**
 - D. Inform the public.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which scenario best illustrates strategic leadership?

- A. Senior generals shaping overall policy**
- B. A squad leader supervising a four-person team**
- C. Battalion-level planning and coordination**
- D. Coordinating multinational supply chain**

Strategic leadership is about setting the long-term direction and policy for the entire organization. Senior generals shaping overall policy do exactly that: they determine broad objectives, allocate resources, and influence how the force will operate across theaters and missions. This goes beyond day-to-day supervision or execution of plans, which sit at the lower levels. A squad leader supervising a small team operates at the tactical level, focusing on immediate tasks. Battalion-level planning and coordination sits at the operational level, turning strategy into campaigns. Coordinating a multinational supply chain involves complex execution and coordination within the established plan. So, the scenario of senior generals shaping policy best illustrates strategic leadership.

2. What is the purpose of the Army Safety Program, and name one core objective?

- A. To improve public relations; objective: produce safety slogans.**
- B. To expand logistics; objective: optimize supply lines.**
- C. To increase combat readiness; objective: reduce training time.**
- D. To minimize mishaps and injuries; objective: identify hazards and implement safety controls.**

The Army Safety Program centers on preventing harm by actively managing risk in all activities. Because safety hinges on recognizing what could go wrong and putting safeguards in place, the strongest statement is that its purpose is to minimize mishaps and injuries through identifying hazards and implementing safety controls. This approach—spot hazards, assess the risk they pose, and apply controls such as procedures, engineering fixes, training, and protective equipment—keeps people safe while preserving the ability to complete missions. The other ideas focus on public relations, logistics, or faster training, none of which directly address reducing risk or preventing accidents. In short, preventing injuries and losses by proactive hazard identification and control is what the Army Safety Program is built to do.

3. What Training Circular covers first aid?

- A. Training Circular 4-02.0**
- B. Training Circular 3-02.1**
- C. Training Circular 5-02.1**
- D. Training Circular 4-02.1**

First aid guidance is published in Training Circulars organized by topic, with the 4-02 group handling health and medical readiness. The circular within that group that specifically covers first aid provides the official procedures, standards, and reference material you'd use to learn casualty care, bleeding control, CPR basics, evacuation, and related actions. That focus is why it's the correct reference for first aid. The other options come from different topic areas in their own series, so they address subjects other than first aid and aren't the right source for this topic.

4. Who is the Sergeant Major of the Army?

- A. SMA Grinston
- B. SMA Weimer**
- C. SMA Dailey
- D. SMA Black

The main idea this question tests is who currently holds the Army's top enlisted leadership role. The Sergeant Major of the Army is the senior enlisted advisor to the Army Chief of Staff, serving as the primary voice for enlisted soldiers on issues like training, readiness, welfare, leadership development, and policy impacting the force. This position is filled by one person at a time and is appointed by the Chief of Staff to represent the enlisted force at the highest levels of Army leadership. In this item, the person occupying that role is SMA Weimer. That makes him the correct answer because the question asks for the individual currently serving in the post, not past holders or other positions. The other names listed are former or unrelated to the sitting SMA, so they do not fit as the current officeholder.

5. Which are the four positions in drill?

- A. Stand At, Ease, Parade, Rest
- B. Stand At, Parade, Ease, Rest
- C. Stand At, Ease, Parade, Rest**
- D. Stand At, Ease, Parade, Sit

The four basic drill positions are Stand At Attention, At Ease, Parade Rest, and Rest. Stand At Attention is the formal, rigid stance with heels together, body straight, and eyes forward. At Ease relaxes the posture a bit but you stay in place and quiet, maintaining discipline. Parade Rest is even more relaxed, with hands positioned behind the back and a more comfortable stance, still facing forward. Rest is the most relaxed, allowing the body to relax further while remaining in formation and attentive. The correct option lists these four terms in the standard set: Stand At, Ease, Parade, Rest. The other choices include an incorrect term (Sit) or mix the terms in a nonstandard order, which is why they aren't correct.

