

CAVALRY LEADERS COURSE 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. Who typically conducts route classification?

- A. Scout
- B. Engineer Recon Platoon
- C. Infantry Squad
- D. Joint Operations Center

2. Indicators are collected within NAls or TAls.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not applicable
- D. Sometimes

3. Which of the following is NOT a type of wargaming?

- A. Belt
- B. Avenue in depth
- C. Box
- D. Route and Convoy Security

4. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of Area Security?

- A. To preserve the CDRs freedom of maneuver
- B. To move reserves
- C. Conduct sustainment operations
- D. To prevent direct fires against the main body

5. What is the role of the Cavalry Squadron?

- A. Conduct reconnaissance and security operations to enable the BCT Commander to make timely decisions in order to achieve positions of relative advantage.
- B. Provide only direct fire support.
- C. Manage the supply chain.
- D. Conduct medical evacuation.

6. Which statement describes one method to initiating movement in a Moving Flank Guard?

- A. The MB crosses the LD first and the Security Force follows.
- B. The Security Force crosses the LD separately from the MB and deploys to perform the mission.
- C. The Security Force crosses the LD with the MB and then deploys out into the zone.
- D. The Security Force waits until the MB has secured the objective.

7. Commanders provide clear recon and security guidance that enables

- A. Freedom of action to develop the situation and adequate direction
- B. Increased risk of loss
- C. Delayed decision making
- D. Confused priorities

8. Which items go into a ROZ entry?

- A. Name, Unit, Min Alt, Max Alt, DTG Start, DTG End
- B. Name, Unit, Min Alt, Max Alt, Time From, Time To
- C. Unit, DTG Start, DTG End
- D. Grid, Min Alt, Max Alt, Time From

9. Where can a screen not be conducted?

- A. In front of a stationary force.
- B. In front of a moving force.
- C. Behind the maneuver element.
- D. In a defensive position.

10. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between EEFI and CCIR priority?

- A. They are not related to CCIRs.
- B. They have the same priority as CCIRs.
- C. They have the same priority as CCIRs but are not CCIRs.
- D. They have higher priority than PIRs.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who typically conducts route classification?

- A. Scout
- B. Engineer Recon Platoon**
- C. Infantry Squad
- D. Joint Operations Center

Route classification involves assessing a route's ability to support movement, including surface condition, width, load limits, potential obstacles, and any required engineering mitigations. The engineer reconnaissance platoon is the unit trained to perform this on-site survey, test passages, evaluate bridges and culverts, and determine mobility classifications. They compile the data into actionable recommendations for planning, priority routing, and clearance needs, which is essential for safe and efficient movement. A scout focuses on gathering terrain and threat information and can identify viable routes, but the formal classification and the engineering fixes that may follow come from engineers. An infantry squad typically isn't tasked with conducting detailed route classifications or engineering assessments. The Joint Operations Center coordinates and analyzes information at a higher level rather than performing on-site route surveys and classifications.

2. Indicators are collected within NAIs or TAIs.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Not applicable
- D. Sometimes

Indicators are observable signs used to infer activity, and in the planning process we designate Named Areas of Interest (NAIs) and Targeted Areas of Interest (TAIs) to define where that collection should happen. By focusing gathering on those areas, analysts can detect patterns and changes that matter most for decision making, ensuring timely, actionable intelligence. Because of this targeted approach, indicators are collected within NAIs or TAIs. Saying it's only sometimes true or not applicable doesn't fit how the planning framework directs collection effort to those defined areas.

3. Which of the following is NOT a type of wargaming?

- A. Belt
- B. Avenue in depth
- C. Box
- D. Route and Convoy Security**

Wargaming types are about how the exercise is organized spatially to shape engagement decisions. A belt wargame runs along a broad front with multiple belts to simulate sequential engagements; an avenue in depth focuses on penetrating the defender's front and driving into the rear to exploit a breakthrough; a box wargame confines action within a defined area to force encounters inside that space. Route and convoy security describes a mission-focused objective—protecting movement and supply lines—rather than a distinct method for structuring the battle. You can model route security within any wargaming framework, but it isn't a separate wargaming type like the others.

4. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of Area Security?

- A. To preserve the CDRs freedom of maneuver
- B. To move reserves
- C. Conduct sustainment operations
- D. To prevent direct fires against the main body**

Area security is about protecting a defined area so the unit can operate there with minimal disruption, while maintaining the ability to observe, deter, and respond to threats. It focuses on securing the area's boundaries, providing early warning of enemy movement, and ensuring routes for movement and sustainment remain open and uncontested. Because of that, area security directly supports keeping the main body's freedom of maneuver, and it enables the orderly flow of reserves and sustainment by protecting lines of communication and areas where supplies and reinforcements move. These aspects—preserving maneuver space, moving reserves safely, and conducting sustainment operations within a protected area—fit squarely with the purpose of area security. Preventing direct fires against the main body is not the primary aim of area security. Guarding against direct fires belongs more to defensive actions and protective measures at the unit level. Area security provides security and observation to keep operations working smoothly, not the direct-fire defense of the main body.

