

Combat Organizations and Capabilities Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 | 16 |

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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. How many soldiers are in a company?**
 - A. 300-1000**
 - B. 1000-5000**
 - C. 60-200**
 - D. 50-150**

- 2. Which staff section is primarily responsible for logistics support?**
 - A. S-1**
 - B. S-2**
 - C. S-4**
 - D. S-6**

- 3. Which statement best describes redundant communications in combat networks?**
 - A. Single path reliability**
 - B. Encrypted channel only**
 - C. Multiple independent channels**
 - D. Manual signaling backups**

- 4. Explain the concept of 'task organization' and provide an example within a light infantry battalion.**
 - A. Task organization is the temporary reshaping of forces to meet the mission; example: attaching an engineer platoon to a rifle company to form a combined-arms maneuver element.**
 - B. Task organization means permanently assigning roles to units to simplify planning.**
 - C. It is the process of selecting leaders for staff positions.**
 - D. It is the creation of new units from scratch.**

- 5. Which sustainment-mitigation measure is used for long-duration campaigns?**
 - A. Diversified Sourcing**
 - B. Centralized Sourcing on a Single Supplier**
 - C. Eliminate Maintenance Cycles**
 - D. In-Theater Production Only**

- 6. What is the role of a joint fires coordination center in multi-domain operations?**
- A. It creates new battlefield communications protocols.**
 - B. It synchronizes fires across services, prevents fratricide, and aligns fire support with the commander's intent.**
 - C. It handles logistics for artillery ammo.**
 - D. It coordinates only air-based fires.**
- 7. Which option does NOT describe a factor typically considered when planning to breach fortified obstacles?**
- A. Obstacle Type**
 - B. Weather Conditions**
 - C. Political Considerations**
 - D. Public Opinion**
- 8. Which statement best describes deception operations in a combat context?**
- A. Deception Seeks to Mislead the Adversary About Capabilities or Intent**
 - B. Information Operations Aim to Influence Perceptions and Decision-Making**
 - C. Deception and Information Operations Have Identical Goals**
 - D. Deception Seeks to Degrade Enemy Morale by Propaganda**
- 9. How does the reconnaissance plan feed into targeting and fire support decisions?**
- A. It updates weather data.**
 - B. It schedules maintenance for artillery.**
 - C. It guides casualty evacuation plans.**
 - D. It informs target development, prioritization, and fires allocation by providing information on enemy positions and terrain.**
- 10. T/F: The designation 'S' is used at battalion and brigade levels.**
- A. Sometimes**
 - B. Not used at those levels**
 - C. True**
 - D. False**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many soldiers are in a company?

- A. 300-1000
- B. 1000-5000
- C. 60-200**
- D. 50-150

A company is a mid-sized military unit built from several platoons. A platoon usually has about 20-50 soldiers, depending on branch and role. A company typically combines three to four of these platoons, plus the company's leadership and support staff. When you add that all up, the total is commonly around 60-200 soldiers. The other ranges point to larger formations: 300-1000 is typical of a battalion, and 1000-5000 is a brigade or larger. Since the question asks about the size of a company, the range that captures the usual spread from a small to a fully staffed company best reflects how many soldiers are typically present.

2. Which staff section is primarily responsible for logistics support?

- A. S-1
- B. S-2
- C. S-4**
- D. S-6

Logistics support is handled by the logistics section, the S-4. This section plans and executes provisioning, supply, transportation, maintenance, and general services to sustain operations and keep the unit ready to move and fight. It coordinates the flow of materiel and services so personnel have what they need, equipment stays operational, and missions can be supported in the field. Other staff areas focus on different functions—personnel matters, intelligence, and communications—so they don't own the sustainment functions. That's why the logistics section is the best answer.

3. Which statement best describes redundant communications in combat networks?

- A. Single path reliability
- B. Encrypted channel only
- C. Multiple independent channels**
- D. Manual signaling backups

Redundancy in combat networks means having multiple independent channels to keep communications flowing even if one path is disrupted. The core idea is independence and diversity: different media, routes, and frequencies that don't share the same vulnerabilities. With multiple independent channels, a single failure—like damage to a line, a jam on one frequency, or a congested link—won't knock out the entire network, so essential information can still get through. This is why multiple independent channels is the best description. Simply relying on a single path creates a single point of failure. An encrypted channel focuses on confidentiality, not availability, so it doesn't inherently provide redundancy. Manual signaling backups are slower, less scalable, and cannot sustain high-tempo operations the way automatic, diverse channels do.

4. Explain the concept of 'task organization' and provide an example within a light infantry battalion.

A. Task organization is the temporary reshaping of forces to meet the mission; example: attaching an engineer platoon to a rifle company to form a combined-arms maneuver element.

B. Task organization means permanently assigning roles to units to simplify planning.

C. It is the process of selecting leaders for staff positions.

D. It is the creation of new units from scratch.

Task organization is the temporary reshaping of forces to meet the mission. In a light infantry battalion, this means pulling in assets from elsewhere in the unit to create a tailored, combined-arms team that can operate together for a specific task. For example, attaching an engineer platoon to a rifle company to form a combined-arms maneuver element gives the company both infantry power and engineering support. The engineers handle mobility and obstacle breaching, while the rifle company handles maneuver and firepower, allowing the team to breach, clear obstacles, and advance in a coordinated way. This is done with a mission in mind and is dissolved after the operation or task is completed, preserving the battalion's baseline structure for future missions. This approach is distinct from permanently assigning roles, selecting staff leaders, or creating new units, which are not about tailoring forces for a particular mission.

