

AVIATION SUPPORT BATTALION (ASB) BOARD PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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 of the following best describes leader competencies?

- A. Plans, Organizes, Controls
- B. Motivates, Manages, Audits
- C. Leads, Develops, Achieves
- D. Reads, Writes, Reports

2. What is the science of control?

- A. The science of control involves the management of logistics and supply chains.
- B. The science of control consists of systems and procedures used to improve the commander's understanding and support accomplishing missions.
- C. The science of control is the planning of battles only.
- D. The science of control is about maintaining equipment.

3. What section of the 2166-8 will information on SHARP be annotated?

- A. Part II, block a
- B. Part I, block d
- C. Part IV, block c (Character)
- D. Part III, block b

4. What is preparing?

- A. The continuous determination of progress toward accomplishing a task
- B. The direct execution of operations
- C. Those activities performed by units and Soldiers to improve their ability to execute an operation
- D. The evaluation of enemy capabilities only

5. When can commanders or Soldiers deviate from lawful orders?

- A. Only when they are unlawful, needlessly risk the lives of Soldiers, or no longer fit the situation
- B. Whenever a higher-ranking officer disagrees
- C. Only during peacetime
- D. Whenever an order conflicts with personal preferences

6. Corrective training should continue only until the training deficiency is overcome.

- A. True, until the deficiency is overcome.
- B. It should continue indefinitely.
- C. Only allowed for two weeks.
- D. It should be discontinued if the soldier is tired.

7. Recite the NCO Creed: Which statement is part of the NCO Creed?

- A. Competence is my watchword.
- B. I will safeguard the rights and welfare of my Soldiers.
- C. I know my Soldiers and I will always place their needs above my own.
- D. I will treat all Soldiers with fairness when considering rewards and punishment.

8. Which set of activities constitutes the Army's Operations Process?

- A. Recruiting, Training, Equipping, Deploying
- B. Analyzing, Synchronizing, Executing, Debriefing
- C. Assessing, Commanding, Coordinating, Finishing
- D. Planning, Preparing, Executing, Assessing

9. What is the command given to revoke a preparatory command?

- A. As you were
- B. At ease
- C. Stand fast
- D. Forward

10. PFC Andre McNair Jr. is associated with which event?

- A. He served as a logistics clerk.
- B. He was the platoon leader.
- C. Died on 5 June 2008 along with CW4 James Carter when Kiowa helicopter went down during a test flight in Kandahar Army Airfield Afghanistan.
- D. He received the Soldier's Medal posthumously.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following best describes leader competencies?

- A. Plans, Organizes, Controls
- B. Motivates, Manages, Audits
- C. Leads, Develops, Achieves**
- D. Reads, Writes, Reports

Leading others, developing people, and achieving results are the traits that define effective leadership. This set reflects how a leader guides the team, helps individuals grow and perform, and drives the group toward concrete outcomes. It emphasizes influence and development in addition to delivering success, which is what true leadership is about. In contrast, options that focus on planning, organizing, and controlling lean more toward traditional management functions that organize how work is done rather than how people are guided and developed. A mix that includes audits centers on inspection and compliance rather than cultivating capability. And ones that list basic tasks like reading, writing, or reporting describe routine duties, not the people-centered capabilities that lead to sustained results.

2. What is the science of control?

- A. The science of control involves the management of logistics and supply chains.
- B. The science of control consists of systems and procedures used to improve the commander's understanding and support accomplishing missions.**
- C. The science of control is the planning of battles only.
- D. The science of control is about maintaining equipment.

The science of control is about the systems and procedures that provide the commander with timely, accurate information and the means to direct forces to accomplish missions. In practice, this is command and control: integrating people, processes, and communications so the commander can observe the situation, decide on a course of action, and direct actions across units. This goes beyond just planning battles or maintaining equipment. Planning deals with what to do, but the science of control focuses on how information flows, how decisions are made, and how actions are coordinated to synchronize efforts and adapt to changing conditions. It includes the networks, decision cycles, standard operating procedures, and command relationships that keep everyone aligned toward mission goals.

3. What section of the 2166-8 will information on SHARP be annotated?

- A. Part II, block a
- B. Part I, block d
- C. Part IV, block c (Character)**
- D. Part III, block b

SHARP information reflects behavior and adherence to Army Values, so it belongs in the Character portion. On the 2166-8, that is Part IV, block c. This block is designated for personal attributes and conduct, which is the right place for SHARP-related notes. The other sections cover administrative data or performance tasks, not ethical conduct, so SHARP details wouldn't go there.

4. What is preparing?

- A. The continuous determination of progress toward accomplishing a task
- B. The direct execution of operations
- C. Those activities performed by units and Soldiers to improve their ability to execute an operation**
- D. The evaluation of enemy capabilities only

Preparing is the activities units and Soldiers perform to improve their ability to execute an operation. This includes training, rehearsals, equipment checks, recon, logistics coordination, and other readiness actions that set the conditions for a successful mission. It is forward-looking work done to build capability before and during execution. It is not about continuously determining progress toward a task (that describes monitoring progress), nor about directly executing operations (that is the act of execution), nor about evaluating enemy capabilities only (that falls under intelligence and assessments).

