

Army SPC-SGT Promotion Board Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the ADP form that addresses army leadership?**
 - A. AR 600-9**
 - B. ADP 6-22**
 - C. AR 600-85**
 - D. AR 670-1**

- 2. Which of the following are part of the Army Values?**
 - A. Consistency, Dedication, Safety, Respect**
 - B. Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity, Personal Courage**
 - C. Accountability, Leadership, Innovation, Wisdom**
 - D. Honor, Prestige, Calmness, Teamwork**

- 3. Which of the following responsibilities is part of an NCO's role?**
 - A. Drafting legislation**
 - B. Influencing military policy**
 - C. Training soldiers**
 - D. Establishing combat tactics**

- 4. What distinguishes the M4 Carbine from other weapons?**
 - A. It is a bolt-action firearm**
 - B. It is shoulder fired and select rate**
 - C. It has a heavier magazine**
 - D. It is not air-cooled**

- 5. Which areas can enhance a leader's effectiveness?**
 - A. Financial management and technical skills**
 - B. Military Bearing, Physical Fitness, Confidence, Resilience**
 - C. Legal knowledge and administrative skills**
 - D. Negotiation techniques and personal agendas**

- 6. Can soldiers enrolled in the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) rehabilitation program reenlist?**
- A. Yes, after completing a successful program**
 - B. No, they are not eligible to reenlist**
 - C. Yes, if they have a waiver**
 - D. No, but with civil court approval**
- 7. What is the first step in the immediate action for an M9 that fails to fire?**
- A. Remove the magazine**
 - B. Ensure the magazine is properly seated**
 - C. Rack the slide**
 - D. Perform remedial action**
- 8. During tactical planning, why is it essential to analyze cut and fill features?**
- A. To allocate resources effectively.**
 - B. To establish communication lines.**
 - C. To understand enemy positions precisely.**
 - D. To conduct better reconnaissance.**
- 9. What is a terrain feature that is created by the removal of earth material called?**
- A. Depression**
 - B. Cut**
 - C. Hill**
 - D. Raise**
- 10. What are the three major categories of developmental counseling?**
- A. Event, performance, and assessment counseling**
 - B. Event, performance, and professional growth counseling**
 - C. Performance, feedback, and growth counseling**
 - D. Development, corrective, and performance counseling**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the ADP form that addresses army leadership?

- A. AR 600-9
- B. ADP 6-22**
- C. AR 600-85
- D. AR 670-1

ADP 6-22 is the foundational document that outlines Army leadership principles and expectations. It defines leadership as the process of influencing people by providing purpose, direction, and motivation to accomplish the mission and improve the organization. This document emphasizes the Army's leadership requirements and describes the different types of leaders and leadership styles applicable within the Army. It also highlights the importance of character, presence, and intellect in effective leadership, providing a comprehensive view of how leaders can positively influence their soldiers and units. By understanding and applying the guidelines set forth in ADP 6-22, leaders can foster a culture of trust, teamwork, and mission success within the Army. Other documents listed, such as AR 600-9, addresses the Army Weight Control Program; AR 600-85 focuses on the Army Substance Abuse Program; and AR 670-1 covers the wear and appearance of Army uniforms and insignia. None of these documents focus specifically on leadership as comprehensively as ADP 6-22 does, which solidifies its distinction as the correct answer in the context of Army leadership training and doctrine.

2. Which of the following are part of the Army Values?

- A. Consistency, Dedication, Safety, Respect
- B. Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity, Personal Courage**
- C. Accountability, Leadership, Innovation, Wisdom
- D. Honor, Prestige, Calmness, Teamwork

The Army Values, which serve as fundamental guiding principles for Soldiers, are encapsulated in the second option: Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity, and Personal Courage. Each of these values plays a critical role in shaping the moral and ethical framework within which Army personnel operate. Loyalty emphasizes allegiance to the nation, the Army, and fellow Soldiers, fostering a sense of unity and dedication among the ranks. Duty instills a strong work ethic and the commitment to complete assigned tasks, highlighting the importance of discipline and responsibility. Respect promotes the ideal of valuing all individuals equally while cultivating a spirit of teamwork, understanding, and cooperation. Selfless Service encourages Soldiers to put the welfare of the nation, the Army, and their fellow Soldiers above their own, illustrating the commitment to the collective good. Honor represents the commitment to uphold the Army's values and standards in both personal conduct and service, reinforcing the importance of integrity in all actions. Integrity involves unwavering adherence to moral and ethical principles, crucial in building trust and credibility within and outside the Army. Finally, Personal Courage encompasses not only the physical bravery displayed in the face of danger but also the moral courage to do what is right. The remaining options contain concepts that may be