5. Which sustainment-mitigation measure is used for long-duration campaigns?

A. Diversified Sourcing

B. Centralized Sourcing on a Single Supplier

C. Eliminate Maintenance Cycles

D. In-Theater Production Only

Diversified sourcing is the best fit for long-duration campaigns because it builds redundancy and resilience in the supply chain. By pulling from multiple suppliers, regions, and logistics routes, you create options to reroute orders or substitute sources if one link in the chain is disrupted by a strike, port closure, quality issue, or geopolitical event. This keeps materials, parts, and support flowing over extended periods and helps stabilize availability and costs through market competition. Relying on a single supplier creates a critical vulnerability: any disruption to that supplier can halt sustainment for the entire campaign. Eliminating maintenance cycles would undermine readiness and safety rather than preserve it, addressing a different objective and potentially causing more failures in the field. In-theater production only sounds self-sufficient but often cannot meet all needs for a long campaign due to capacity limits, resource constraints, and the risk of bottlenecks; diversification offers greater adaptability and continuity across a longer timeline.

6. What is the role of a joint fires coordination center in multi-domain operations?

- A. It creates new battlefield communications protocols.**
- B. It synchronizes fires across services, prevents fratricide, and aligns fire support with the commander's intent.**
- C. It handles logistics for artillery ammo.**
- D. It coordinates only air-based fires.**

In multi-domain operations, a joint fires coordination center serves as the central hub that synchronizes fires across services and domains, deconflicts fire activities, and ensures every fire mission supports the commander's intent. This means coordinating across air, land, sea, cyberspace, and space to time and sequence effects so they reinforce each other, while applying safety measures to prevent fratricide and misfires. The center also maintains shared situational awareness and targets prioritization, making sure that resources are allocated to achieve the overarching objective and the commander's guidance. The other descriptions don't capture the full role. Creating new battlefield communications protocols is more about system development than centralized fire coordination. Handling artillery ammo logistics is a sustainment function, not the coordination of fires. Limiting coordination to air-based fires ignores the cross-domain nature of modern operations where fires from multiple domains must be integrated and synchronized.

7. Which option does NOT describe a factor typically considered when planning to breach fortified obstacles?

- A. Obstacle Type**
- B. Weather Conditions**
- C. Political Considerations**
- D. Public Opinion**

Planning to breach fortified obstacles focuses on factors that influence whether the breach is feasible, safe, and legitimate in the given environment. Weather conditions affect timing, safety, and concealment; political considerations shape authorization, constraints, and potential escalation or international implications; public opinion helps gauge civilian impact and political risk, guiding whether and how to proceed. The obstacle's physical type is a technical detail that determines the specific breach method and tools, not a broad planning factor that drives the decision to breach itself. It's addressed during execution planning after the decision to breach is made, which is why it's the option that does not describe a typical planning factor.

8. Which statement best describes deception operations in a combat context?

- A. Deception Seeks to Mislead the Adversary About Capabilities or Intent**
- B. Information Operations Aim to Influence Perceptions and Decision-Making**
- C. Deception and Information Operations Have Identical Goals**
- D. Deception Seeks to Degrade Enemy Morale by Propaganda**

Deception operations are best viewed as a tactic within information operations that aims to shape how the enemy perceives the battlefield and the decisions they make. The core idea is to feed them misleading cues, signals, or narratives so they form false beliefs about our capabilities or intentions and then act in ways that benefit us. This aligns with the purpose of information operations overall: to influence perceptions and decision-making across the adversary's decision cycle. By using decoys, spoofed signals, or misdirection, deception directly targets what the opponent believes and how they choose to respond. While deception does involve misrepresenting capabilities or intent, that detail is a specific method within deception, not the broader framing. Information operations, as a whole, encompass influencing perceptions and decisions, of which deception is a key tool. Choices that focus solely on morale or that claim deception and information operations have identical goals don't capture this integrated, decision-shaping aim as precisely.

9. How does the reconnaissance plan feed into targeting and fire support decisions?

- A. It updates weather data.**
- B. It schedules maintenance for artillery.**
- C. It guides casualty evacuation plans.**
- D. It informs target development, prioritization, and fires allocation by providing information on enemy positions and terrain.**

Reconnaissance planning provides timely information on enemy positions, dispositions, movement, and the terrain that shapes how fires are planned and executed. This information feeds targeting and fire support by guiding how targets are developed—identifying what is present, where it is, and how it affects mission success. It also drives prioritization—which targets matter most given the current situation, the enemy's vulnerabilities, and the desired battlefield effects. Finally, it informs fires allocation—deciding which weapons, units, munitions, and timing to assign to each target to achieve the intended effects while coordinating with maneuver and avoiding unnecessary risk. Weather data or maintenance scheduling, while important to overall operations, do not directly determine how targets are developed, prioritized, or fired upon in the way recon data does. Casualty evacuation planning, though essential, is a separate line of operation and not the primary output of the reconnaissance plan for targeting decisions.

10. T/F: The designation 'S' is used at battalion and brigade levels.

A. Sometimes

B. Not used at those levels

C. True

D. False

The main idea is that headquarters at battalion and brigade levels are organized into staff sections that are labeled with S-n designations, where S stands for Staff. These S sections (such as S-1 for personnel, S-2 for intelligence, S-3 for operations, S-4 for logistics, and S-6 for communications, with others like S-5 or S-7 in some forces) handle the different functional areas needed to plan, coordinate, and support the unit's activities. Because these staff elements exist at those echelons and use the S-n coding, the statement is true. Variations can occur between armies in exact numbering or naming, but the overarching convention—the use of S to mark staff functions at battalion and brigade HQs—remains.

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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://combatorgcapabilities.examzify.com>

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

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