

Army Promotion Board E-6 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. When does the assessment for military operations typically occur?**
 - A. After execution**
 - B. During preparation**
 - C. Post-operation**
 - D. Before training**
- 2. What is the primary function of active defense measures?**
 - A. To Strengthen Defensive Positions**
 - B. To Deter Non-State Actors**
 - C. To Deny the Initiative to the Enemy**
 - D. To Increase Tactical Mobility**
- 3. What was a primary outcome of the use of atomic bombs on Japan in 1945?**
 - A. End of World War II**
 - B. Beginning of the Cold War**
 - C. Formation of NATO**
 - D. Establishment of the United Nations**
- 4. What are the four rest positions that can be given at the halt?**
 - A. Parade rest, Right face, At ease, and Rest**
 - B. Parade rest, Stand at ease, At ease, and Rest**
 - C. Order arms, Parade rest, Stand at ease, and Attention**
 - D. Right face, Stand at ease, Rest, and Attention**
- 5. Who is the Army Chief of Staff?**
 - A. SMA Dan Dailey**
 - B. Honorable Robert M. Speer**
 - C. General Mark Milley**
 - D. Donald Trump**

- 6. What are the three major approaches to counseling?**
- A. Directive, Non-directive, Combined**
 - B. Clarifying, Empowering, Evaluating**
 - C. Facilitating, Observing, Reporting**
 - D. Coaching, Mentoring, Directing**
- 7. What is the total number of degrees in a full circle?**
- A. 180 degrees**
 - B. 360 degrees**
 - C. 540 degrees**
 - D. 720 degrees**
- 8. What is the second fundamental of firing?**
- A. Breathing Control**
 - B. Steady Position**
 - C. Aiming**
 - D. Trigger Squeeze**
- 9. What does UTM stand for?**
- A. Universal Transversal Meter grid**
 - B. Universal Transverse Mercator grid**
 - C. Universal Tracking Map**
 - D. Uniform Transverse Mapping**
- 10. Which statement reflects the essence of the NCO Creed?**
- A. Commanders are solely responsible for mission outcomes.**
 - B. NCOs are leaders of soldiers and uphold their professional integrity.**
 - C. Soldiers should avoid personal risks in all situations.**
 - D. The primary duty is to achieve personal advancement.**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. When does the assessment for military operations typically occur?

A. After execution

B. During preparation

C. Post-operation

D. Before training

The assessment for military operations typically occurs during the preparation phase. This timing allows leaders and planners to evaluate the operational context, refine plans, and ensure that all elements are in place before engagement. Assessing during preparation enables units to identify potential challenges and make necessary adjustments to optimize mission success. This proactive approach aids in aligning resources, strategizing effectively, and enhancing overall readiness. While assessments can occur after execution or post-operation to analyze outcomes and lessons learned, the specific inquiry here focuses on the period of preparation where analysis and evaluation play a crucial role in shaping operations. Evaluation before training is more about assessing capabilities and readiness rather than the specific military operation in context.

2. What is the primary function of active defense measures?

A. To Strengthen Defensive Positions

B. To Deter Non-State Actors

C. To Deny the Initiative to the Enemy

D. To Increase Tactical Mobility

The primary function of active defense measures is to deny the initiative to the enemy. This concept revolves around the proactive steps taken to not only defend against enemy actions but also to disrupt their plans and operations. By implementing active defense measures, a force can maintain control over the battlefield, force the enemy to react to its own movements, and diminish the enemy's ability to execute offensive operations successfully. Denying the initiative to the enemy can involve a range of tactics, including direct engagement with enemy forces, employing counterattacks, and utilizing intelligence to anticipate and thwart enemy maneuvers. The emphasis is on maintaining an assertive stance that can lead to a favorable outcome rather than passively waiting for an enemy to strike. Strengthening defensive positions, deterring non-state actors, and increasing tactical mobility are significant aspects of military strategy, yet they do not encapsulate the primary objective of active defense measures, which fundamentally revolves around preventing the enemy from dictating the terms of engagement.