3. Which of the following responsibilities is part of an NCO's role?

A. Drafting legislation

B. Influencing military policy

C. Training soldiers

D. Establishing combat tactics

Training soldiers is a fundamental responsibility of a Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO). NCOs play a critical role in developing and mentoring enlisted personnel, ensuring they are trained to effectively perform their duties and meet the standards of the Army. This includes conducting drills, leading training exercises, and providing direct supervision and guidance to subordinates. The effectiveness of an NCO in this role greatly influences the overall readiness and capability of their unit, as well-trained soldiers are essential for mission success. In contrast, while influencing military policy and establishing combat tactics can be aspects of broader military leadership roles, they typically fall outside the direct responsibilities of NCOs, who focus more on the day-to-day training and welfare of soldiers. Drafting legislation is not a responsibility associated with NCOs, as it pertains to the legislative process rather than military operations or personnel training.

4. What distinguishes the M4 Carbine from other weapons?

A. It is a bolt-action firearm

B. It is shoulder fired and select rate

C. It has a heavier magazine

D. It is not air-cooled

The M4 Carbine is distinguished by being a shoulder-fired, select-fire weapon, which means it can operate in both semi-automatic and fully automatic modes. This versatility provides a significant advantage in various combat situations. The ability for the shooter to select the rate of fire allows for tailored engagement strategies depending on the mission's requirements. In contrast, other types of firearms may be limited to either semi-automatic or fully automatic operations but not both. The M4's design also emphasizes ease of use and controllability, particularly in close-quarters combat situations. This combination of features makes the M4 Carbine a widely adopted standard issue in the Army, unlike other traditional weapons that may not offer such flexibility.

5. Which areas can enhance a leader's effectiveness?

- A. Financial management and technical skills
- B. Military Bearing, Physical Fitness, Confidence, Resilience**
- C. Legal knowledge and administrative skills
- D. Negotiation techniques and personal agendas

The area that enhances a leader's effectiveness focuses on Military Bearing, Physical Fitness, Confidence, and Resilience. These attributes are essential for leaders in any military context, as they directly contribute to the overall leadership presence and the ability to inspire and motivate subordinates. Military Bearing establishes a leader's professionalism and discipline, projecting an image of authority and respect, which is crucial in maintaining order and instilling confidence within a unit. Physical Fitness is equally important; it ensures that a leader can meet the demands of their role and set a positive example for their troops, embodying the Army's commitment to health and readiness. Confidence is a key trait for effective leadership, enabling leaders to make decisions swiftly and communicate a clear vision to their subordinates. When leaders exhibit confidence, their team is more likely to share that confidence, enhancing morale and cohesion. Resilience is also critical, as it prepares leaders to handle stress, setbacks, and adversity, allowing them to maintain focus and determination in challenging situations. In contrast, the other areas mentioned may have their own significance but do not encompass the full range of personal qualities necessary for effective leadership in a military context. Financial management, technical skills, legal knowledge, and negotiation techniques are valuable; however, they do not reflect the

6. Can soldiers enrolled in the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) rehabilitation program reenlist?

- A. Yes, after completing a successful program
- B. No, they are not eligible to reenlist**
- C. Yes, if they have a waiver
- D. No, but with civil court approval

In the context of the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP), soldiers who are currently enrolled in a rehabilitation program are not eligible to reenlist. This policy is established to ensure that soldiers focus on their recovery and address their substance use issues without the added pressure of reenlistment responsibilities. The intent behind this rule is to prioritize the well-being of the soldier and the overall effectiveness of the Army. Soldiers engaged in rehabilitation are undergoing a crucial process aimed at addressing their substance dependency, and appropriate support and stability must be provided during this time. Reenlisting could detract from their commitment to recovery and may ultimately undermine the progress they have made in treatment. The Army emphasizes readiness and a drug-free environment, thus making it standard practice to restrict reenlistment while individuals are still involved in ASAP.

