

COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE (CGSC) F100 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. What are the two Army equipping groups?

- A. Army Modernization & Equipping Conference (AMEC) and Unit Equipping Reuse Working Group (UERWG)
- B. Army Modernization Council and Equipment Group
- C. Unit Readiness and Equipment Review
- D. Army Equipment Allocation Board

2. Which four domains are encompassed by Force Management?

- A. Capability Development, Force Development, Materiel Development, and Force Integration
- B. Capability Development, Logistics, Personnel, and Force Integration
- C. Capability Development, Force Development, Space Exploration, and Force Integration
- D. Capability Development, Force Development, Materiel Development, and International Diplomacy

3. HQDA conducts the Force Integration Functional Area (FIFA) Analysis at the beginning of which phase of the force development process?

- A. Phase 2
- B. Phase 3, Develop Organizational Models
- C. Phase 4
- D. Phase 5

4. Which action is a Title 10 performance function of the Secretary of the Army?

- A. The construction, outfitting, and repair of military equipment
- B. The regulation of interstate commerce
- C. The conduct of foreign diplomacy
- D. The management of national currency

5. A Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE) prescribes the doctrinal wartime mission, the organizational structure, and the personnel ____ for a military unit.

- A. Readiness
- B. Requirements
- C. Capabilities
- D. Organization

- 6. 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)
- 7. In materiel development, what is the purpose of the Materiel Development phase?**
- A. Reduce technology, engineering, integration, and life-cycle cost risk to enable EMD contract decision
 - B. Define operational requirements and thresholds
 - C. Approve the annual budget for the program
 - D. Finalize production readiness
- 8. Which JCIDS lane is the preferred option for processing capability gaps?**
- A. Deliberate
 - B. Urgent
 - C. Emergent
 - D. None of the above
- 9. Which document is updated twice per year after each ARSTRUC and Force Lock (summer/winter) or given significant change in force disposition?**
- A. DARPL
 - B. ACMG
 - C. IRPL
 - D. SAMAS
- 10. Which item is included as a Title 10 function related to facilities and property?**
- A. The construction, maintenance, and repair of buildings, structures, and utilities and the acquisition of real property
 - B. The planning of military campaigns
 - C. The management of foreign affairs
 - D. The procurement of consumer goods

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the two Army equipping groups?

- A. Army Modernization & Equipping Conference (AMEC) and Unit Equipping Reuse Working Group (UERWG)**
- B. Army Modernization Council and Equipment Group
- C. Unit Readiness and Equipment Review
- D. Army Equipment Allocation Board

Two Army equipping groups are the Army Modernization & Equipping Conference (AMEC) and the Unit Equipping Reuse Working Group (UERWG). AMEC serves as the senior forum for coordinating modernization and equipping priorities, ensuring programs, budgets, and fielding timelines align with Army needs. The UERWG handles the practical side of equipment reuse and redistribution, making sure surplus or legacy gear is efficiently moved to units that need it. Together, they cover both strategic planning and how equipment is actually circulated across the force, which is why this pairing is correct. The other options don't reflect these recognized groups or their combined roles.

2. Which four domains are encompassed by Force Management?

- A. Capability Development, Force Development, Materiel Development, and Force Integration**
- B. Capability Development, Logistics, Personnel, and Force Integration
- C. Capability Development, Force Development, Space Exploration, and Force Integration
- D. Capability Development, Force Development, Materiel Development, and International Diplomacy

The idea in Force Management is to organize how the force is planned, built, and operated into four major domains: Capability Development, Force Development, Materiel Development, and Force Integration. Capability Development focuses on figuring out what the force must be able to do—identifying gaps, analyzing threats, and developing concepts and requirements to enable those capabilities. Force Development is about shaping the force itself—how units are organized, trained, and prepared to employ the capabilities. Materiel Development covers the life cycle of equipment and systems—design, procurement, fielding, and sustainment of the tools the force needs. Force Integration brings everything together—ensuring these capabilities and materiel work in concert across services, with appropriate doctrine, interoperability, and operational concepts. The correct option matches these four domains exactly. The other options mix in areas like Logistics, Personnel, Space Exploration, or International Diplomacy, which are not part of Force Management's four domains.

3. HQDA conducts the Force Integration Functional Area (FIFA) Analysis at the beginning of which phase of the force development process?

- A. Phase 2
- B. Phase 3, Develop Organizational Models**
- C. Phase 4
- D. Phase 5

FIFA Analysis looks at how different functional areas must integrate to deliver the required capabilities, shaping how the force should be organized, who has responsibility for what, and how units will coordinate. Doing this at the beginning of Phase 3 ensures the initial organizational models are built with integration needs in mind, since Phase 3 is focused on developing those models. Having FIFA input early means the structure, roles, and interfaces reflect the cross-functional requirements identified for the force, reducing the risk of rework later and providing a solid foundation for later refinement and validation in the remaining phases.

