

Army Regulation (AR) 600-20 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. What is the purpose of Corrective Actions?**
 - A. To punish wrongdoing**
 - B. To document performance**
 - C. To demote soldiers**
 - D. To correct actions and also to prevent incidents that make it necessary to resort to trial by courts-martial or to impose nonjudicial punishment**

- 2. What is a Commander?**
 - A. A commissioned or Warrant Officer who, by virtue of grade and assignment, exercises primary command authority over a military organization or prescribed territorial area that under pertinent official directives is recognized as a 'command'**
 - B. Any enlisted soldier who leads a team**
 - C. A civilian manager assigned to a base**
 - D. A contractor supervisor**

- 3. Can a Memorial Service be made mandatory?**
 - A. No**
 - B. Yes**
 - C. Only for certain units**
 - D. Only for high-ranking officers**

- 4. What is the Proper Title of Address for SFC-MSG?**
 - A. Staff Sergeant**
 - B. Sergeant**
 - C. Master Sergeant**
 - D. Sergeant First Class**

- 5. What does Army Command Policy cover?**
 - A. Defines the Army's leadership development model**
 - B. Prescribes the policies and responsibilities of command, which include the Well-being of the force, military discipline, and conduct, the Army Equal Opportunity (EO) Program, and the Army Sexual Assault Victim Program**
 - C. Sets safety regulations for training**
 - D. Regulates recruitment quotas**

- 6. Which is true about memorial ceremony attendance?**
- A. It is mandatory**
 - B. It is optional**
 - C. It is prohibited**
 - D. It depends on the unit**
- 7. What is crucial to the proper functioning of all units?**
- A. Effective communication between senior and subordinate Soldiers within the chain of command.**
 - B. Regular training cycles.**
 - C. Adequate supply and logistics.**
 - D. Strong physical fitness program.**
- 8. Describe the Position of Command Sergeant Major?**
- A. A staff officer who oversees administrative tasks**
 - B. The platoon sergeant at company level**
 - C. A junior NCO responsible for supply**
 - D. The senior NCO of the command at battalion or higher levels and carries out policies and standards; advises the commander on the performance, training, appearance, and conduct of enlisted Soldiers; they also establish the unit's Noncommissioned Officer's Development Program**
- 9. Who is responsible for performing a memorial service for a Soldier who dies while assigned to their unit, regardless of the manner of death?**
- A. The Commander**
 - B. Chaplain**
 - C. Sergeant Major**
 - D. Unit HR Specialist**
- 10. Which form is used for Uniformed Services Identification Card—DEERS Enrollment?**
- A. DA Form 5305**
 - B. DD Form 1172**
 - C. DA Form 5840**
 - D. DD Form 2558**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of Corrective Actions?

- A. To punish wrongdoing
- B. To document performance
- C. To demote soldiers
- D. To correct actions and also to prevent incidents that make it necessary to resort to trial by courts-martial or to impose nonjudicial punishment**

Corrective actions are measures used by leaders to remedy a soldier's deficient behavior or performance and to prevent it from happening again, protecting good order and discipline. In Army policy, their purpose is to correct actions and to prevent incidents that would require trial by courts-martial or nonjudicial punishment. They focus on addressing the issue and helping the soldier improve, rather than punishing for its own sake. Counseling, retraining, and development plans are common tools, and more formal steps may follow if improvement doesn't occur, always with the aim of restoring readiness and preventing escalation. While documentation or additional disciplinary steps can be part of the process, they're not the primary objective; the main goal is to fix the behavior and prevent future incidents.

2. What is a Commander?

- A. A commissioned or Warrant Officer who, by virtue of grade and assignment, exercises primary command authority over a military organization or prescribed territorial area that under pertinent official directives is recognized as a 'command'**
- B. Any enlisted soldier who leads a team
- C. A civilian manager assigned to a base
- D. A contractor supervisor

In the Army, a Commander is a commissioned or Warrant Officer who, by grade and assignment, has primary command authority over a military organization or a defined territorial area that official directives recognize as a command. This means they are the ultimate authority responsible for leading that unit or area, making decisions, and ensuring readiness and discipline within that command. Enlisted soldiers may lead teams, but they do not hold the formal primary command authority over a unit. Civilian managers or contractor supervisors do not possess Army command authority and are not considered commanders under this definition.

3. Can a Memorial Service be made mandatory?

- A. No**
- B. Yes
- C. Only for certain units
- D. Only for high-ranking officers

Memorial services are voluntary events. They are meant to honor fallen service members and can involve personal beliefs and religious elements, so attendance cannot be compelled. Requiring service members to attend would impinge on individual rights of conscience and free exercise, and it could be seen as government endorsement of religion, which must be avoided. Commands can encourage participation and may arrange time off or make attendance easier, but they cannot enforce it. The emphasis is on honoring the fallen while respecting diverse beliefs and avoiding coercion.

4. What is the Proper Title of Address for SFC-MSG?

- A. Staff Sergeant
- B. Sergeant**
- C. Master Sergeant
- D. Sergeant First Class

When you speak to a senior noncommissioned officer, you use a respectful, practical form of address that fits everyday interaction. For a Soldier who holds either Sergeant First Class (E-7) or Master Sergeant (E-8), the common spoken title used in a conversation is simply “Sergeant” followed by their last name. This keeps the address clear and respectful without implying a specific appointment or misnaming the rank. The full rank names—Staff Sergeant, Master Sergeant, or Sergeant First Class—are correct in formal writing or when you’re specifically stating the rank, but they’re not the typical spoken form of address in regular chat or instruction. Therefore, the appropriate title of address in this context is “Sergeant.”