3. What was a primary outcome of the use of atomic bombs on Japan in 1945?

A. End of World War II

B. Beginning of the Cold War

C. Formation of NATO

D. Establishment of the United Nations

The use of atomic bombs on Japan in 1945 resulted in the immediate and profound impact of hastening the end of World War II. The bombings of Hiroshima on August 6 and Nagasaki on August 9 led to Japan's unconditional surrender on August 15, 1945, effectively concluding the Pacific Theater of the war. This act marked a critical turning point; not only did it bring about an end to hostilities, but it also demonstrated the devastating power of nuclear weapons, which would have lasting implications for international relations. While the other choices relate to significant historical events, they occurred as part of the subsequent global landscape shaped by World War II. The Cold War began as a consequence of the shifting power dynamics post-1945 but was not a direct outcome of the bombings. NATO was formed in 1949 as a military alliance in response to perceived threats from the Soviet Union, and the United Nations was established in 1945, but it was aimed at preventing future conflicts rather than being a direct result of the bombings. Therefore, the most direct and immediate outcome of the atomic bombings was indeed the end of World War II, influencing the course of history significantly in the years that followed.

4. What are the four rest positions that can be given at the halt?

A. Parade rest, Right face, At ease, and Rest

B. Parade rest, Stand at ease, At ease, and Rest

C. Order arms, Parade rest, Stand at ease, and Attention

D. Right face, Stand at ease, Rest, and Attention

The four rest positions that can be given at the halt include Parade rest, Stand at ease, At ease, and Rest. This set of positions is essential in military drill and facilitates discipline and order, allowing soldiers to maintain a level of readiness while offering some relief from the standard Attention position. "Parade rest" is a position that acknowledges a degree of relaxation while remaining alert and ready to respond. "Stand at ease" allows for a less formal posture but still requires attention. "At ease" permits soldiers to relax in posture while remaining attentive to their commanding officer. Lastly, "Rest" provides an even more relaxed stance, giving soldiers a brief respite without losing readiness. In contrast, other options may introduce terms or positions that do not belong to the standard list of rest positions defined in military drill manuals, such as Order arms, which pertains to the carrying of arms, rather than a position of rest or relaxation.

5. Who is the Army Chief of Staff?

- A. SMA Dan Dailey
- B. Honorable Robert M. Speer
- C. General Mark Milley**
- D. Donald Trump

The Army Chief of Staff is the highest-ranking officer in the United States Army and is responsible for overall command and administration. General Mark Milley serves in this role, providing strategic leadership and guidance to ensure the Army is prepared for current and future missions. As Army Chief of Staff, he plays a critical role in advising the President, Secretary of Defense, and other senior leaders on Army matters. His extensive military experience and background enable him to shape policies and address the challenges facing the Army, making him a pivotal figure in military operations and strategy. The other individuals mentioned in the choices have had distinguished careers but do not hold the position of Army Chief of Staff. SMA Dan Dailey, for instance, served as the Sergeant Major of the Army, focusing on enlisted personnel matters rather than overall Army leadership. Honorable Robert M. Speer was the Acting Secretary of the Army, a civilian position not directly related to the military's command structure. Donald Trump, as a former President, had significant influence over military policies but was not involved in the operational command of the Army. Thus, General Mark Milley is the correct answer, as he is the current Army Chief of Staff, actively engaged in leading and managing the Army's objectives.

6. What are the three major approaches to counseling?

- A. Directive, Non-directive, Combined**
- B. Clarifying, Empowering, Evaluating
- C. Facilitating, Observing, Reporting
- D. Coaching, Mentoring, Directing

The three major approaches to counseling are widely recognized as Directive, Non-directive, and Combined. Each of these approaches plays a significant role in enhancing communication and understanding within the counseling process. The Directive approach involves the counselor taking a more authoritative role, providing clear guidance, advice, and structured solutions to the individual being counseled. This method is particularly effective in situations where the counselee needs specific direction or has limited knowledge about the issue at hand. The Non-directive approach, on the other hand, emphasizes a more open-ended conversation where the counselor encourages the individual to share their thoughts and feelings, ultimately helping them to arrive at their own conclusions. This approach allows for greater self-discovery and fosters empowerment, enabling individuals to develop their problem-solving skills. The Combined approach synthesizes elements from both the Directive and Non-directive methods. Counselors may use a blend of providing guidance while also encouraging self-exploration, depending on the needs of the counselee. This flexibility can be advantageous in accommodating varying personalities and circumstances. Understanding these three approaches is essential for effective counseling as each offers distinct advantages and can be tailored to suit individual situations, ensuring that the counselee receives the most appropriate support.

