

Log Plans Block 4 Part 1 26005 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 tool puts personal accountability for deployment readiness in the hands of the deploying member?**
 - A. Personal Deployment Preparedness Tool (PDPT)**
 - B. PDPT stands for Personal Deployment and Progress Tracker**
 - C. Deployment Readiness Tracker**
 - D. Personnel Deployment Tool**

- 2. What are the three parts of a UTC?**
 - A. Mission Brief; Force Allocation; Logistics Plan**
 - B. Mission Analysis; Manpower Report; Logistics Summary**
 - C. Capability Statement; Manpower List; Logistics Data**
 - D. Mission Capability Statement (MISCAP); Manpower Force Element (MFE); Logistics Detail (LOGDET)**

- 3. Which acronym corresponds to a tool used for deployment readiness planning?**
 - A. Personal Deployment Preparedness Tool**
 - B. Project Deployment Preparation Toolkit**
 - C. Personnel Deployment and Progress Tracker**
 - D. Public Deployment Protocol Tool**

- 4. Which publication provides deployment planning and execution guidance within the Air Force?**
 - A. AFI 10-403 - Deployment Planning and Execution**
 - B. AFI 10-404 - Global Force Management**
 - C. DAFMAN 10-406 - UTC Management**
 - D. CJCSM 3122.0D - JOPES**

- 5. Which of the following is NOT a part of an OPLAN?**
 - A. Basic Plan**
 - B. Annexes**
 - C. Appendices**
 - D. Concept of Operations**

- 6. UTCs that build upon each other provide ____ at a given location.**
- A. Faster deployment**
 - B. Increased cost**
 - C. Greater Capability**
 - D. Redundant assets**
- 7. What are the 3 main FPs for the Air Force?**
- A. 1. Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF); US European Command - US African Command (USEUCOM-USAFRICOM); US Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM)**
 - B. Secretary of the Defense; US European Command; US Central Command**
 - C. Secretary of the Air Force; US Southern Command; US Central Command**
 - D. SECAF; USEUCOM-USAFRICOM; USINDOPACOM**
- 8. What document prescribes and explains how the United States Air Force and United States Space Force will participate in Department of Defense Global Force Management Processes?**
- A. AFI 10-401 - Air Force Operations Planning and Execution**
 - B. AFI 10-403 - Deployment Planning and Execution**
 - C. DAFI 10-401 - Air Force Operations Planning and Execution**
 - D. DAFMAN 10-406 - Unit Type Code Management**
- 9. Which term refers to a group-based communication channel used for crisis-related discussions?**
- A. DPDRT**
 - B. Newsgroups**
 - C. RPT**
 - D. Shortfall Exchange**

- 10. What will be presented to the Joint Force under the AETF construct and will represent the primary pool of operational capabilities the Air Force provides for the nation's defense?**
- A. Force Element (FE) Capabilities and Force Modules (FM)**
 - B. Force Elements (FE)**
 - C. UTC Capability Assemblies**
 - D. Air Force Operational Readiness Set**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which tool puts personal accountability for deployment readiness in the hands of the deploying member?

- A. Personal Deployment Preparedness Tool (PDPT)**
- B. PDPT stands for Personal Deployment and Progress Tracker**
- C. Deployment Readiness Tracker**
- D. Personnel Deployment Tool**

The concept being tested is assigning personal responsibility for deployment readiness to the individual who is deploying. The best choice is the Personal Deployment Preparedness Tool (PDPT) because its name directly conveys that the person is responsible for preparing themselves for deployment. It signals that readiness tasks, checks, and required actions are owned by the deploying member, ensuring accountability is placed where the preparation actually happens. The other options don't convey that same personal ownership. For example, a term like Personal Deployment and Progress Tracker emphasizes monitoring progress rather than claiming personal responsibility for readiness. A generic Deployment Readiness Tracker is a broad tool without implying who holds accountability, and a Personnel Deployment Tool is vague and doesn't highlight personal readiness responsibility.

