

ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE AIRSPACE COURSE (EABAC) PRACTICE EXAM (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. SUA/SSMS are organic to which units and are characterized as what type of weapons?**
 - A. Maneuver and Ranger battalions; high-angle, relatively short-range, high rate-of-fire, area fire weapons
 - B. Mortars; direct-fire anti-armor weapons
 - C. Artillery; long-range, low-rate cannons
 - D. Aviation units; air-to-ground missiles

- 2. Which is the sixth stage of the Joint Air Tasking Cycle?**
 - A. Master air attack plan
 - B. Air operations directive
 - C. Draft JIPTL
 - D. Recommendations, operational assessment

- 3. What is the Army's approach to mission command?**
 - A. Centralized Command
 - B. Mission Command
 - C. Distributed Control
 - D. Airman's Philosophy

- 4. The Airspace Control Area (ACA) assigns a volume of airspace to which of the following?**
 - A. Civilian aviation authorities
 - B. Ground maneuver units
 - C. An airspace control element of the ACS
 - D. Private contractors

- 5. Which term is associated with airspace designed for unmanned aircraft operations?**
 - A. Restricted Operations Zone (ROZ)
 - B. Air Corridor (AIRCOR)
 - C. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)
 - D. Air Control Point (ACP)

- 6. What are the two primary purposes of the Platoon Area Hazard PAH message?**
- A. Determine firing azimuth
 - B. Identify target and adjust timing
 - C. Notify weather and wind direction
 - D. Warn flight operations and gain airspace clearance
- 7. Which term describes the type of Fire Support Coordination Measures used to integrate fires with airspace control and prevent fratricide?**
- A. Fire Support Coordination Measures (FSCM)
 - B. Airspace Coordinating Measure (ACM)
 - C. Maneuver Control Measures (MCM)
 - D. Positive Control
- 8. The method used to task and disseminate projected sorties, capabilities, and/or forces to targets and specific missions is called?**
- A. Air Tasking Order
 - B. Airspace Control Order
 - C. Air Operations Directive
 - D. Commander's Intent
- 9. Which capability safeguards forces and resources to enable the Joint Force to achieve objectives?**
- A. Information
 - B. Sustainment
 - C. Protection
 - D. Fires
- 10. What best describes the Unit Airspace Plan?**
- A. an integrated daily airspace requirements detailing operations
 - B. a map of airspace sectors
 - C. a list of threats
 - D. a training plan

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. SUA/SSMS are organic to which units and are characterized as what type of weapons?

- A. Maneuver and Ranger battalions; high-angle, relatively short-range, high rate-of-fire, area fire weapons**
- B. Mortars; direct-fire anti-armor weapons
- C. Artillery; long-range, low-rate cannons
- D. Aviation units; air-to-ground missiles

Mortars are an indirect-fire system that is typically organic to maneuver and Ranger battalions. They deliver explosive rounds on a high-arc trajectory, which lets them hit targets behind cover or behind terrain features where direct-fire weapons can't reach. The hallmark traits are a high-angle fire, relatively short range, and a high rate of fire, all focused on saturating a defined area to suppress or shape the battlefield for maneuver. This combination—being embedded with those units and providing rapid, area-focused fire—is what defines SUA/SSMS in this context. The other options describe weapons that are either direct-fire or longer-range and not typically organic to those same battalions, or rely on aviation platforms rather than ground-based, area-fire systems.

2. Which is the sixth stage of the Joint Air Tasking Cycle?

- A. Master air attack plan
- B. Air operations directive
- C. Draft JIPTL
- D. Recommendations, operational assessment**

The sixth stage focuses on closing the loop with an evaluation of how the air tasking played out and what should happen next. This is the recommendations and operational assessment phase, where the effects of the air campaign are measured against the intended objectives, lessons learned are captured, and concrete recommendations are made to improve future targeting, tasking, and planning. It provides the feedback that informs updates to targets, plans, and orders in the next cycle, ensuring continuous improvement. Earlier stages lay the groundwork: the master air attack plan is developed to shape overall air effects; the air operations directive provides the authority and guidance for how operations should be conducted; and the JIPTL is drafted to prioritize targets for engagement. These steps precede execution, while the final stage brings the results back into the process.

3. What is the Army's approach to mission command?

- A. Centralized Command
- B. Mission Command**
- C. Distributed Control
- D. Airman's Philosophy

Mission command is the Army's approach to command and control that emphasizes decentralized execution guided by clear intent, mutual trust, and shared understanding. The idea is to empower subordinates to decide how best to accomplish the mission within the commander's end state and purpose, exercising disciplined initiative in changing conditions. The commander outlines the objective, purpose, and boundaries, then subordinates use their judgment, training, and local situation awareness to act. This fosters faster decision-making, adaptability, and unity of effort because everyone knows what success looks like and why it matters, while still staying synchronized through ongoing communication and feedback. Centralized command slows execution and reduces adaptability, which is why it isn't aligned with mission command. The term "distributed control" isn't the doctrine used to describe this Army approach, and Airman's Philosophy belongs to a different service.