7. What is the total number of degrees in a full circle?

- A. 180 degrees
- B. 360 degrees**
- C. 540 degrees
- D. 720 degrees

A full circle consists of 360 degrees. This measurement is fundamental in geometry and is widely used in various applications ranging from navigation and engineering to art and design. The concept of a 360-degree circle dates back to ancient civilizations, which divided the circle into equal parts for easier calculation and representation of angles. Understanding that a full circle is represented by 360 degrees is essential, as it serves as a basis for measuring angles in both degrees and radians. For instance, in trigonometry, a full rotation corresponds to 2π radians, which is equivalent to 360 degrees. This relationship is crucial for various calculations in mathematics and physics, especially when dealing with rotational motion and periodic phenomena. The other options, while numerical values, do not represent the measurement of a complete revolution around a point. For example, 180 degrees corresponds to a half-circle, while 540 and 720 degrees represent more than one full circle and are used for understanding multiple rotations around a central point.

8. What is the second fundamental of firing?

- A. Breathing Control
- B. Steady Position
- C. Aiming**
- D. Trigger Squeeze

The second fundamental of firing is aiming. This principle is essential because it directly relates to the accurate alignment of the sighting system with the target. Effective aiming involves understanding how to use the sights properly to ensure that when the trigger is pulled, the bullet travels toward the intended point of impact. Aiming encompasses various aspects, including sight picture and sight alignment. The sight picture is the visual depiction of the target, while sight alignment refers to the proper positioning of the front and rear sights relative to each other during the aiming process. Mastery of aiming is crucial, as it allows the shooter to compensate for factors such as distance and wind, ultimately leading to increased precision and improved performance when engaging targets. While other fundamentals like breathing control, steady position, and trigger squeeze are also critical for effective shooting, they support the fundamental of aiming by contributing to stability and control, but aiming itself is specifically focused on targeting accuracy.

9. What does UTM stand for?

- A. Universal Transversal Meter grid
- B. Universal Transverse Mercator grid**
- C. Universal Tracking Map
- D. Uniform Transverse Mapping

The term UTM stands for Universal Transverse Mercator grid. This is a standardized mapping system that divides the world into a series of zones for detailed and accurate mapping and navigation. The Universal Transverse Mercator projection is widely used in military and civilian applications because it provides a way to represent the Earth's surface on a flat map while minimizing distortion, particularly for small areas. It is especially relevant in military contexts where precise location and navigation are critical. Each UTM zone is a 6-degree longitudinal strip, and coordinates within these zones are expressed in meters, making it practical for land navigation and operations.

10. Which statement reflects the essence of the NCO Creed?

- A. Commanders are solely responsible for mission outcomes.
- B. NCOs are leaders of soldiers and uphold their professional integrity.**
- C. Soldiers should avoid personal risks in all situations.
- D. The primary duty is to achieve personal advancement.

The essence of the NCO Creed emphasizes the role of Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) as leaders of soldiers who are committed to upholding professional integrity. This statement captures the heart of the NCO Creed, which outlines the responsibilities and ethical standards expected of NCOs. It highlights their leadership role in guiding and mentoring soldiers, fostering their development while maintaining a high level of ethical conduct. NCOs are tasked with training, leading, and caring for soldiers, and their actions should reflect a commitment to the Army's values and mission. By embodying integrity, NCOs earn the trust and respect of their soldiers, which is vital for effective leadership and unit cohesion. This focus on leadership and integrity forms the core principle that guides NCO conduct and responsibilities within the Army.