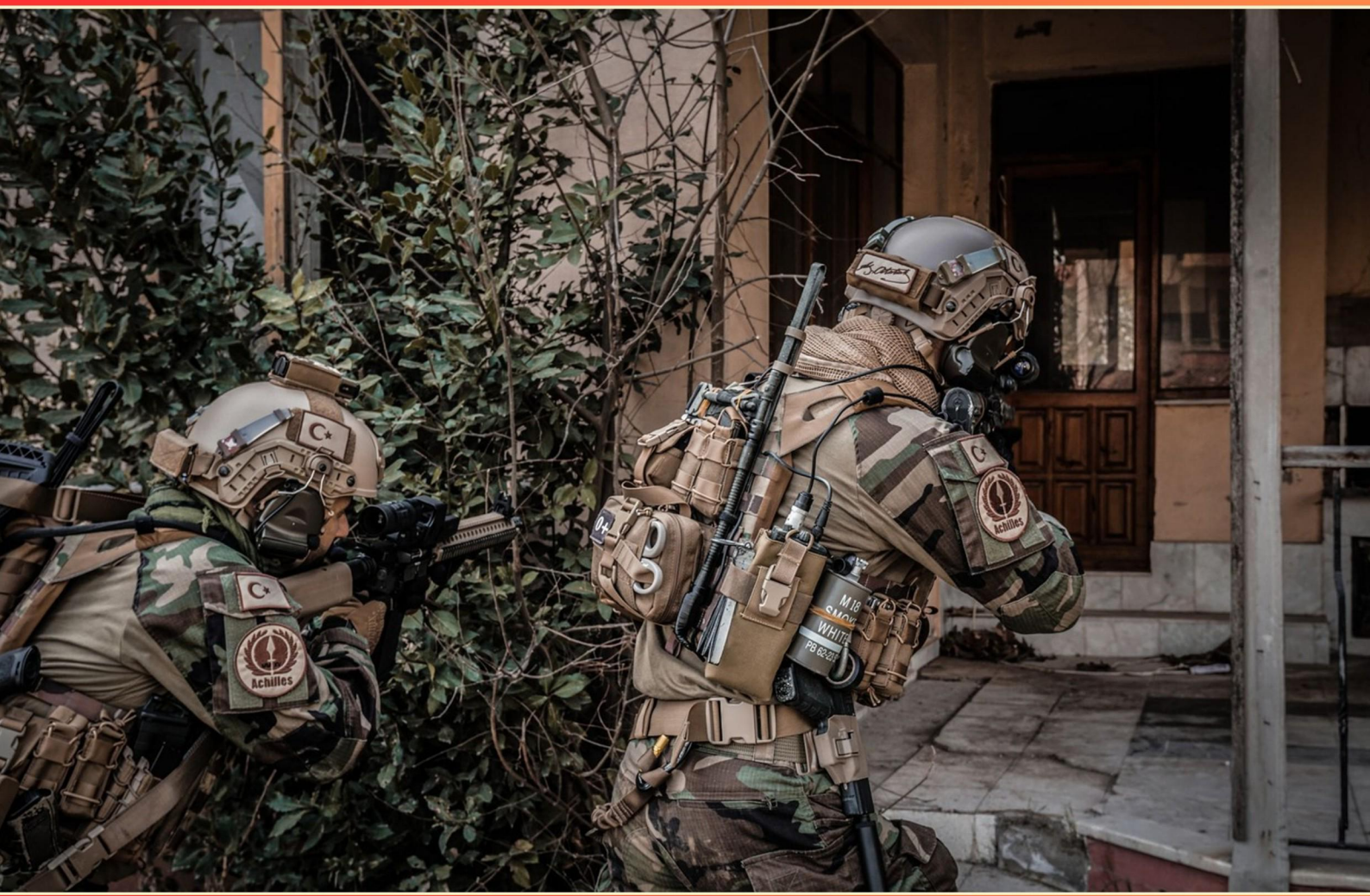
COMBAT ORGANIZATIONS AND CAPABILITIES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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

1. What is the role of cyber defense in protecting combat networks and how is it integrated into mission planning?

A. Cyber defense should be planned separately from other mission planning.

B. Cyber defense prevents intrusions and ensures continuity; integrated by including cyber risk assessments and contingency plans in planning.

C. Cyber defense is optional for operations.

D. Cyber defense should be handled by external agencies only.

2. The level commanded by a Lieutenant General is which?

A. Corps

B. Division

C. Battalion

D. Company

3. A squad usually has about _____ soldiers?

A. 4-7

B. 8-16

C. 17-20

D. 21-25

4. Differentiate between information operations and influence activities as they apply to combat units.

A. Both are identical and interchangeable.

B. Information operations focus only on political messaging.

C. Information operations include cyber, EW, and deception to shape the battlespace; influence activities specifically target perceptions and behaviors of populations or adversaries.

D. Influence activities involve direct cyber intrusion.

5. Describe the difference between mechanized and motorized infantry in terms of mobility and protection.

A. Mechanized infantry operate with horses; motorized infantry use infantry on foot.

B. Mech infantry use armored vehicles with higher protection and mobility; motorized infantry use wheeled transport with less armor.

