

First Army Academy 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. Which item is identified as Key Events during planning?**
 - A. Identify Key Events**
 - B. Ignore events**
 - C. Only plan events**
 - D. Schedule events only for the morning**

- 2. Within METT-TC, what do civil considerations encompass and why are they important to mission success?**
 - A. Civil considerations include civilians, local population, governance, and infrastructure. They influence risk, legitimacy, and support for operations; ignoring them can jeopardize success.**
 - B. Civil considerations include weather and terrain.**
 - C. Civil considerations are not part of METT-TC.**
 - D. Civil considerations refer to military police procedures.**

- 3. What is the purpose of an After Action Review?**
 - A. The AAR is a tool that provides valuable feedback essential to correcting training deficiencies.**
 - B. To document personnel achievements for awards**
 - C. To track logistics**
 - D. To assign blame for failures**

- 4. What is Combat Power?**
 - A. The sum of a unit's logistic capacity**
 - B. The total means of destructive, constructive, and information capabilities that a military unit or formation can apply at a given time.**
 - C. The time required to deploy a unit to a theater**
 - D. The number of personnel available for a mission**

- 5. Which of the following is an element of combat power?**
 - A. Leadership**
 - B. Mobility**
 - C. Coordination**
 - D. Training**

6. Define Lane Training Exercise?

- A. A standardized and structured exercise or simulation used to train on one or more collective tasks that includes a designated area, terrain, or facility. It usually focuses on one primary Task.**
- B. A simple classroom lecture about battle drill procedures.**
- C. A software simulation used for logistics tasks only.**
- D. A physical fitness routine for unit cohesion.**

7. Explain civil-military operations and give an example of civil considerations in planning.

- A. Civil-military operations involve combat-only actions against enemy forces.**
- B. Civil-military operations are limited to building infrastructure.**
- C. Civil-military operations focus on securing bases and supply lines exclusively.**
- D. Civil-military operations involve coordination with civilian populations, institutions, or infrastructure; example: protecting civilians, enabling humanitarian assistance, or coordinating with local authorities.**

8. What is Mission Command?

- A. Centralized control from the top**
- B. Exercising authority and direction by the commander using subordinate initiative and clear intent**
- C. Rigid adherence to the initial plan at all levels**
- D. Decisions made only by the commander at HQ**

9. OC/T duty may include acting as which role if required?

- A. HICON**
- B. S2**
- C. XO**
- D. CSM**

10. What is the purpose of standard operating procedures (SOPs) in a unit? Provide an example of an area covered by SOPs.

- A. SOPs are used to assign all combat tasks to a single leader.**
- B. SOPs standardize high-level strategic planning across the joint force.**
- C. SOPs standardize routine tasks to ensure consistency and safety; example: weapon cleaning procedures, radio discipline, or convoy procedures.**
- D. SOPs are only relevant during peacetime training and have no field use.**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which item is identified as Key Events during planning?

- A. Identify Key Events**
- B. Ignore events**
- C. Only plan events**
- D. Schedule events only for the morning**

Pinpointing pivotal moments during planning helps turn ideas into a workable timeline. By identifying key events—milestones, decision points, and deadlines—you create a structure that shows what must happen, when it should happen, and how tasks depend on each other. This clarity makes the plan actionable and testable, which is why identifying key events is the correct choice. Ignoring events removes the guideposts that keep a plan coherent. Only planning events gives you a list of moments but lacks the broader process of recognizing which events matter and how they connect. Scheduling events only for the morning imposes an unnecessary constraint that doesn't reflect how planning usually unfolds across the full timeframe.

