

Command and General Staff College (CGSC) F100 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. This unit [Division] level process is used to fill equipping shortages for large deployments.**
 - A. Army Modernization & Equipping Conference**
 - B. Manning Conference**
 - C. Army Materiels Command**
 - D. Unit Equipping Reuse Working Group (UERWG)**

- 2. Integration directorates are staffed with which of the following to create a mix of institutional knowledge, process understanding, and operational experience?**
 - A. DA Civilians (DACs)**
 - B. Functional Area (FA) Officers**
 - C. Base Branch Soldiers**
 - D. Contractors**

- 3. Which act provides annual authorization for DoD activities and programs?**
 - A. Defense Authorization Act**
 - B. National Defense Authorization Act**
 - C. National Security Authorization Act**
 - D. DoD Authorization and Budget Act**

- 4. What does ACMG stand for in Army planning terms?**
 - A. Active Component Manning Guidance**
 - B. Administrative and Components Manning Guidance**
 - C. Army Civilian Manning Guidelines**
 - D. Asset and Capacity Manning Guidance**

- 5. Which TAP component is the 'ends' component describing long-range Army capabilities projecting 15-20 years?**
 - A. Army Strategy**
 - B. Army Vision**
 - C. Army Planning Guidance**
 - D. Army Campaign Plan**

- 6. ACAT stands for what?**
- A. Acquisition Categories**
 - B. Acquisition Classifications and Tracking**
 - C. Acquisition Concepts and Tactics**
 - D. Acquisition Control and Test**
- 7. This and the Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP) are finalized in the Develop Organizational Models Phase of the Force Development Process.**
- A. Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE)**
 - B. Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP)**
 - C. Unit Reference Sheet (URS)**
 - D. Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS)**
- 8. Which entity is responsible for force management and generating authorization documents like MTOE and TDA?**
- A. USAFMSA**
 - B. ARSTRUC**
 - C. TRADOC**
 - D. G-4 Logistics**
- 9. What are the three concepts that comprise the Joint Concept Framework (JCF)?**
- A. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO); Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs); Supporting Concepts**
 - B. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO); Army Operating Concept (AOC); Advisory**
 - C. Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs); Supporting Concepts; Army Operating Concept (AOC)**
 - D. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO); Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs); Army Operating Concept (AOC)**
- 10. ONS stands for Operational Needs Statement.**
- A. Operational Needs Strategy**
 - B. Operational Needs Statement**
 - C. Official National Stock**
 - D. Operational Necessity Standard**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. This unit [Division] level process is used to fill equipping shortages for large deployments.

A. Army Modernization & Equipping Conference

B. Manning Conference

C. Army Materiels Command

D. Unit Equipping Reuse Working Group (UERWG)

The main idea here is that when a large deployment is on the horizon, quickly filling equipment gaps requires a formal, cross-unit method to move gear where it's needed instead of waiting for new purchases. The division-level process designed for this purpose is the Unit Equipping Reuse Working Group. This group pulls together representatives from deploying units, supporting units, and property accountability offices to identify shortages and surpluses, coordinate transfers, and authorize reuse of equipment across units. It ensures items are documented in the property books, scheduled for transfer, and tracked so accountability is maintained, with returns or substitutions arranged as feasible. This approach speeds up fielding, reduces downtime, and cuts unnecessary procurement, which is crucial for timely and efficient large deployments. It also provides a clear, auditable path for reallocating gear, so units can trust that equipment moved to them is properly accounted for and traceable. Other options don't fit because they represent events or higher-level commands rather than the unit-level mechanism for reusing equipment. A modernization and equipping conference is focused on planning and prioritization of new gear, not the rapid redistribution of existing equipment. A Manning Conference centers on personnel management, not equipment. Army Materiel Command is a major supply command, not the specific division-level process used to reuse equipment for deployments.

2. Integration directorates are staffed with which of the following to create a mix of institutional knowledge, process understanding, and operational experience?