5. What is the role of the Cavalry Squadron?

- A. Conduct reconnaissance and security operations to enable the BCT Commander to make timely decisions in order to achieve positions of relative advantage.**
- B. Provide only direct fire support.
- C. Manage the supply chain.
- D. Conduct medical evacuation.

The key function of a Cavalry Squadron is to conduct reconnaissance and security operations that give the BCT Commander timely, accurate information and the freedom to maneuver. Cavalry scouts move ahead, observe enemy dispositions, terrain, and routes, and provide early warning and intelligence that shape decisions and tempo. Through area and route reconnaissance, screening, and security patrols, they help the command understand the situation, identify opportunities and threats, and maintain a position of relative advantage. This role isn't about direct fire support, logistics management, or medical evacuation, which are covered by other units or specialties. The strength of the Cavalry Squadron lies in observing, reporting, and protecting the force so the rest of the formation can act decisively.

6. Which statement describes one method to initiating movement in a Moving Flank Guard?

- A. The MB crosses the LD first and the Security Force follows.
- B. The Security Force crosses the LD separately from the MB and deploys to perform the mission.**
- C. The Security Force crosses the LD with the MB and then deploys out into the zone.
- D. The Security Force waits until the MB has secured the objective.

Initiating movement in a Moving Flank Guard hinges on the Security Force having immediate, independent control of its own deployment to protect the flank while the main body advances. When the Security Force crosses the line of departure separately from the Main Body, it can quickly push to its assigned sector and begin its mission—providing continual flank security, reconnaissance, and overwatch as the movement unfolds. This setup preserves tempo and prevents a security gap that could occur if the Security Force had to wait for the MB to cross or to secure the objective first, or if it attempted to deploy only after the MB is already in position. In short, crossing independently allows the Security Force to establish its influence and respond to threats right away, while the Main Body continues its movement.

7. Commanders provide clear recon and security guidance that enables

- A. Freedom of action to develop the situation and adequate direction
- B. Increased risk of loss
- C. Delayed decision making
- D. Confused priorities**

Clear recon and security guidance gives subordinates a clear purpose and the space to act with initiative while staying tied to the commander's intent. When the guidance spells out what information to gather, what to protect, and how far to push without crossing security or risk thresholds, teams can move to develop the situation actively rather than waiting for every instruction. This balance—autonomy to adapt and direction to stay aligned—maintains tempo, keeps actions synchronized, and helps prevent drift or mispriority as the situation evolves. Without that clarity, priorities tend to blur, decisions stall as people wait for permission, and the risk of losses increases because efforts aren't coherently focused. So, the best outcome of clear recon and security guidance is preserving freedom of action within a coherent direction, not creating confusion or hesitation.

8. Which items go into a ROZ entry?

- A. Name, Unit, Min Alt, Max Alt, DTG Start, DTG End
- B. Name, Unit, Min Alt, Max Alt, Time From, Time To**
- C. Unit, DTG Start, DTG End
- D. Grid, Min Alt, Max Alt, Time From

A ROZ entry needs to clearly identify the restricted area, who it affects, its vertical boundaries, and when it is active. The best answer includes the ROZ name or identifier, the unit responsible, the minimum and maximum altitudes, and the time window defined as Time From and Time To. This combination gives aircrews and planners the exact area, the vertical limits, and the exact period it's in effect, allowing safe routing and proper coordination. The other options either omit essential pieces or introduce fields that aren't used for a ROZ entry. DTG Start/End ties the window to a specific date/time, which isn't the standard format here; Grid isn't part of the ROZ's identifying and temporal data; and missing the name, unit, or time window would leave the entry ambiguous or incomplete for planning.

9. Where can a screen not be conducted?

- A. In front of a stationary force.
- B. In front of a moving force.**
- C. Behind the maneuver element.
- D. In a defensive position.

A screen exists to give the main force early warning and to observe and delay the enemy as the force maneuvers. Its effectiveness comes from keeping contact with and protecting the force it's guarding, typically by operating ahead of or to the flanks of that force so the enemy can be detected before reaching the main body. Placing a screen in front of a moving force isn't practical because the screen must stay in position with the force to maintain warning and control. If the main force is moving, a separate element in front would have to outrun or outpace the force, risking loss of contact, slowed movement, and confusion. The screen's job is to support the force as it moves, not to outrun it. That's why a screen can be in front of a stationary force, or in front of a force in defense or maneuver, or positioned to protect the rear, but not in front of a moving force.

10. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between EEFI and CCIR priority?

- A. They are not related to CCIRs.
- B. They have the same priority as CCIRs.
- C. They have the same priority as CCIRs but are not CCIRs.**
- D. They have higher priority than PIRs.

EEFI priorities are set to align with the commander's information needs, but EEFI themselves are not CCIRs. EEFI identifies pieces of information that, if disclosed, could harm operations, and each item is given a priority that mirrors the CCIR priority—the information the commander must have to decide and act. CCIR are the decision-focused information requirements that drive what intelligence teams strive to collect and disseminate. So, they share the same priority level, yet they remain distinct concepts: EEFI are about protecting and handling sensitive information, while CCIR are about ensuring the right information reaches the right decision-makers. This alignment keeps protection and timely access in step with what the commander needs to know.

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://cavalryleaderscourse26002.examzify.com>

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

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