4. The Airspace Control Area (ACA) assigns a volume of airspace to which of the following?

- A. Civilian aviation authorities
- B. Ground maneuver units
- C. An airspace control element of the ACS**
- D. Private contractors

In the Airspace Control System, the Airspace Control Area defines a specific volume of airspace that is allocated to an airspace control element. This element is the unit responsible for planning, coordinating, and issuing control within that block, handling deconfliction and integration of air traffic there. Civilian aviation authorities, ground maneuver units, and private contractors don't manage or control this airspace in the ACS framework, whereas the airspace control element of the ACS is the entity assigned to govern it.

5. Which term is associated with airspace designed for unmanned aircraft operations?

- A. Restricted Operations Zone (ROZ)
- B. Air Corridor (AIRCOR)
- C. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)**
- D. Air Control Point (ACP)

Unmanned operations in airspace are identified by the UAV designation, which stands for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles. This term directly refers to aircraft that operate without a person on board, and the airspace designed for them is set up to address their specific needs—remote piloting, autonomous operation, and the safety and separation measures required for such remotely controlled or autonomous systems. Restricted Operations Zone describes a type of restricted airspace with access limitations, not specifically tied to unmanned operations. Air Corridor and Air Control Point are terms that don't uniquely denote airspace designed for unmanned aircraft, making UAV the best fit for this concept.

6. What are the two primary purposes of the Platoon Area Hazard PAH message?

- A. Determine firing azimuth
- B. Identify target and adjust timing
- C. Notify weather and wind direction
- D. Warn flight operations and gain airspace clearance**

Hazard communication and airspace coordination are the two main aims of a Platoon Area Hazard message. This type of message is sent to alert flight crews to hazards within the platoon's area so pilots can avoid or adjust their flight path, reducing risk to aircraft and personnel. At the same time, it seeks formal authorization by gaining airspace clearance, ensuring aviation assets and ground operations are coordinated and deconflicted with other airspace users. So the message serves a dual purpose: warn flight operations about hazards to enable safe routing, and secure the necessary airspace clearance to permit the platoon's activities within that airspace. It's not about determining firing azimuth, identifying targets with timing, or relaying weather and wind data, which are handled by other procedures.

7. Which term describes the type of Fire Support Coordination Measures used to integrate fires with airspace control and prevent fratricide?

A. Fire Support Coordination Measures (FSCM)

B. Airspace Coordinating Measure (ACM)

C. Maneuver Control Measures (MCM)

D. Positive Control

Fire Support Coordination Measures are the tools that align fires with how airspace is controlled, ensuring that shoots and aircraft operate in a coordinated, non-conflicting way to prevent fratricide. FSCMs establish the boundaries, triggers, and procedures that govern when and where fires can be fired and how airspace is deconflicted, so we don't have fires and aircraft stepping on each other. This broad category is what you use to integrate fires with airspace control across the operation, covering the range of measures from lines and areas that require coordination to procedures that specify when to halt or alter fire plans. The other terms aren't the same scope: maneuver control measures deal with ground movement, positive control refers to the authority level over operations, and airspace coordinating measure would denote a specific subset focused on airspace alone rather than the full coordination framework.

8. The method used to task and disseminate projected sorties, capabilities, and/or forces to targets and specific missions is called?

A. Air Tasking Order

B. Airspace Control Order

C. Air Operations Directive

D. Commander's Intent

The Air Tasking Order is the instrument that translates the commander's intent into executable tasks for air forces. It assigns specific aircraft and weapons to targets and missions, lays out who, what, when, and where for the next operational period, and is distributed to all units to ensure coordinated action. This planning product comes from the air operations center as part of the Air Tasking Cycle, tying together available sorties, capabilities, and target priorities so each unit knows its assigned mission and timing. Airspace control directives focus on when and how airspace is opened or restricted, rather than assigning missions. An Air Operations Directive provides higher-level guidance rather than the actual tasking of assets. The Commander's Intent expresses the desired end state and purpose, not the concrete allocation of sorties or targets. Hence, the method used to task and disseminate projected sorties, capabilities, and forces to targets and specific missions is the Air Tasking Order.

9. Which capability safeguards forces and resources to enable the Joint Force to achieve objectives?

A. Information

B. Sustainment

C. Protection

D. Fires

Protecting the force is about reducing risk to people, equipment, information, and facilities so the Joint Force can continue to operate and achieve its objectives. It covers physical security, survivability, and security of crucial information and infrastructure, ensuring that threats don't disrupt readiness, movement, or combat power. Without protection, forces and resources are vulnerable to harm, which undermines the ability to execute plans. Information focuses on safeguarding data and communications, sustainment ensures logistics and support flows, and fires deliver combat power. While all are important, only protection directly guards the assets and capabilities needed to carry out operations, making it the best fit for the described capability.

10. What best describes the Unit Airspace Plan?

- A. an integrated daily airspace requirements detailing operations
- B. a map of airspace sectors
- C. a list of threats
- D. a training plan

The Unit Airspace Plan describes the integrated daily airspace requirements needed to execute operations. It brings together mission timing, aircraft mix, required airspace access (times, altitude blocks, and sectors), and coordination measures with airspace authorities to ensure safe, deconflicted operations. By forecasting how airspace will be used on a given day, it supports planning and execution, allowing units to request, grant, or modify access and anticipate constraints such as temporary flight restrictions or protected sectors. The other options don't fit because a map of airspace sectors shows boundaries, not day-to-day requirements; a threat list focuses on hazards rather than airspace usage; and a training plan covers training activities rather than how airspace is allocated for operations.

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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://eabac.examzify.com>

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

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