6. What are the two ways to hold a compass?

- A. Compass to cheek and Center hold**
- B. Cheek hold and One-handed grip
- C. Mouth hold and Two-handed grip
- D. Nose hold and Center hold

Holding a compass in two common ways lets you read bearings accurately while you scan terrain or read a map. One method is the cheek hold, where you press the compass against your cheek so you can keep your eyes near the map or the terrain while still seeing the bearing. This makes it quick to compare the map with what you're seeing on the ground and to take bearings on the move. The other method is the center hold, where you grip the compass at its center. This gives a stable, flat baseplate and lets you rotate the bezel smoothly, which is ideal for precise alignment when you're orienting the map or aiming at a feature with a fixed bearing. These two holds cover the common field needs: quick, sighted readings and precise, controlled orientation. Other improvised holds aren't standard practice in basic navigation because they don't provide the same reliable alignment and steadiness.

7. What are two common forms of official communication used within Army offices and their appropriate use?

A. Memorandums and official emails; used for formal policy updates, notifications, and records.

B. Verbal announcements only

C. Social media posts

D. Handwritten notes only

The main idea here is understanding how Army offices preserve formal authority and ensure reliable communication through official channels. Memorandums provide a formal, written record used to issue policy changes, directives, and official notifications. They establish clear, referenceable guidance that recipients can rely on as part of the permanent record. Official emails complement this by enabling fast, direct distribution of information, acknowledgment, and timely updates while still maintaining a traceable electronic record. Together, these two forms cover both the need for formal, enduring documentation and the need for prompt, scalable communication within the chain of command. Verbal announcements lack lasting documentation, social media posts are not appropriate for internal policy or records, and handwritten notes are informal and not suitable for official record-keeping.

8. What is OPSEC and why is it essential during operations?

A. OPSEC is a training program focused on physical fitness.

B. OPSEC stands for Operations Security and is the process of protecting sensitive information from adversaries; it is essential to prevent mission compromise and protect personnel and assets.

C. OPSEC is a military protocol for scheduling operations on holidays.

D. OPSEC refers to ceremonial procedures for flag handling.

OPSEC stands for Operations Security. It is the deliberate process of protecting sensitive information from adversaries to prevent mission compromise and safeguard personnel and assets. The essential idea is that information may seem harmless on its own, but when pieces are combined, they can reveal intent, capabilities, or vulnerabilities. During operations, OPSEC involves identifying what information is sensitive, assessing who could misuse it and how, spotting weaknesses in procedures or communications, and applying practical countermeasures such as limiting what is shared, enforcing need-to-know, securing communications, and training people to recognize risky disclosures. This proactive approach helps prevent the enemy from gaining information that could reveal plans, locations, or timing, thereby preserving mission integrity and the safety of people and resources. The other options describe activities unrelated to protecting information during operations, such as fitness training, holiday scheduling, or ceremonial flag procedures.

9. Who is the Sergeant Major of the Army?

- A. SMA Weimer**
- B. SMA Grinston**
- C. SMA Dailey**
- D. SMA Black**

The main idea here is understanding what the Sergeant Major of the Army represents. This person is the Army's senior enlisted advisor to the Chief of Staff, the voice for enlisted soldiers, and the main link between the rank-and-file and Army leadership. The role is singular and time-bound—the office is filled by one person at a time, and the individual changes as new appointments are made. Because the SMA is a single position that rotates with assignments, the correct name depends on when the question was written or the edition of the material. The list includes people who have held the post at different times, so the answer reflects who occupied the office at the time the question was created. In practice, to answer correctly for a current-time scenario, you'd verify the most up-to-date roster, since the holder can change with new appointments.

10. If a unit receives conflicting orders, what is the first appropriate action?

- A. Clarify through the chain of command.**
- B. Immediately halt operations.**
- C. Proceed with the higher-priority order.**
- D. Inform the public.**

When facing conflicting orders, the first step is to seek clarification through the chain of command. This ensures you have a single, authoritative directive to follow and prevents executing two incompatible actions at once, which can waste resources, create confusion, or endanger personnel. Contact the appropriate supervisor, restate the orders to confirm what each is directing, identify the conflict, and request a clear, unambiguous instruction. If possible, get the clarified order in writing through official channels and document the situation and guidance you receive. In the meantime, operate in a safe, conservative manner consistent with mission safety and applicable rules of engagement. Why this is the best course: it preserves unity of effort and accountability by removing ambiguity before action. Halting operations immediately can stall critical tasks and put people at risk, and proceeding with the higher-priority order without resolution can violate command intent. Informing the public is not appropriate for handling internal order conflicts and could compromise security and chain-of-command integrity.

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://armycorpsregmilitaryprotocols.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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