5. What does Army Command Policy cover?

- A. Defines the Army's leadership development model
- B. Prescribes the policies and responsibilities of command, which include the Well-being of the force, military discipline, and conduct, the Army Equal Opportunity (EO) Program, and the Army Sexual Assault Victim Program**
- C. Sets safety regulations for training
- D. Regulates recruitment quotas

Army Command Policy outlines the responsibilities and authorities of commanders and the standards they must uphold across the force. It directly covers the well-being of the force, military discipline and conduct, the Army Equal Opportunity (EO) Program, and the Army Sexual Assault Victim Program. This means commanders are responsible for maintaining a safe, respectful environment, enforcing discipline and lawful order, ensuring equal opportunity and fair treatment for all, and providing support to victims of sexual assault while upholding accountability. Other items like leadership development models, training safety specifics, or recruitment quotas are addressed in different regulations and programs rather than this policy.

6. Which is true about memorial ceremony attendance?

- A. It is mandatory**
- B. It is optional**
- C. It is prohibited**
- D. It depends on the unit**

Memorial ceremonies are official Army observances that reflect respect for fallen service members and support their families. Participation is treated as part of your professional duties, not a voluntary extra. Commanders designate these events and expect personnel to be present, especially when the ceremony is tied to the unit or the fallen member's duties. There can be approved exceptions—such as medical reasons, being deployed, or other mission requirements—but absent an approved excuse, attendance is expected and can be required. This is why the statement that memorial ceremony attendance is mandatory is the best answer. Options that say it's optional or prohibited don't align with how these ceremonies are typically handled, and saying it depends on the unit is less precise than recognizing the general expectation across Army policy.

7. What is crucial to the proper functioning of all units?

- A. Effective communication between senior and subordinate Soldiers within the chain of command.**
- B. Regular training cycles.**
- C. Adequate supply and logistics.**
- D. Strong physical fitness program.**

Effective communication within the chain of command is what keeps a unit functioning smoothly. When leaders clearly convey intent, tasks, and safety standards, Soldiers understand what's expected, how their part fits into the larger mission, and how to adapt as conditions change. This ongoing flow of information also allows feedback to move upward, so leaders can adjust plans and fix issues before they escalate. Even with strong training, ample logistics, and good fitness, the mission can falter if messages aren't understood or received correctly. Clear, timely communication ensures coordination, safety, and accountability across the entire unit.

8. Describe the Position of Command Sergeant Major?

- A. A staff officer who oversees administrative tasks
- B. The platoon sergeant at company level
- C. A junior NCO responsible for supply
- D. The senior NCO of the command at battalion or higher levels and carries out policies and standards; advises the commander on the performance, training, appearance, and conduct of enlisted Soldiers; they also establish the unit's Noncommissioned Officer's Development Program**

The position of Command Sergeant Major is the senior noncommissioned officer in a battalion or higher-level command, serving as the commander's principal advisor on enlisted matters and as the driver of NCO development across the unit. This role carries out policies and standards for enlisted Soldiers and directly advises the commander on how well Soldiers are performing, training, presenting themselves, and conducting themselves. The Command Sergeant Major also establishes and oversees the unit's Noncommissioned Officer Development Program, shaping the growth and effectiveness of NCOs throughout the command. This differs from roles at lower levels or different focuses. A staff officer who handles administrative tasks is not the senior enlisted advisor for the entire command. A platoon sergeant operates at the company level, not at battalion or higher. A junior NCO responsible for supply is an entry-level leadership or supply role, not the senior enlisted leader who sets standards and development programs for the unit.

9. Who is responsible for performing a memorial service for a Soldier who dies while assigned to their unit, regardless of the manner of death?

- A. The Commander**
- B. Chaplain
- C. Sergeant Major
- D. Unit HR Specialist

A unit's commander is responsible for ensuring a memorial service is conducted for a Soldier who dies while assigned to the unit. The commander oversees the overall process—arranging the timing, logistics, coordination with the family, and ensuring the service happens in a timely and dignified manner no matter how the death occurred. The chaplain provides religious support and might lead or participate in the rites, but the command has the primary duty to ensure the memorial is carried out. The other roles, while they may support the effort (the chaplain in religious aspects, the Sergeant Major in advising, or the HR Specialist handling administrative details), do not carry the primary responsibility for coordinating and executing the memorial service.

10. Which form is used for Uniformed Services Identification Card—DEERS Enrollment?

- A. DA Form 5305**
- B. DD Form 1172**
- C. DA Form 5840**
- D. DD Form 2558**

The key idea is identifying which form officially enrolls someone in DEERS to issue a Uniformed Services Identification Card. The form used for this purpose is the DD Form 1172, Application for Uniformed Services Identification Card/DEERS Enrollment. This document collects the necessary personal and eligibility information and submits the individual into DEERS so the ID card can be issued. The other forms listed are meant for different administrative tasks within DoD/Army processes and do not initiate DEERS enrollment for the Uniformed Services ID Card.

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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://ar60020.examzify.com>

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

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