A. DA Civilians (DACs)

B. Functional Area (FA) Officers

C. Base Branch Soldiers

D. Contractors

Functional Area Officers are the best fit because they bring a balanced blend of deep domain knowledge, process fluency, and hands-on experience. As officers designated into a specific functional area, they possess strong institutional understanding of policy, doctrine, and how their field integrates with the broader mission. They are trained to navigate the standard procedures, coordination rituals, and decision-making cycles that govern their functional domain, giving them the process understanding needed to connect strategic intent with practical execution. Importantly, they maintain operational experience from assignments in units or in roles that keep them close to real-world missions, which keeps their perspective grounded in what works on the ground and how plans unfold in reality. This combination—institutional insight, mastery of processes, and current operational perspective—makes them best suited to staffing integration directorates. DA Civilians offer institutional knowledge and continuity, but may not uniformly provide the same mix of process fluency and ongoing operational exposure as FA officers. Base Branch Soldiers contribute valuable on-the-ground insights but typically don't carry the same breadth of functional-process expertise across a wide range of areas. Contractors can bring specialized expertise, yet they often lack the long-term institutional perspective and formal integration role within the military staff.

3. Which act provides annual authorization for DoD activities and programs?

- A. Defense Authorization Act**
- B. National Defense Authorization Act**
- C. National Security Authorization Act**
- D. DoD Authorization and Budget Act**

The annual authorization for DoD activities and programs is provided by the National Defense Authorization Act. This law is enacted every year to authorize the Department of Defense to carry out its programs, set policy, and authorize the associated budgetary authority. It defines what programs and activities may proceed and under what authorities, while actual funding comes from separate appropriations. The other option names aren't the standard title used for this annual authorization, and one of them isn't a real statute.

4. What does ACMG stand for in Army planning terms?

- A. Active Component Manning Guidance**
- B. Administrative and Components Manning Guidance**
- C. Army Civilian Manning Guidelines**
- D. Asset and Capacity Manning Guidance**

In Army planning, ACMG stands for Active Component Manning Guidance. This formal guidance sets the staffing targets for the active-duty force, specifying how many personnel are needed in each unit, skill, and grade for the planning period. It guides decisions on accessions, retention, and force structure to ensure readiness within budget and manpower constraints. The focus is specifically on the Active Component—the soldiers in uniform—rather than civilians or reserve forces. The other options use terms that aren't used in this planning context, so they don't reflect the standard guidance applied to active-duty manpower.

5. Which TAP component is the 'ends' component describing long-range Army capabilities projecting 15-20 years?

- A. Army Strategy**
- B. Army Vision**
- C. Army Planning Guidance**
- D. Army Campaign Plan**

The ends component in TAP targets the long-range future state and the capabilities the Army aims to have in the 15-20 year horizon. The Army Vision is the document that lays out that aspirational, long-range future—describing the kind of force, its capabilities, posture, and modernization direction the Army seeks to achieve. It sets the direction for what the Army will become and what it will be able to do in the distant future. The other options play different roles. Army Strategy explains how to shape and employ forces to achieve those ends, translating goals into overarching approaches, but it doesn't itself spell out the explicit long-range end-state. Army Campaign Plans focus on campaigns and near-term operations, detailing execution in a shorter timeframe. Army Planning Guidance provides the constraints and directions for planning efforts. None of these capture the explicit long-range ends as clearly as the Army Vision.

6. ACAT stands for what?

- A. Acquisition Categories**
- B. Acquisition Classifications and Tracking**
- C. Acquisition Concepts and Tactics**
- D. Acquisition Control and Test**

ACAT is about categorizing programs for how they are managed and overseen in defense acquisitions. The phrase stands for Acquisition Categories, the system used to determine the level of governance, reviews, and decision authority a program requires. Programs are placed into categories based on factors like cost, schedule, and technical risk, with higher categories signaling major programs that need more stringent oversight and formal milestone decisions, while lower categories involve smaller, less risky efforts with streamlined processes. That relationship between a program's significance and the oversight it receives is the core idea, which is why Acquisition Categories is the best framing for what ACAT stands for.