2. Within METT-TC, what do civil considerations encompass and why are they important to mission success?

- A. Civil considerations include civilians, local population, governance, and infrastructure. They influence risk, legitimacy, and support for operations; ignoring them can jeopardize success.**
- B. Civil considerations include weather and terrain.**
- C. Civil considerations are not part of METT-TC.**
- D. Civil considerations refer to military police procedures.**

Civil considerations in METT-TC capture the civilian environment that surrounds the operation—the local population, governance structures, infrastructure, and social and economic conditions. Understanding these factors helps you anticipate how operations will be perceived, what risks civilians face, and what kind of legitimacy and support the mission must secure. They matter because actions that ignore civilians can erode trust, provoke resistance, disrupt essential services, and create instability that makes the mission more dangerous and harder to achieve. By considering civilian needs, engaging with local authorities, protecting noncombatants, and supporting critical infrastructure, you help create a more stable environment that reduces risk and increases the likelihood of mission success. Weather and terrain, planning around time, and other METT-TC elements are related but distinct; civil considerations are broader, focusing specifically on the civilian people and structures that influence and are affected by the operation.

3. What is the purpose of an After Action Review?

- A. The AAR is a tool that provides valuable feedback essential to correcting training deficiencies.**
- B. To document personnel achievements for awards**
- C. To track logistics**
- D. To assign blame for failures**

An After Action Review is a candid, structured discussion held after a training event or operation to turn experience into improvement. Its purpose is to gather what happened, why it happened, what went well, and what didn't, and to translate those insights into concrete actions. The focus is on learning and readiness, so feedback is used to correct training deficiencies and adjust procedures, drills, or plans for future performance. This isn't about documenting achievements for awards, tracking logistics, or assigning blame. It's about identifying gaps, understanding causes, and specifying who will do what and by when to enhance future outcomes. In short, the AAR helps turn lessons learned into tangible improvements.

4. What is Combat Power?

- A. The sum of a unit's logistic capacity**
- B. The total means of destructive, constructive, and information capabilities that a military unit or formation can apply at a given time.**
- C. The time required to deploy a unit to a theater**
- D. The number of personnel available for a mission**

Combat Power is the integrated set of capabilities a unit can apply at a given moment, blending destructive, constructive, and information effects. Destructive capabilities are the direct means to defeat or degrade the enemy—fires, missiles, artillery, and weapons systems. Constructive capabilities cover those that enable the operation and sustainment of the force—logistics, engineering, mobility, survivability, maintenance, and medical support. Information capabilities involve gathering, processing, and sharing intelligence, maintaining communications, and conducting cyber and information operations to shape decisions and the battlefield. Seeing combat power this way emphasizes how different types of capabilities work together and can be brought to bear simultaneously. Focusing only on logistic capacity, deployment speed, or headcount misses the full picture, because those elements alone don't capture how the unit can affect the enemy across multiple dimensions at once.

5. Which of the following is an element of combat power?

- A. Leadership**
- B. Mobility**
- C. Coordination**
- D. Training**

Combat power hinges on leading forces effectively in battle, shaping how all capabilities come together. Leadership provides the purpose, direction, and morale that turn a collection of skills and resources into coordinated action. A strong leader interprets the situation, communicates the commander's intent, assigns clear tasks, and pushes initiative while maintaining discipline and tempo. When leadership is clear and decisive, soldiers understand what needs to be done, trust the plan, and remain cohesive under pressure, allowing mobility, coordination, and training to be applied efficiently and effectively. Mobility helps you move; coordination ensures those moves are synchronized; training builds readiness. But without leadership to guide, prioritize, and adapt, those elements can't be harnessed into combat power. That's why leadership is recognized as an element of combat power.

6. Define Lane Training Exercise?

- A. A standardized and structured exercise or simulation used to train on one or more collective tasks that includes a designated area, terrain, or facility. It usually focuses on one primary Task.**
- B. A simple classroom lecture about battle drill procedures.**
- C. A software simulation used for logistics tasks only.**
- D. A physical fitness routine for unit cohesion.**

Lane Training Exercise is a standardized, structured hands-on drill designed to train on one or more collective tasks within a designated area, terrain, or facility, usually focusing on a single primary task. This setup creates a realistic but controlled environment where a unit must execute coordinated actions, communicate, and adapt to changing conditions as they move through a lane that simulates a mission segment. It differs from a simple classroom lecture, which has no practical execution, from a software simulation that may limit focus to logistics tasks only, and from a physical fitness routine that targets personal conditioning rather than task-focused teamwork. The lane format lets instructors assess performance against criteria, rehearse standard procedures, and build unit cohesion through repeated practice under varied terrain or layouts.

7. Explain civil-military operations and give an example of civil considerations in planning.
- A. Civil-military operations involve combat-only actions against enemy forces.
 - B. Civil-military operations are limited to building infrastructure.
 - C. Civil-military operations focus on securing bases and supply lines exclusively.
 - D. Civil-military operations involve coordination with civilian populations, institutions, or infrastructure; example: protecting civilians, enabling humanitarian assistance, or coordinating with local authorities.**

Civil-military operations involve coordinating with civilian populations, institutions, and infrastructure to support a mission, protect civilians, and enable humanitarian and governance activities alongside security aims. In planning, this means considering how actions affect civilians and working with local authorities to keep people safe, ensure aid can reach those in need, and help restore essential services. For example, planning might include protecting civilians, facilitating humanitarian assistance, and coordinating with local authorities to support reconstruction and civilian governance. The other options focus only on military actions, or on limited tasks like infrastructure or base security, and miss the essential civilian coordination that defines civil-military planning.

8. What is Mission Command?

- A. Centralized control from the top
- B. Exercising authority and direction by the commander using subordinate initiative and clear intent**
- C. Rigid adherence to the initial plan at all levels
- D. Decisions made only by the commander at HQ

Mission Command is a leadership approach where the commander provides clear intent and purpose, then empowers subordinates to act with initiative to accomplish the mission. The essence is that success comes from trusted execution at the lowest practical level, with people understanding the desired end state and the reason behind it, and then making decisions on the best way to get there as situations unfold. This enables faster, more adaptive action and maintains unity of effort even when plans change. Think of it as giving a good direction and the freedom to solve problems on the ground within that direction. Centralized control, rigid adherence to the original plan, or decisions confined strictly to headquarters undermine this flexibility and shared understanding, making the force slower to respond and less coordinated.

9. OC/T duty may include acting as which role if required?

- A. HICON**
- B. S2**
- C. XO**
- D. CSM**

OC/T duty centers on observing, controlling, and teaching during training exercises. When needed, stepping into the Head Instructor role provides a single, authoritative lead for the event—moving the exercise along, coordinating scenarios, directing participating units, and delivering after-action guidance. This role keeps the training cohesive, ensures safety, and aligns with the OC/Ts' mission to run and assess the exercise. The other positions—S2, XO, and CSM—are specialized unit roles, not typically the on-site lead for training events, so they don't fit as the primary OC/T duty role.

10. What is the purpose of standard operating procedures (SOPs) in a unit? Provide an example of an area covered by SOPs.

- A. SOPs are used to assign all combat tasks to a single leader.**
- B. SOPs standardize high-level strategic planning across the joint force.**
- C. SOPs standardize routine tasks to ensure consistency and safety; example: weapon cleaning procedures, radio discipline, or convoy procedures.**
- D. SOPs are only relevant during peacetime training and have no field use.**

Standard operating procedures establish the exact steps for everyday, routine tasks so every team member can perform them in the same way every time. This consistency helps prevent mistakes, enhances safety, and keeps operations reliable under stress or in varying conditions. An example of an area covered by SOPs is weapon maintenance, such as cleaning and lubricating firearms, which has specific, repeatable steps to ensure reliability. Other common areas include radio discipline, convoy procedures, and casualty evacuation protocols—each documented so actions are predictable and understood by all. The purpose isn't to assign all combat tasks to one leader, nor to standardize high-level strategic planning across the joint force; SOPs focus on the routine actions used in field operations as well as training.

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://firstarmyacademy.examzify.com>

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

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