4. Which action is a Title 10 performance function of the Secretary of the Army?

- A. The construction, outfitting, and repair of military equipment**
- B. The regulation of interstate commerce
- C. The conduct of foreign diplomacy
- D. The management of national currency

Title 10 performance functions for the Secretary of the Army include the activities that keep the Army ready and capable, such as constructing, outfitting, and repairing military equipment. This area covers procurement, maintenance, and modernization to ensure forces have reliable gear and infrastructure. The other duties described fall outside the Army's scope: regulating interstate commerce belongs to agencies in the Commerce/related regulatory framework, conducting foreign diplomacy is handled by the State Department, and managing the national currency is a Treasury/federal reserve function. So the construction, outfitting, and repair of military equipment best fits the Secretary of the Army's responsibilities under Title 10.

5. A Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE) prescribes the doctrinal wartime mission, the organizational structure, and the personnel ____ for a military unit.

- A. Readiness
- B. Requirements**
- C. Capabilities
- D. Organization

A TOE specifies the manpower needs of a unit—the personnel requirements—to accomplish its mission and maintain its structure. It translates the doctrinal wartime mission and the organizational layout into the exact number and type of soldiers needed, including the required ranks and specialties for each billet. Readiness describes how prepared the unit is to perform now, not how many personnel are authorized; capabilities refer to what the unit can do given its assets and training, not the staffing level; and organization is the structure itself, which the TOE also defines, but the blank is specifically about the required personnel. In practice, the TOE serves as the baseline for staffing, training, and equipping the unit.

6. 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.

7. In materiel development, what is the purpose of the Materiel Development phase?

A. Reduce technology, engineering, integration, and life-cycle cost risk to enable EMD contract decision

B. Define operational requirements and thresholds

C. Approve the annual budget for the program

D. Finalize production readiness

In this phase, the focus is on identifying and reducing the major risks that could derail later development, especially technology readiness, engineering interfaces, system integration, and life-cycle costs. By conducting risk-reduction activities, proving that critical technologies work together, and validating cost and schedule assumptions, the program builds a credible baseline that supports a informed decision to move into Engineering and Manufacturing Development. This proactive work helps ensure that technical feasibility, affordability, and program timing are solid before committing to the next, more resource-intensive phase. Defining operational requirements typically happens earlier in capability development, while final production readiness and formal budget approvals occur in later stages, so they aren't the primary purpose of this phase.

8. Which JCIDS lane is the preferred option for processing capability gaps?

- A. Deliberate**
- B. Urgent
- C. Emergent
- D. None of the above

In JCIDS, the route used to address capability gaps reflects how urgent the need is and how much time is available for thorough analysis. The deliberate lane is the standard, preferred path for processing capability gaps because it allows a complete, joint assessment of the gap, rigorous validation, and a solid, well-supported solution path before programs move forward. This formal approach ensures all services agree on the gap, the required capability, and the best way to meet it, while aligning with budget and acquisition processes. Urgent and emergent lanes exist to accelerate action for time-critical needs, but they bypass some of the deeper analysis and joint validation, so they're used only when speed is essential. Therefore, for most capability gaps, the deliberate lane is the best option.

9. Which document is updated twice per year after each ARSTRUC and Force Lock (summer/winter) or given significant change in force disposition?

- A. DARPL
- B. ACMG
- C. IRPL**
- D. SAMAS

The idea being tested is which planning document is kept current on a semiannual schedule to reflect changes in how forces are arranged and allocated, specifically after key events like ARSTRUC reviews and Force Lock or when force disposition changes significantly. The IRPL is the document designed for this purpose; it tracks current and planned force dispositions, aligning assets and tasking with the latest structure and readiness picture. After ARSTRUC and Force Lock, or whenever there is a meaningful shift in how forces are positioned, updating the IRPL ensures planners and leaders have an accurate, up-to-date view to guide decisions. The two yearly update cycles—summer and winter—provide a regular cadence for reconciling dispositions with higher-level plans. Other documents serve different focuses or use different update triggers, so they don't fit this specific requirement.

10. Which item is included as a Title 10 function related to facilities and property?

- A. The construction, maintenance, and repair of buildings, structures, and utilities and the acquisition of real property**
- B. The planning of military campaigns
- C. The management of foreign affairs
- D. The procurement of consumer goods

Facilities and property management under Title 10 focuses on the real property and the physical infrastructure that support military operations. This includes constructing, maintaining, and repairing buildings, structures, and utilities, as well as acquiring real property. These tasks ensure bases, facilities, and essential infrastructure remain ready and usable for missions and daily operations, which is exactly what the item describes. The other options involve activities outside this area—planning campaigns is strategic decision-making, diplomacy falls under foreign affairs, and procuring consumer goods is general procurement not specifically tied to facilities and real estate.

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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