5. When can commanders or Soldiers deviate from lawful orders?

- A. Only when they are unlawful, needlessly risk the lives of Soldiers, or no longer fit the situation**
- B. Whenever a higher-ranking officer disagrees
- C. Only during peacetime
- D. Whenever an order conflicts with personal preferences

The main idea is obedience with accountability. Soldiers must follow lawful orders, but there are strict limits: you may deviate only if the order is unlawful, would needlessly risk Soldiers' lives, or no longer fits the situation on the ground. In those cases, you don't blindly execute; you seek clarification or change through the proper chain of command and pursue an action that achieves the mission safely and lawfully. Simply disagreeing with a superior, or acting on personal preferences or in peacetime conditions, does not justify deviation from a lawful order.

6. Corrective training should continue only until the training deficiency is overcome.

- A. True, until the deficiency is overcome.**
- B. It should continue indefinitely.
- C. Only allowed for two weeks.
- D. It should be discontinued if the soldier is tired.

Corrective training aims to bring a specific deficiency up to the required standard of performance. The process should continue with focused practice, feedback, and evaluation until the trainee demonstrates the skill or knowledge at the level defined by the standards—injury- or error-free and safe execution. Once that level is reached, the deficiency is considered overcome, and the corrective training for that deficiency ends so the trainee can progress to other tasks. Extending training beyond mastery wastes time and can foster overtraining or plateau. Fatigue should be managed, but it isn't a reason to stop corrective training before mastery; training should resume when the trainee is rested and still required to meet the standard. If performance later declines, retraining should occur.

7. Recite the NCO Creed: Which statement is part of the NCO Creed?

- A. Competence is my watchword.**
- B. I will safeguard the rights and welfare of my Soldiers.
- C. I know my Soldiers and I will always place their needs above my own.
- D. I will treat all Soldiers with fairness when considering rewards and punishment.

Competence is my watchword. This phrase captures the NCO Creed's emphasis on professionalism and proficiency—being skilled, prepared, and able to lead by example in every duty. It sets competence as the guiding standard for how an NCO trains soldiers, performs tasks, and upholds standards. The other options reflect important leadership responsibilities that align with good NCO conduct, but they are not the exact line that appears in the NCO Creed. They convey the spirit of caring for soldiers and fair leadership, yet the creed explicitly anchors its guidance in competence as the watchword.

8. Which set of activities constitutes the Army's Operations Process?

- A. Recruiting, Training, Equipping, Deploying
- B. Analyzing, Synchronizing, Executing, Debriefing
- C. Assessing, Commanding, Coordinating, Finishing
- D. Planning, Preparing, Executing, Assessing**

The key idea is the four-phase, ongoing cycle that turns guidance into action: Planning, Preparing, Executing, and Assessing. Planning establishes the purpose, intent, and approach—what needs to be done, why, and how, and it leads to selecting courses of action. Preparing turns that plan into readiness: training, logistics, coordination, rehearsals, and resource alignment so units can execute effectively when the moment comes. Executing is the real-world application of the plan, where actions are synchronized across units to achieve the intended end state. Assessing is continuous evaluation during and after actions, measuring progress toward the desired outcome, identifying gaps, and feeding those findings back into planning and preparation to adapt for the current operation or future ones. This cycle is iterative and interconnected, ensuring deliberate action that remains flexible in the face of changing conditions.

9. What is the command given to revoke a preparatory command?

- A. As you were**
- B. At ease
- C. Stand fast
- D. Forward

In drill and ceremonies, a preparatory command signals what is coming next, and the execution command actually carries out the movement. If you need to cancel that planned action before it's carried out, you use the phrase that revokes the preparatory cue: "As you were." When you hear it, you revert to the position you were in before the preparatory command and no movement occurs. For example, if the unit is cued by a preparatory command indicating a change in position and then, before the execution command is given, the supervisor says "As you were," everyone returns to their prior stance and the planned move is abandoned. The other options either change posture (relaxing or maintaining readiness) or initiate movement, so they don't cancel a pending action.

10. PFC Andre McNair Jr. is associated with which event?

- A. He served as a logistics clerk.
- B. He was the platoon leader.
- C. Died on 5 June 2008 along with CW4 James Carter when Kiowa helicopter went down during a test flight in Kandahar Army Airfield Afghanistan.
- D. He received the Soldier's Medal posthumously.

The event most clearly linked to PFC Andre McNair Jr. is the fatal crash of a Kiowa helicopter at Kandahar Army Airfield, Afghanistan, on 5 June 2008, during a test flight, in which he and CW4 James Carter were killed. This specific incident is widely documented as the event connected to him, giving a concrete, verifiable association. The other statements describe roles or awards that do not match the notable incident tied to his name, so they aren't the events he is associated with.

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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://asbboard.examzify.com>

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

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