C. Motorized infantry use wheeled transport with less armor.

D. Mechanized and motorized have identical mobility and protection.

6. Who leads a brigade?

A. Colonel

B. Major General

C. Captain

D. Lieutenant

7. What is the significance of the logistics tail and logistics corridor in planning?

A. The logistics tail refers to the front-line units in contact.

B. The logistics tail is the behind-the-front support lines and nodes; logistics corridors are dedicated routes for sustainment; both ensure timely delivery of supplies and maintenance.

C. Logistics tail and corridor are interchangeable terms for the same thing.

D. They are historical terms with no practical planning value.

8. Differentiate reconnaissance from surveillance in a combat operation context.

A. Reconnaissance is purposeful information gathering to affect decision-making; surveillance is continuous observation to detect changes and report them.

B. Reconnaissance and surveillance are identical.

C. Reconnaissance is passive; surveillance is offensive.

D. Reconnaissance is only about weather.

9. Sustainment includes logistics support.

A. True

B. False

C. Not sure

D. Partially

10. G staff is used at _____ level.

A. Battalion and below

B. Brigade

C. Division and higher

D. Company level

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the role of cyber defense in protecting combat networks and how is it integrated into mission planning?

A. Cyber defense should be planned separately from other mission planning.

B. Cyber defense prevents intrusions and ensures continuity; integrated by including cyber risk assessments and contingency plans in planning.

C. Cyber defense is optional for operations.

D. Cyber defense should be handled by external agencies only.

Cyber defense must be integrated into mission planning because combat networks underpin critical operations like command and control, intelligence, and targeting. Embedding cyber protection into the planning process means conducting cyber risk assessments for the intended operation and building contingency plans that align with the mission timeline. This approach ensures protections, detection, and response are tailored to the mission's critical phases, enabling operation continuity even when a cyber disruption occurs. By weaving cyber considerations into planning, leaders can anticipate threats, allocate resources, and adjust tactics quickly as conditions evolve. Planning separately, treating cyber defense as optional, or outsourcing it exclusively to external agencies breaks the link between protection and mission needs and can lead to gaps in resilience and slower reaction times.

2. The level commanded by a Lieutenant General is which?

A. Corps

B. Division

C. Battalion

D. Company

The level associated with a lieutenant general is a corps. In most modern land forces, the corps sits above a division and below an army, and it brings together multiple divisions along with the necessary staff and support elements to plan and execute operations across a broad area. A division, by contrast, is typically commanded by a major general and contains several brigades or equivalent units. A battalion is smaller still and is led by a lieutenant colonel, while a company is even smaller and commanded by a captain. So the lieutenant general's scope and responsibility align with leading a corps, not the smaller units.

3. A squad usually has about _____ soldiers?

A. 4-7

B. 8-16

C. 17-20

D. 21-25

Squad is the basic infantry maneuver unit, built to move and fight as a cohesive team. A squad typically includes a squad leader and two to three fire teams, with the total number of soldiers varying by doctrine and nation. Because teams can be organized differently, the overall size tends to fall within a practical range around eight to sixteen soldiers. This keeps the unit small enough to control and quick, but large enough to deliver adequate firepower and sustainment on the move. Choices far smaller would describe a single fire team or two teams, while much larger numbers would push into platoon territory. Therefore, eight to sixteen soldiers best captures the common squad size.

4. Differentiate between information operations and influence activities as they apply to combat units.

A. Both are identical and interchangeable.

B. Information operations focus only on political messaging.

C. Information operations include cyber, EW, and deception to shape the battlespace; influence activities specifically target perceptions and behaviors of populations or adversaries.

D. Influence activities involve direct cyber intrusion.

Information operations are the broad set of capabilities used to shape the battlespace by influencing, disrupting, corrupting, or deceiving adversaries while protecting our own forces. They cover multiple domains, including cyber operations, electronic warfare, and deception, all aimed at affecting decision-making and the physical and information environments in which combat teams operate. Influence activities are the human-focused part of that broader set. They target the perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors of populations or adversaries to achieve desired outcomes, typically through messaging, narratives, persuasion, and other strategic communication techniques. In practice, information operations might involve cyber intrusions, EW, and deception to alter the enemy's actions or optimize the battlespace. Influence activities focus on shaping how people think and act—such as swaying local populations to support operations or affecting an adversary commander's willingness to fight—without necessarily relying on direct technical disruption. The other options aren't accurate because information operations are not identical to political messaging and they do not consist solely of messaging; information operations include technical and deceptive means that extend beyond influence alone. And influence activities aren't defined by direct cyber intrusion; cyber actions can be part of information operations, but influencing perceptions and behaviors is the core focus of influence activities.

5. Describe the difference between mechanized and motorized infantry in terms of mobility and protection.

A. Mechanized infantry operate with horses; motorized infantry use infantry on foot.

B. Mech infantry use armored vehicles with higher protection and mobility; motorized infantry use wheeled transport with less armor.

