

Infantry ALC Tactics Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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 is a symbol used on maps and displays to regulate forces and warfighting functions called?**
 - A. Operational control measure**
 - B. Graphic control measure**
 - C. Strategic unit indicator**
 - D. Tactical graphic element**

- 2. Which of the following best describes the defense in infantry operations?**
 - A. To actively seek out and destroy enemy forces**
 - B. To protect forces and retain key terrain**
 - C. To engage in offensive strikes at all times**
 - D. To establish a stronghold at all costs**

- 3. What does the principle of "economy of force" refer to?**
 - A. Effective resource management in operations**
 - B. Maximizing firepower at all times**
 - C. Maintaining a strong defensive posture**
 - D. Focusing solely on offensive actions**

- 4. Which of the following best describes the role of leaders in implementing SOPs?**
 - A. To actively discourage procedural compliance**
 - B. To enforce consistency and ensure safety**
 - C. To encourage flexible interpretations of commands**
 - D. To create new procedures on the field**

- 5. What is one of the primary purposes of conducting an ambush?**
 - A. To conduct a reconnaissance**
 - B. To retreat from enemy forces**
 - C. To destroy enemy units**
 - D. To fortify a position**

- 6. In infantry operations, when are attack helicopters primarily used?**
- A. During reconnaissance missions**
 - B. For logistical support**
 - C. To provide close air support during offensives**
 - D. In defensive operations**
- 7. What does "tempo" refer to in offensive operations?**
- A. Speed of Movement**
 - B. Dynamics of Combat**
 - C. Rhythm of Engagement**
 - D. All of the above**
- 8. What are the three types of combat patrols?**
- A. Recon, Search and Destroy, and Security**
 - B. Raid, Ambush, and Security**
 - C. Assault, Recon, and Raid**
 - D. Strike, Guard, and Ambush**
- 9. Why is high ground considered vital in infantry tactics?**
- A. It allows for rapid troop movement**
 - B. It provides a tactical advantage in visibility and firing**
 - C. It offers better communication lines**
 - D. It ensures higher morale among troops**
- 10. In which step of the TLP process do you develop your course of action?**
- A. Mission analysis**
 - B. Make a tentative plan**
 - C. Conduct reconnaissance**
 - D. Prepare for execution**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a symbol used on maps and displays to regulate forces and warfighting functions called?

- A. Operational control measure**
- B. Graphic control measure**
- C. Strategic unit indicator**
- D. Tactical graphic element**

The term refers to a symbol used on maps and displays that provides visual information to regulate forces and manage warfighting functions. Graphic control measures serve this purpose by visually representing operational concepts and tactical plans, allowing commanders and soldiers to quickly understand the layout and intent of operations. These symbols facilitate communication among units and help in coordinating actions in complex environments. In a military operation, having a standardized graphical representation is crucial for situational awareness and effective command and control. Graphic control measures articulate specific actions, boundaries, and other operational guidelines, ensuring all personnel are on the same page and can operate effectively within the designated areas. The other options speak to various aspects of military operations but do not fit the definition as precisely as graphic control measure does. Operational control measures may encompass broader management of forces but do not focus exclusively on the symbolic representation on maps. Strategic unit indicators and tactical graphic elements may describe certain relationships or units but lack the comprehensive regulatory function that graphic control measures provide.

2. Which of the following best describes the defense in infantry operations?

- A. To actively seek out and destroy enemy forces**
- B. To protect forces and retain key terrain**
- C. To engage in offensive strikes at all times**
- D. To establish a stronghold at all costs**

The defense in infantry operations primarily focuses on protecting forces and retaining key terrain. This fundamental principle is rooted in the idea that a defensive posture is utilized to safeguard personnel, resources, and critical geographic locations from enemy incursions. By establishing well-defended positions, infantry units can leverage terrain advantages, reduce vulnerability, and enhance their overall effectiveness during potential engagements. Defensive operations are characterized by their goal of sustaining the integrity of the force and ensuring the commander's objectives are met, even under pressure from adversarial forces. Retention of key terrain can provide tactical benefits, as it may limit the enemy's operational capabilities, deny them advantageous positions, and create opportunities for counter-offensive actions when the situation allows. Other choices focus on aggressive actions or a stronghold mentality, which do not accurately capture the essence of defensive operations. Engaging in offensive strikes or establishing a stronghold at all costs can undermine the core defensive strategy, which is centered on protective measures rather than relentless aggression. Thus, the emphasis on protecting forces and retaining key terrain directly defines the essence of defensive operations within infantry tactics.