2. What are the three parts of a UTC?

- A. Mission Brief; Force Allocation; Logistics Plan**
- B. Mission Analysis; Manpower Report; Logistics Summary**
- C. Capability Statement; Manpower List; Logistics Data**
- D. Mission Capability Statement (MISCAP); Manpower Force Element (MFE); Logistics Detail (LOGDET)**

UTCs are built from three parts that describe what a unit can do, who is needed to do it, and what support is required to sustain operations. The three parts are Mission Capability Statement (MISCAP), which captures the mission, the required equipment, and the capabilities; Manpower Force Element (MFE), which specifies the manpower mix and the exact quantities by skill to perform the mission; and Logistics Detail (LOGDET), which lists the logistics needs for maintenance, supply, transport, facilities, and general support. This combination ensures planners know the unit's task, the people to execute it, and the sustainment it requires. Other answer choices use terms that don't align with the official UTC structure.

3. Which acronym corresponds to a tool used for deployment readiness planning?

- A. Personal Deployment Preparedness Tool**
- B. Project Deployment Preparation Toolkit**
- C. Personnel Deployment and Progress Tracker**
- D. Public Deployment Protocol Tool**

Deployment readiness planning centers on ensuring each person is prepared to deploy, with the focus on individual readiness, training, and prerequisites. A tool built around the person—assessing and guiding their readiness, tracking required trainings, certifications, and tasks—matches this purpose directly. That’s why the acronym derived from Personal Deployment Preparedness Tool fits best: it signals a practical, personal-focused instrument used to plan and support an individual’s deployment readiness (PDPT). The other phrases describe broader scopes or different functions: a project-wide toolkit, a system for tracking multiple personnel, or a protocol-based tool for procedures. These are not as tightly aligned with a single-person readiness-planning tool, which is why they don’t fit as neatly.

4. Which publication provides deployment planning and execution guidance within the Air Force?

- A. AFI 10-403 - Deployment Planning and Execution**
- B. AFI 10-404 - Global Force Management**
- C. DAFMAN 10-406 - UTC Management**
- D. CJCSM 3122.0D - JOPES**

Deployment planning and execution in the Air Force is guided by Air Force Instruction 10-403, Deployment Planning and Execution. This instruction sets the policy, responsibilities, and procedures for preparing and conducting deployments, covering the deployment cycle, tasking, mobilization, movement, and coordination with higher headquarters and joint partners to ensure forces are ready and properly sequenced for employment. The other options address different areas: Global Force Management focuses on how forces are identified and allocated across the joint force rather than the detailed deployment process; UTC Management deals with unit structure and readiness via Unit Type Codes; and CJCSM 3122.0D is a joint instruction for the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System used across services, not Air Force-specific deployment guidance.

5. Which of the following is NOT a part of an OPLAN?

- A. Basic Plan**
- B. Annexes**
- C. Appendices**
- D. Concept of Operations**

The thing being tested is understanding which elements belong in the formal structure of an OPLAN. The Basic Plan provides the overall purpose and execution concept, and the Annexes and Appendices add the detailed information for each function or support area. The Concept of Operations, while it describes how the operation will be conducted and helps shape the plan, is not included as a formal section of the OPLAN in this framework. It’s used to guide development, but the final plan is built from the Basic Plan plus its Annexes and Appendices.

6. UTCs that build upon each other provide ___ at a given location.

- A. Faster deployment**
- B. Increased cost**
- C. Greater Capability**
- D. Redundant assets**

When Unit Type Codes are designed to complement and build on one another, the overall effect at a single location is greater capability. Each UTC brings a distinct set of functions—assessing needs, providing specific skill sets, and ensuring support across the mission. When these are combined, they cover more tasks, fill more capability gaps, and can scale up to meet the mission’s requirements more effectively than any one UTC could alone. The idea isn’t just doing the same thing with more assets or moving faster; it’s about creating a synchronized, capable package that works together to accomplish a broader range of objectives. Faster deployment isn’t the focus of this arrangement, and while there may be cost implications, the primary point is the expanded ability to conduct operations. Redundant assets would imply duplicating the same capability, whereas building upon each other emphasizes complementary, not duplicative, strengths.

