

BASIC ARMY KNOWLEDGE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://basicarmyknowledge.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. How many categories are defined in a LACE report?**
 - A. Four
 - B. Three
 - C. Five
 - D. Six
- 2. Which unit is typically commanded by a Captain?**
 - A. Company
 - B. Battalion
 - C. Brigade
 - D. Squad
- 3. Under Army customs, when should you render a salute?**
 - A. When in uniform and meeting or addressed by a superior officer, or during ceremonies such as the raising or lowering of colors.
 - B. Only during formal parades.
 - C. Any time you see a senior noncommissioned officer.
 - D. Only when indoors.
- 4. Which statement best reflects a key element of the Army Warrior Ethos?**
 - A. I will always place the mission first. I will never quit. I will never leave a fallen comrade.
 - B. I will always seek personal recognition.
 - C. I will ignore risk to myself.
 - D. I will avoid teamwork.
- 5. What is the meaning of 'This We'll Defend'?**
 - A. The Army's commitment to defend the nation
 - B. A training motto
 - C. A medical slogan
 - D. A pledge to maintain equipment

6. In field navigation, which instrument gives heading?

- A. A map
- B. A GPS unit
- C. A ruler
- D. A compass

7. Which of the following is a Suicide Vehicle Borne IED?

- A. VBIED
- B. PBIED
- C. SVBIED
- D. Static IED

8. Which unit is typically commanded by a Colonel?

- A. Brigade
- B. Division
- C. Battalion
- D. Company

9. What does the acronym UCMJ stand for?

- A. Uniform Code of Military Justice
- B. United Code of Military Justice
- C. Uniform Military Court of Justice
- D. United States Code of Military Justice

10. CCP stands for what?

- A. Casualty Collection Point
- B. Casualty Control Point
- C. Combatant Collection Point
- D. Civilian Collection Point

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How many categories are defined in a LACE report?

- A. Four
- B. Three
- C. Five
- D. Six

This item tests how a LACE report is structured, which uses four categories to organize its content. Those four areas are designed to cover the essential dimensions: the event details (what happened and when/where), the causes or contributing factors (why it happened), the impact (what was affected and who), and the actions taken or planned (how it was addressed or what will be done). This four-part framework keeps the report concise yet complete, so readers can quickly grasp what occurred, why, the consequences, and the response. If the count were lower, a key aspect would be left out; if higher, the form would become unnecessarily complex without adding meaningful clarity. Hence, four categories is the standard structure.

2. Which unit is typically commanded by a Captain?

- A. Company
- B. Battalion
- C. Brigade
- D. Squad

In military structure, a Captain typically commands a company. A company is a mid-sized unit made up of several platoons, and it's the level at which a Captain's responsibilities—planning, training, and leading soldiers in operations—are most effectively applied. A platoon, which is smaller, is usually led by a Lieutenant, while a squad is even smaller and typically led by a sergeant. Larger formations like a battalion or brigade require higher-ranking officers (such as a Lieutenant Colonel or Colonel, respectively). For these reasons, the scenario described aligns with a company being commanded by a Captain.

3. Under Army customs, when should you render a salute?

- A. When in uniform and meeting or addressed by a superior officer, or during ceremonies such as the raising or lowering of colors.
- B. Only during formal parades.
- C. Any time you see a senior noncommissioned officer.
- D. Only when indoors.

Saluting in Army customs is a sign of respect to officers and to formal ceremonies. You render a salute when you are in uniform and meet or are addressed by a superior commissioned officer, or during ceremonies such as the raising or lowering of the colors. This covers both acknowledging the officer in person and observing the flag ceremonies that honor the nation and the service. It's not required to salute a senior noncommissioned officer, and salutes aren't performed in ordinary interactions indoors or when not in uniform. The other options are too limiting, as salutes happen in more contexts than just parades, and aren't directed at NCOs or indoors.

4. Which statement best reflects a key element of the Army Warrior Ethos?

- A. I will always place the mission first. I will never quit. I will never leave a fallen comrade.
- B. I will always seek personal recognition.
- C. I will ignore risk to myself.
- D. I will avoid teamwork.