7. This and the Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP) are finalized in the Develop Organizational Models Phase of the Force Development Process.

- A. Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE)**
- B. Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP)**
- C. Unit Reference Sheet (URS)**
- D. Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS)**

The main idea being tested is how the Force Development Process codifies a unit's structure and its issued equipment during the Develop Organizational Models phase. The Unit Reference Sheet records the unit's planned organization, including staffing and the equipment mix the unit is built around, at this planning stage. This sheet provides a clear, stable reference that aligns with how the unit will be equipped, which is then used to finalize the Basis of Issue Plan. The BOIP specifies the exact quantities of equipment to be issued to the unit to support that organization. Together, the Unit Reference Sheet and the Basis of Issue Plan establish a coherent, plan-level picture of how the unit should look and what it should have, before moving on to formal authorization documents. Tables of Organization and Equipment are the formal, later expression of unit authorization and are typically derived from these planning outputs, not the immediate deliverables of this phase. JCIDS is a separate joint requirements process focused on validating capability needs, not on finalizing unit-level organization and issue plans.

8. Which entity is responsible for force management and generating authorization documents like MTOE and TDA?

- A. USAFMSA**
- B. ARSTRUC**
- C. TRADOC**
- D. G-4 Logistics**

The key idea is who owns the formal process of shaping a unit's structure and turning it into official authorization documents. Force management is the process of determining how many people and what equipment a unit needs, and then codifying that into binding papers. The Army's central proponent for this work is the United States Army Forces Management Support Agency. This agency specifically handles force structure management and generates and maintains the official authorization documents like MTOE (Modified Table of Organization and Equipment) and TDA (Table of Distribution and Allowances). It coordinates with doctrine and design sources, but the actual production and upkeep of those authorization documents sits with this force management organization. Other options play important roles—TRADOC contributes to force design and doctrine, ARSTRUC handles structure data, and G-4 deals with logistics—but they do not generate and maintain the MTOE and TDA documents themselves.

9. What are the three concepts that comprise the Joint Concept Framework (JCF)?

- A. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO); Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs); Supporting Concepts**
- B. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO); Army Operating Concept (AOC); Advisory**
- C. Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs); Supporting Concepts; Army Operating Concept (AOC)**
- D. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO); Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs); Army Operating Concept (AOC)**

The Joint Concept Framework is built around three types of concepts that guide how the joint force is developed and employed. The Capstone Concept for Joint Operations provides the overarching vision and approach for joint warfare, setting the broad direction for how all services will integrate. The Joint Operating Concepts describe how the joint force will conduct major missions and operations in specific environments or functions, outlining how forces will fight together in the future. The Supporting Concepts supply the enabling ideas and cross-cutting capabilities that underpin and sustain both the capstone vision and the operating concepts, such as interoperability, joint training and education, information networks, and interagency or multinational cooperation. Together, these three concepts—Capstone Concept for Joint Operations, Joint Operating Concepts, and Supporting Concepts—form the Joint Concept Framework.

10. ONS stands for Operational Needs Statement.

- A. Operational Needs Strategy**
- B. Operational Needs Statement**
- C. Official National Stock**
- D. Operational Necessity Standard**

Recognizing the exact expansion of the acronym is the focus here. ONS is Operational Needs Statement, a formal document used to capture and communicate the specific equipment, supplies, or support required to accomplish an operation. It lays out what is needed, how much is required, the priority, the delivery timeline, and the justification for the request. This document becomes the basis for resourcing, triggering procurement or logistics actions, and aligning available support with the operational mission. Why this one fits best: an Operational Needs Statement is a concrete, formal request tied directly to operational requirements. The other phrases describe something different: an Operational Needs Strategy would be a planning approach or framework, not a dispatchable request; Official National Stock would refer to stocked inventories rather than a statement of need; and an Operational Necessity Standard would imply a norm or criterion, not a specific request for items or support.

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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://cgscf100.examzify.com>

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

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