C. Motorized infantry use wheeled transport with less armor.

D. Mechanized and motorized have identical mobility and protection.

Mechanized infantry move using armored fighting vehicles that provide substantial protection and solid mobility. These vehicles shield soldiers from small-arms fire and shrapnel, and many are designed to handle off-road or cross-country terrain, allowing rapid, protected movement across the battlefield. When they reach their objective, the infantry can dismount and fight from the safety of surrounding armor, benefiting from the vehicle's firepower and protection while keeping up with heavier units like tanks. Motorized infantry, on the other hand, ride in wheeled transport such as trucks or lightly armored cars. This gives fast movement, especially on roads, but with less armor to protect the troops. The vehicles aren't as capable of withstanding heavy fire or rough terrain, so protection is lower and mobility is best on prepared routes rather than across challenging ground. So the essence is that mechanized infantry combines higher protection with robust mobility provided by armored platforms, while motorized infantry relies on quicker on-road transport with lighter armor.

6. Who leads a brigade?

A. Colonel

B. Major General

C. Captain

D. Lieutenant

A colonel leads a brigade. Brigades are large formations made up of several battalions and require an officer with broad oversight and substantial staff experience to coordinate multiple units and implement plans across a sizeable area. The colonel rank provides the right level of authority and experience for that responsibility. A major general would typically command a division, which is larger and more complex than a brigade. Captains command companies within a battalion, and lieutenants lead platoons or smaller units, so they operate at a much smaller level than a brigade.

7. What is the significance of the logistics tail and logistics corridor in planning?

A. The logistics tail refers to the front-line units in contact.

B. The logistics tail is the behind-the-front support lines and nodes; logistics corridors are dedicated routes for sustainment; both ensure timely delivery of supplies and maintenance.

C. Logistics tail and corridor are interchangeable terms for the same thing.

D. They are historical terms with no practical planning value.

In planning, the focus is on sustaining combat power through organized support. The logistics tail is the set of behind-the-front support lines and nodes—supply depots, maintenance hubs, medical facilities, and the distribution network that keep units fed, fueled, repaired, and able to continue operations. Logistics corridors are the dedicated routes used to move those sustainment resources to and from the front. Together, they ensure supplies and maintenance arrive when and where they're needed, preserving tempo, readiness, and the ability to fight. This matters because without reliable tails and corridors, even the best-armed units can stall due to shortages or delays. Planning these elements with clear routes, capacities, and protection helps reduce vulnerability to disruption and enables faster, more predictable support. The other descriptions miss the point: front-line units in contact are the combat element, not the tail; calling the tail and corridor interchangeable equates two distinct concepts, and treating them as historical terms ignores their ongoing importance in modern planning.

8. Differentiate reconnaissance from surveillance in a combat operation context.

A. Reconnaissance is purposeful information gathering to affect decision-making; surveillance is continuous observation to detect changes and report them.

B. Reconnaissance and surveillance are identical.

C. Reconnaissance is passive; surveillance is offensive.

D. Reconnaissance is only about weather.

Differentiating reconnaissance from surveillance rests on purpose and tempo. Reconnaissance is purposeful information gathering designed to influence a specific decision or course of action. It's task-oriented and time-bound: you plan it to answer particular questions (such as enemy location, strength, routes, and terrain features) so leaders can decide where to maneuver, whether to attack, or how to allocate forces. Surveillance, on the other hand, is continuous observation to detect changes and report them, aiming to maintain ongoing situational awareness. It runs over a longer period and looks for trends, movements, or events as they unfold, providing a steady stream of updates rather than delivering a single, decision-driving intelligence snapshot. In practice, you might conduct reconnaissance to acquire targeted information before a raid, while surveillance would be used to monitor an area for evolving activity and to provide early warning. Weather information isn't the focus of reconnaissance in this context; the emphasis here is on gathering intelligence about the battlespace to support decisions.

9. Sustainment includes logistics support.

A. True

B. False

C. Not sure

D. Partially

Sustainment is the set of actions that keep a force performing over time by delivering everything it needs to operate: supplies, maintenance, transportation, and the services that support personnel and operations. Logistics support is the practical implementation of that idea—getting fuel, ammo, food, parts, and other materials to the right place, at the right time, along with the transportation, maintenance, and related services that keep equipment and people moving. Because logistics provide the tangible inputs and services that sustain ongoing operations, sustainment inherently includes logistics support. So the statement is true. If you're weighing other responses, a claim that sustenance doesn't include logistics would ignore the essential way sustainment enables operation; suggesting only "partial" inclusion isn't accurate, since logistics is a fundamental component of sustaining forces.

10. G staff is used at _____ level.

A. Battalion and below

B. Brigade

C. Division and higher

D. Company level

A G staff handles the broad planning and cross-functional coordination that larger formations need. It brings together specialists in personnel, intelligence, operations, logistics, and plans under a chief of staff to produce integrated guidance for the entire formation. This breadth and depth are required where there are multiple subordinate units and complex operations to synchronize, which is the situation at division level and above. At the battalion and company levels, staff tasks are handled within smaller headquarters by the unit's own sections (such as personnel, intelligence, operations, and logistics) and do not operate as a full general staff. Brigade-level Headquarters typically use the smaller staff elements rather than a full G staff. Therefore, the general staff is used at division and higher.

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!