7. What is the first step in the immediate action for an M9 that fails to fire?

- A. Remove the magazine**
- B. Ensure the magazine is properly seated**
- C. Rack the slide**
- D. Perform remedial action**

When an M9 pistol fails to fire, the initial response is to ensure the magazine is properly seated. This action is crucial because a common cause of failure to fire is an incorrectly seated magazine, which can lead to a malfunction such as a feed issue. By confirming that the magazine is securely in place, the shooter can eliminate this potential problem before moving on to more drastic measures. Ensuring the magazine is properly seated sets the stage for the subsequent actions and helps in diagnosing the problem accurately. If the magazine isn't seated correctly, even if all other components are functioning properly, the weapon will not fire. Once it's confirmed that the magazine is correctly seated, the shooter can then proceed to other troubleshooting actions if necessary, such as racking the slide or conducting remedial action if the problem persists. Other choices, while important in handling malfunctions, come into play after confirming the magazine seating. This step is foundational for ensuring that the firearm can operate effectively.

8. During tactical planning, why is it essential to analyze cut and fill features?

- A. To allocate resources effectively.**
- B. To establish communication lines.**
- C. To understand enemy positions precisely.**
- D. To conduct better reconnaissance.**

Analyzing cut and fill features is critical during tactical planning as it directly affects the allocation of resources. Cut and fill refer to the processes of removing material (cut) and adding material (fill) to create flat surfaces, which can impact terrain movement, construction, and logistical considerations. Understanding these features enables planners to ensure that roads, pathways, and operational areas are accessible and suitable for the equipment and personnel involved. This analysis helps in making informed decisions on where to position assets, how to transport troops and supplies, and ultimately ensures that operations can proceed effectively and safely. The analysis of cut and fill can influence the placement of defensive positions or staging areas based on the terrain's ease of movement, which is why properly understanding these features is vital in military operations. This aspect of planning also enables leaders to anticipate potential obstacles and challenges associated with the terrain, facilitating a smoother execution of the mission.

9. What is a terrain feature that is created by the removal of earth material called?

A. Depression

B. Cut

C. Hill

D. Raise

The term used to describe a terrain feature created by the removal of earth material is "cut." Cuts are typically formed during construction activities such as road building or excavation. In these scenarios, material is intentionally removed from the earth to create a level surface or to allow for a change in elevation. This distinctly contrasts with other terrain features, such as hills, which are formed through the accumulation of earth and other materials, rather than their removal. Depressions are generally low-lying areas but do not specifically refer to the act of removing material to create the feature. Similarly, a hill is an elevation created by the accumulation of earth, and raise, while not a common geological term, also suggests an increase in elevation rather than a removal. Thus, "cut" specifically captures the essence of a terrain feature created by the negative process of excavation or removal of earth material.

10. What are the three major categories of developmental counseling?

A. Event, performance, and assessment counseling

B. Event, performance, and professional growth counseling

C. Performance, feedback, and growth counseling

D. Development, corrective, and performance counseling

The three major categories of developmental counseling are event, performance, and professional growth counseling. Event counseling focuses on specific events that may impact a soldier's performance or behavior, such as a significant life event, recognition, or disciplinary actions. This type of counseling is often reactive, addressing circumstances that have already occurred. Performance counseling pertains to an individual's performance in their duties. It involves evaluating and discussing how well a soldier meets the standards and expectations of their role. This type of counseling can be a regular, ongoing process that helps guide soldiers toward achieving their professional goals and improving their performance. Professional growth counseling emphasizes the development of personal and professional skills. This category supports soldiers in setting goals, identifying areas for improvement, and planning for future career progression, which is essential for personal development and unit effectiveness. Each of these categories serves distinct but complementary purposes, supporting a soldier's overall development within the Army. The focus on both performance and growth ensures soldiers receive the guidance they need to advance their careers while addressing immediate performance needs and achievements.