3. What does the principle of "economy of force" refer to?

- A. Effective resource management in operations**
- B. Maximizing firepower at all times**
- C. Maintaining a strong defensive posture**
- D. Focusing solely on offensive actions**

The principle of "economy of force" refers to the effective management and allocation of resources during military operations. This principle emphasizes that a commander must balance the distribution of combat power to ensure that forces are used efficiently and effectively. Rather than committing all available resources to one area or task, the commander is encouraged to allocate them according to priorities, achieving a greater overall effectiveness. This approach allows for maintaining sufficient strength across multiple fronts while still ensuring that critical missions receive the necessary focus and power. In context, it ensures that resources—such as personnel, equipment, and firepower—are not wasted on low-priority efforts, which can weaken an operation's overall effectiveness. The importance of thoughtful distribution of assets is why the principle of "economy of force" is fundamental to tactical decision-making, as it promotes resource management and reinforces the effectiveness of operations.

4. Which of the following best describes the role of leaders in implementing SOPs?

- A. To actively discourage procedural compliance**
- B. To enforce consistency and ensure safety**
- C. To encourage flexible interpretations of commands**
- D. To create new procedures on the field**

Leaders play a crucial role in implementing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) by ensuring that there is consistency in operations and that safety protocols are followed. This involves not only advocating for adherence to established guidelines but also demonstrating the importance of these procedures in maintaining operational effectiveness and protecting the well-being of personnel. By enforcing consistency, leaders help to create a predictable environment where all team members understand their roles and responsibilities, which is essential for coordinated action, particularly in high-stakes scenarios. This consistency fosters trust and reliability among team members, as everyone can expect the same procedures to be applied under similar conditions. Moreover, the emphasis on safety is paramount in military operations, and leaders are responsible for instilling a culture that prioritizes this aspect. By reinforcing the SOPs that often include safety measures, leaders safeguard their teams against unnecessary risks during missions or training. The other options reflect practices that are not aligned with the purpose of SOPs. Discouraging compliance undermines operational integrity; promoting flexible interpretations could lead to confusion and inconsistency; and creating new procedures on the field without proper vetting can introduce chaos and risk. Therefore, the focus on enforcing consistency and ensuring safety accurately captures the essential role of leaders in implementing SOPs effectively.

5. What is one of the primary purposes of conducting an ambush?

- A. To conduct a reconnaissance**
- B. To retreat from enemy forces**
- C. To destroy enemy units**
- D. To fortify a position**

One of the primary purposes of conducting an ambush is to destroy enemy units. An ambush is a tactical maneuver that leverages the element of surprise to catch an adversary off guard, typically when they are vulnerable or less prepared. The intent is to inflict maximum damage and disrupt the enemy's plans by concentrating firepower at a decisive moment. This tactic can lead to the destruction of enemy personnel and equipment, as well as the degradation of their operational capabilities. It is a method used to gain a tactical advantage and can significantly influence the outcome of engagements or broader military operations. In contrast, other options like conducting a reconnaissance or fortifying a position are not direct objectives of an ambush. Furthermore, retreating from enemy forces does not align with the offensive nature of ambush tactics, where the goal is to engage and defeat rather than disengage. Therefore, the primary focus of an ambush centers on the destruction of enemy units to achieve a decisive and tactical success on the battlefield.

6. In infantry operations, when are attack helicopters primarily used?

- A. During reconnaissance missions**
- B. For logistical support**
- C. To provide close air support during offensives**
- D. In defensive operations**

Attack helicopters are primarily used to provide close air support during offensives due to their ability to deliver firepower and engage enemy forces effectively. These helicopters are designed to assist ground troops by targeting enemy positions, vehicles, and fortifications from the air, which enhances the overall combat effectiveness of infantry units engaged in an offensive operation. By using attack helicopters, infantry can maintain momentum in their attack, as these helicopters can maneuver quickly, respond to evolving battlefield situations, and strike at targets that may be difficult to reach with ground forces alone. This capability allows for a more dynamic and responsive approach to engaging enemy forces and protecting friendly troops. While reconnaissance missions, logistical support, and defensive operations are important aspects of military operations, they do not primarily focus on the capabilities of attack helicopters in the same way that close air support during offensives does. The role of attack helicopters in those contexts is less about direct engagement and more about providing situational awareness, transport, and defense against threats.

7. What does "tempo" refer to in offensive operations?

- A. Speed of Movement
- B. Dynamics of Combat
- C. Rhythm of Engagement
- D. All of the above**

In the context of offensive operations, "tempo" encompasses multiple aspects of how military forces conduct their operations. It refers to the speed of movement, which is crucial for maintaining the initiative and surprising the enemy. A higher tempo allows forces to exploit vulnerabilities and capitalize on opportunities in the battlefield. Additionally, tempo relates to the dynamics of combat, reflecting how rapidly forces can adapt to changing conditions and engage effectively with the enemy. This adaptability is vital in maintaining momentum during an operation to ensure that forces can respond to threats or shift strategies as needed. Moreover, the rhythm of engagement is a critical element of tempo, as it involves the timing of attacks and the pacing of actions taken during operations. A well-calibrated tempo can disrupt an opponent's strategies and command structure, allowing friendly forces to dictate the flow of battle. Considering these interrelated elements, the definition of tempo in offensive operations incorporates all these aspects, making "D. All of the above" the most comprehensive and correct choice.

8. What are the three types of combat patrols?

- A. Recon, Search and Destroy, and Security
- B. Raid, Ambush, and Security**
- C. Assault, Recon, and Raid
- D. Strike, Guard, and Ambush

The correct identification of the three types of combat patrols is significant for understanding infantry operations and conducting effective missions. In this context, the categories of Raid, Ambush, and Security each play a crucial tactical role. Raids are operations aimed at a quick, decisive attack to inflict damage on the enemy or seize key objectives. They are characterized by their short duration and quick withdrawal once the objective is achieved. The intent is to disrupt, weaken, or demoralize the enemy without necessarily engaging in a prolonged fight. Ambushes involve setting up a surprise attack against unsuspecting enemy forces, usually when they are vulnerable or moving through an area that can be controlled. This tactic is effective in leveraging the element of surprise to maximize damage and minimize risk to friendly forces. Security patrols are designed to provide a reconnaissance and defensive capability. Their purpose is to gather intelligence, monitor enemy activity, and protect larger units or installations. This type of patrol is essential in maintaining situational awareness and ensuring the safety of troops during operations. Overall, understanding these patrol types is crucial for integrating them into cohesive operational strategies and effectively responding to the dynamic battlefield environment.

9. Why is high ground considered vital in infantry tactics?

- A. It allows for rapid troop movement
- B. It provides a tactical advantage in visibility and firing**
- C. It offers better communication lines
- D. It ensures higher morale among troops

High ground is considered vital in infantry tactics because it provides a significant tactical advantage in terms of visibility and firing capabilities. When positioned on elevated terrain, troops can observe enemy movements from a distance, allowing for better situational awareness and the ability to engage targets more effectively. The height associated with high ground enables soldiers to fire down upon their adversaries, increasing the lethality and accuracy of their attacks. This advantage can hinder the enemy's operations, as they are more exposed and less able to coordinate their movements when under fire from above. Moreover, occupying high ground can make it more challenging for the enemy to maneuver, as they may have to ascend the incline to engage effectively. This can lead to a strategic advantage where the defending forces can control key terrain, channel enemy movements, and protect their own flanks and rear areas. Overall, high ground is essential not only for offensive operations but also for defensive strategies in battlefield scenarios.

10. In which step of the TLP process do you develop your course of action?

- A. Mission analysis
- B. Make a tentative plan**
- C. Conduct reconnaissance
- D. Prepare for execution

The process of developing your course of action occurs during the step where you make a tentative plan. At this stage, you analyze various potential actions based on the mission analysis conducted earlier. You leverage the information and understandings gained in prior steps to brainstorm and outline different methods to achieve the mission. It's during making a tentative plan that you consider the strengths and weaknesses of each option, weigh risks, and think critically about how to best apply your resources to accomplish tasks. This is a crucial part of the Tactical Logistics Process (TLP) because it sets the foundation for executing the mission effectively. Prior steps such as mission analysis involve understanding the orders, tasks, and environment, while reconnaissance is focused on gathering information for more informed decision-making. Preparing for execution comes after developing the course of action and involves finalizing details and ensuring everything is in place for when the mission commences. Thus, the step of making a tentative plan is where tactical creativity and strategic thought converge to shape a potential course of action.

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://infantryaltactics.examzify.com>

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

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