The Army Warrior Ethos centers on selfless service, endurance, and loyalty to teammates. The statement that puts the mission first, states never quit, and commits to never leaving a fallen comrade embodies that mindset: it shows a soldier who remains dedicated to completing the mission, continues through adversity, and stands by fellow soldiers even in the toughest moments. This combination—prioritizing the mission, pushing through challenges, and protecting comrades—captures the core discipline and responsibility that define a professional warrior. The other ideas contradict these principles: seeking personal recognition shifts focus away from the team and the mission; ignoring risk to oneself bypasses prudent risk management essential to staying effective and safe; avoiding teamwork erodes the unit cohesion and mutual support that enable soldiers to succeed together.

5. What is the meaning of 'This We'll Defend'?

- A. The Army's commitment to defend the nation
- B. A training motto
- C. A medical slogan
- D. A pledge to maintain equipment

The phrase expresses a pledge or promise about the Army's purpose and duty. It signals that the Army is committed to defending the nation and its people against threats, with loyalty and readiness to act. This is not about training methods, medical services, or keeping equipment; those are separate functions. So the best meaning is that the Army is pledging to defend the nation.

6. In field navigation, which instrument gives heading?

- A. A map
- B. A GPS unit
- C. A ruler
- D. A compass

Heading is the direction you're moving or facing. A compass gives that heading by pointing to magnetic north, letting you see the direction you are oriented toward. A map helps you plan routes and understand terrain but doesn't itself tell you which way you're heading. A ruler measures distance, not direction. A GPS unit can display heading on some devices, but the compass is the direct, reliable instrument specifically designed to indicate heading, especially when satellite signals aren't available.

7. Which of the following is a Suicide Vehicle Borne IED?

- A. VBIED
- B. PBIED
- C. SVBIED**
- D. Static IED

The key idea is how the device is carried and the attacker's intent. An SVBIED is an explosive device placed in a vehicle and designed for the attacker to die during the blast. That specific combination—vehicle in which the bomb is housed plus the suicide element—defines the term SVBIED. It's distinguished from a VBIED, which is vehicle-borne but not necessarily used in a suicide attack; the driver or survivors may be involved differently. A PBIED is a person-borne IED, like a suicide vest worn on the body, and a Static IED is stationary and not carried in a vehicle or worn by a person. So SVBIED is the correct term because it uniquely captures both the vehicle mounting and the suicide intent.

8. Which unit is typically commanded by a Colonel?

- A. Brigade**
- B. Division
- C. Battalion
- D. Company

A brigade is normally commanded by a Colonel. The key idea is that command rank grows with unit size and complexity: a brigade brings together several battalions and requires broad coordination across operations, logistics, and staff work, which a Colonel is trained to lead. In practice, divisions are typically commanded by a Major General, battalions by a Lieutenant Colonel, and companies by a Captain. There can be exceptions depending on the army and mission, but the standard structure aligns a brigade with a Colonel's leadership.

9. What does the acronym UCMJ stand for?

- A. Uniform Code of Military Justice**
- B. United Code of Military Justice
- C. Uniform Military Court of Justice
- D. United States Code of Military Justice

UCMJ stands for Uniform Code of Military Justice. This is the official name of the federal set of laws that governs military discipline and the process for handling crimes within the U.S. armed forces. The word Uniform means the law applies consistently across all branches, Code indicates a codified, organized collection of laws, and Military Justice refers to the legal system that governs investigations, proceedings, and punishments for service members, including courts-martial. The other renderings change one element (United instead of Uniform, Court instead of Code, or add United States at the front), which do not match the established title of the law. The UCMJ is also codified in Title 10 of the United States Code, reinforcing its role as the nation's military justice framework.

10. CCP stands for what?

- A. Casualty Collection Point
- B. Casualty Control Point
- C. Combatant Collection Point
- D. Civilian Collection Point

In battlefield medical terminology, you need to know what CCP stands for and where it fits in the flow of care. CCP stands for Casualty Collection Point—a designated location where wounded soldiers are brought from aid stations, triaged, and prepared for evacuation to higher levels of medical care. This makes it the best choice because it directly describes a point whose purpose is to gather casualties for treatment or transport, which is exactly what this term denotes. The other options don't reflect standard field medical terminology: Casualty Control Point, Combatant Collection Point, or Civilian Collection Point are not the established terms used for collecting military casualties in the evacuation process.

SAMPLE

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://basicarmyknowledge.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE