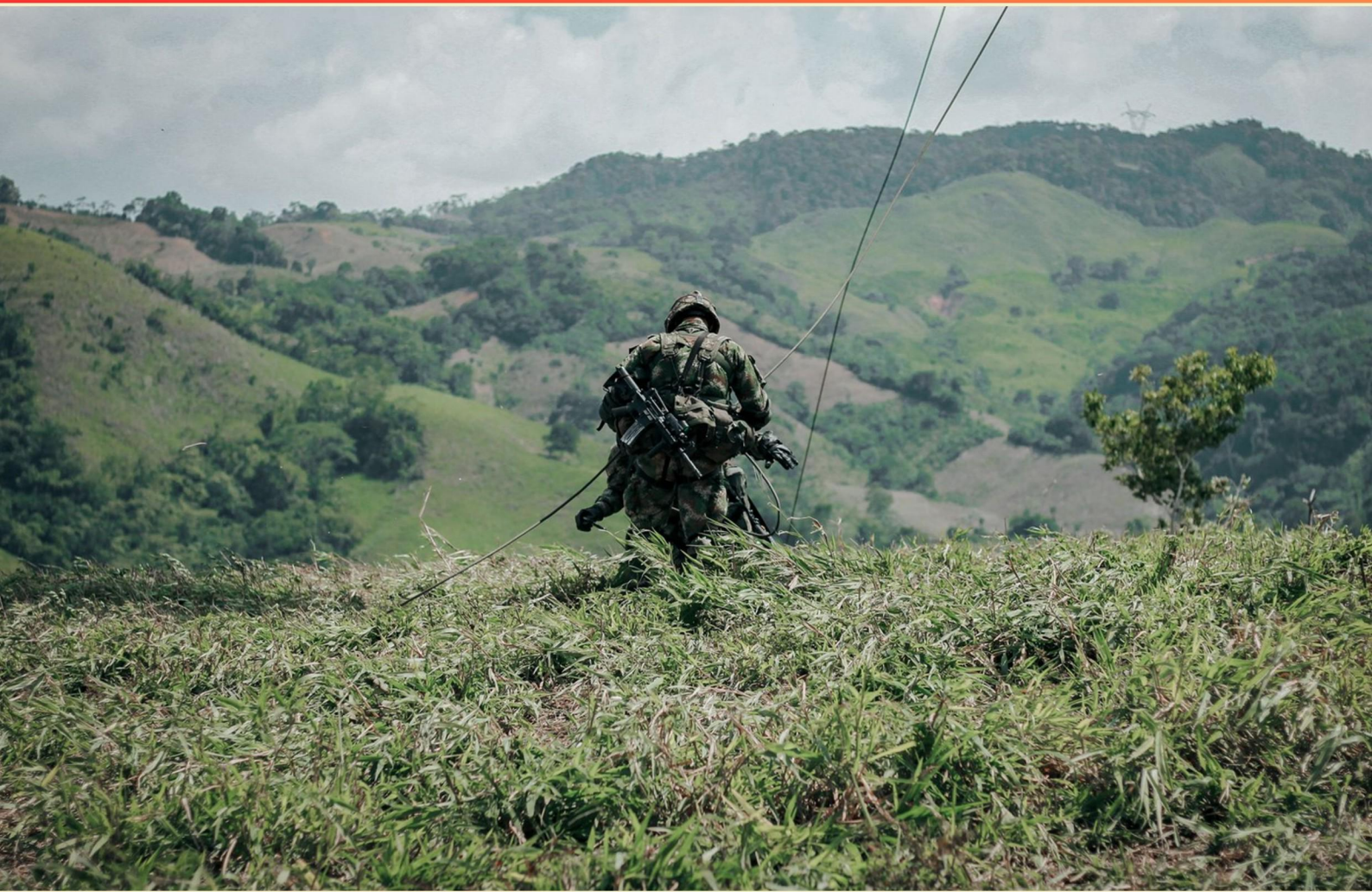


FIRST ARMY ACADEMY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 types of AARs?

- A. Formal and Informal
- B. Internal and External
- C. Short and Long
- D. Tactical and Logistics

2. Which of the following is NOT a Warfighting Function?

- A. Movement and Maneuver
- B. Intelligence
- C. Protection
- D. Logistics

3. Do leaders need to be present to receive a T or T- rating?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Sometimes
- D. Only for T ratings

4. What differentiates a directive from an order in the Army's command structure?

- A. A directive is an instruction or policy; an order is a formal command that requires compliance and carries legal authority.
- B. A directive is a command with legal authority; an order is a suggestion.
- C. A directive is issued by civilian authorities; an order is issued by a noncommissioned officer.
- D. A directive is always urgent; an order allows deliberation.

5. Which factor most ensures that the recommended actions are clear and usable?

- A. Actionable Recommendations
- B. Vague Suggestions
- C. Broad Generalizations
- D. Delayed Feedback

- 6. In SMEAC, what does the 'Command and Signal' section address?**
- A. It outlines the chain of command and communications plan.
 - B. It details medical evacuation procedures.
 - C. It describes logistical fueling rates.
 - D. It lists weather restrictions.
- 7. Which unit is typically composed of multiple fire teams and is commanded by a squad leader?**
- A. Fire team
 - B. Platoon
 - C. Squad
 - D. Company
- 8. In terms of EXROE, an OC/T's job is to**
- A. Follow and enforce
 - B. Develop new training doctrine
 - C. Lead the exercise
 - D. Review external audits
- 9. Who is typically responsible for maneuver and leadership within a squad?**
- A. The platoon sergeant.
 - B. The company commander.
 - C. The squad leader.
 - D. The platoon leader.
- 10. What do we use to evaluate the performance of a collective Task on the T&EO?**
- A. The Scenario Brief
 - B. The Task/Evaluation Summary Block
 - C. The Mission Briefing
 - D. The Personnel Evaluation Form

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the two types of AARs?

- A. Formal and Informal
- B. Internal and External
- C. Short and Long
- D. Tactical and Logistics

After Action Reviews are categorized by formality: formal and informal. A formal AAR is a structured, planned session, often after a significant exercise, with a designated facilitator, a clear agenda, documented notes, and assigned follow-up actions. It usually produces a written record that feeds into training or SOP improvements. An informal AAR is a quick, casual debrief focused on immediate lessons, typically not scheduled or formally documented, aimed at rapid adjustments and practical takeaways. Other options mix up aspects that aren't about how the review is conducted. Internal and external refers to who uses or attends the AAR, not its format. Short and long describes duration, which can vary within either form. Tactical and logistics relate to the type of operation being reviewed, not the type of AAR itself.

2. Which of the following is NOT a Warfighting Function?

- A. Movement and Maneuver
- B. Intelligence
- C. Protection
- D. Logistics

In warfare doctrine, the major capabilities used to conduct operations are the Warfighting Functions. The standard six are Movement and Maneuver, Intelligence, Fires, Protection, Sustainment, and Mission Command. Logistics is the day-to-day effort that keeps forces supplied and supported, but the official function name is Sustainment, which covers logistics, supply, maintenance, personnel services, and related support activities. So, while Movement and Maneuver, Intelligence, and Protection are clearly listed Warfighting Functions, Logistics isn't named as its own function in the doctrine. It lives under Sustainment, which is why Logistics is the correct choice for "NOT a Warfighting Function" as it's officially encompassed by Sustainment.

3. Do leaders need to be present to receive a T or T- rating?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Sometimes
- D. Only for T ratings

Direct observation of a leader in action is essential for T or T- ratings. These ratings hinge on how a leader conducts themselves during real-time tasks—how they set intent, communicate, motivate, and adapt under pressure. If the leader isn't present, evaluators can't witness those leadership behaviors firsthand, making an accurate rating impossible. Presence demonstrates accountability and provides the benchmark the criteria are built around. So, the rating is not reliable when the leader is absent, and typically it isn't awarded or would require rescheduling to when the leader can participate.

4. What differentiates a directive from an order in the Army's command structure?

- A. A directive is an instruction or policy; an order is a formal command that requires compliance and carries legal authority.**
- B. A directive is a command with legal authority; an order is a suggestion.
- C. A directive is issued by civilian authorities; an order is issued by a noncommissioned officer.
- D. A directive is always urgent; an order allows deliberation.

The difference rests on purpose and authority. A directive is policy guidance or an instruction that shapes how people should act, setting procedures or standards across units. It doesn't demand immediate obedience as a formal command and doesn't carry the same legal weight as an order. An order, on the other hand, is a formal command issued through the chain of command that must be obeyed and carries legal authority under military law. Directives might establish safety procedures or reporting requirements, while orders direct specific actions to accomplish missions with a clear obligation to follow them. The other statements mix up these roles: directives aren't automatically legally binding commands, orders aren't merely suggestions, directives aren't exclusively civilian-issued, and urgency isn't what defines a directive.

5. Which factor most ensures that the recommended actions are clear and usable?

- A. Actionable Recommendations**
- B. Vague Suggestions
- C. Broad Generalizations
- D. Delayed Feedback

Actionability is what makes recommendations truly usable. When actions are actionable, they provide specific, concrete steps that someone can actually carry out, with clear owners, concrete tasks, due dates, and criteria to know when they're complete. That level of detail reduces ambiguity and gives a path from intention to execution. In contrast, vague suggestions leave people guessing what to do next, and broad generalizations offer little practical guidance. Delayed feedback further undermines usability because you won't know quickly whether the actions are effective or need adjustment.

6. In SMEAC, what does the 'Command and Signal' section address?

- A. It outlines the chain of command and communications plan.
- B. It details medical evacuation procedures.**
- C. It describes logistical fueling rates.
- D. It lists weather restrictions.

In SMEAC, the Command and Signal section identifies who has command authority and how communication will be maintained across the unit. It lays out the chain of command and reporting relationships, along with the signal plan—call signs, radio procedures, frequencies, message formats, and emergency signals. This ensures everyone knows who to report to and how to reach other elements during the operation. Medical evacuation procedures belong in Admin and Logistics, which covers personnel, supplies, transport, and medical support. Weather restrictions and fueling rates are typically handled in other sections such as the Situation or Admin and Logistics, not in Command and Signal.

7. Which unit is typically composed of multiple fire teams and is commanded by a squad leader?

- A. Fire team
- B. Platoon
- C. Squad
- D. Company

In infantry organization, the unit that brings together several fire teams and is led by a squad leader is the squad. A fire team is the smallest tactical unit, typically around four soldiers who operate as a small, coordinated group. When two or three of these fire teams are combined under a single squad leader, you have a squad, which handles maneuver and direct fire at the squad level. Above that, a platoon is made up of multiple squads and is commanded by a platoon leader, while a company consists of several platoons and is led by a company commander.

8. In terms of EXROE, an OC/T's job is to

- A. Follow and enforce
- B. Develop new training doctrine
- C. Lead the exercise
- D. Review external audits

During an EXROE exercise, the OC/T's job is to follow and enforce the exercise plan, the rules, and safety protocols. They serve as the on-ground controller, making sure participants act in accordance with the scenario, that injects are delivered on time, and that actions stay within the scripted boundaries so the exercise can be evaluated accurately. This role helps preserve the exercise's integrity and safety while collecting consistent, valid data on performance. They're not responsible for creating new training doctrine or leading the entire exercise, which are functions of doctrine developers and the exercise director, respectively. Reviewing external audits is outside the OC/T's during-exercise duties and belongs to separate oversight or post-exercise processes.

9. Who is typically responsible for maneuver and leadership within a squad?

- A. The platoon sergeant.
- B. The company commander.
- C. The squad leader.
- D. The platoon leader.

Maneuver and leadership at the squad level are carried out by the squad leader. This role is the soldier who directly commands the squad, directing its movement, coordinating with the two fire teams, and issuing on-the-ground orders to accomplish the mission. The squad leader translates the platoon commander's intent into immediate actions, keeps the squad in formation, assigns tasks, and reacts to changing conditions on the ground to maintain security and tempo. The other roles operate at higher levels: the platoon leader commands the entire platoon, coordinating multiple squads; the platoon sergeant assists the platoon leader and oversees discipline and training at the platoon level; the company commander leads the company, guiding several platoons. This structure is why the squad leader is the one responsible for maneuver and leadership within a squad.

10. What do we use to evaluate the performance of a collective Task on the T&EO?

A. The Scenario Brief

B. The Task/Evaluation Summary Block

C. The Mission Briefing

D. The Personnel Evaluation Form

When assessing a collective task, you need a dedicated, standardized record that ties how the group performed to the specific task requirements and evaluation criteria. The Task/Evaluation Summary Block is designed for this purpose, collecting the task name, the standards being used, the method of evaluation, and the actual performance observations in one place. This lets evaluators document whether the team met the performance levels and provides a clear basis for after-action reviews and improvement. The other elements serve different roles: the Scenario Brief sets up the conditions and context for the exercise, the Mission Briefing communicates the mission intent to participants, and the Personnel Evaluation Form is focused on individual performance rather than the team's overall task performance.

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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://firstarmyacademy.examzify.com>

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

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