7. What are the 3 main FPs for the Air Force?

- A. 1. Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF); US European Command - US African Command (USEUCOM-USAFRICOM); US Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM)**
- B. Secretary of the Defense; US European Command; US Central Command**
- C. Secretary of the Air Force; US Southern Command; US Central Command**
- D. SECAF; USEUCOM-USAFRICOM; USINDOPACOM**

The main idea here is understanding who leads the Air Force at the top and which commands shape where it operates. The Secretary of the Air Force is the civilian leader who sets policy, oversees resources, and ensures accountability for the service. In terms of where Air Force forces are built and deployed, the primary theaters are the geographic combatant commands that cover Europe/Africa and the Indo-Pacific region. The combination of the Secretary of the Air Force and the two major theater commands—Europe/Africa and Indo-Pacific—reflects the central leadership and the key areas where Air Force forces are planned, posture, and operationally integrated. That alignment is why this option is the best fit. Other choices miss one or more of these essential elements, such as the civilian leadership or the correct theater commands.

8. What document prescribes and explains how the United States Air Force and United States Space Force will participate in Department of Defense Global Force Management Processes?

A. AFI 10-401 - Air Force Operations Planning and Execution

B. AFI 10-403 - Deployment Planning and Execution

C. DAFI 10-401 - Air Force Operations Planning and Execution

D. DAFMAN 10-406 - Unit Type Code Management

Global Force Management processes coordinate how DoD assigns and sustains forces across the joint force. The Department of the Air Force Instruction 10-401, Air Force Operations Planning and Execution, is the document that prescribes and explains how the Air Force and Space Force participate in those processes. It provides the policy, roles, and procedures for planning, programming, and executing operations within the joint framework, ensuring these services' inputs are aligned with DoD GFM cycles, data standards, and joint requirements. It covers how deliberate and crisis-action planning feed into the GFM process and how units are assessed for availability and readiness in coordination with Combatant Commands, the Joint Staff, and other DoD entities. AFI 10-403 centers on deployment planning and execution rather than DoD-wide GFM participation, and DAFMAN 10-406 deals with Unit Type Code management, which is a coding and organization matter, not the overarching GFM involvement described in the Air Force instruction.

9. Which term refers to a group-based communication channel used for crisis-related discussions?

A. DPDRT

B. Newsgroups

C. RPT

D. Shortfall Exchange

Newsgroups function as a group-based communication channel that supports multiple participants discussing crisis-related topics. They are organized online forums where people subscribe to a topic and post messages that others can read and reply to. This setup allows broad participation from different agencies or individuals, asynchronous dialogue across varying schedules, and a searchable archive of all discussions for reference. Because crisis coordination benefits from rapid information sharing, input from many voices, and a persistent record of decisions and updates, this format is well suited for keeping everyone on the same page and enabling effective collaboration. The other terms don't represent a shared group discussion space for crisis coordination, so they don't fit as well for this purpose.

10. What will be presented to the Joint Force under the AETF construct and will represent the primary pool of operational capabilities the Air Force provides for the nation's defense?

A. Force Element (FE) Capabilities and Force Modules (FM)

B. Force Elements (FE)

C. UTC Capability Assemblies

D. Air Force Operational Readiness Set

Under the AETF construct, the Air Force presents its operational capabilities to a Joint Force as modular building blocks: Force Elements and Force Modules. A Force Element is a single, defined capability or asset—such as a specific aircraft fleet, a sensor suite, or a communications capability. A Force Module combines one or more of these Force Elements into a complete, mission-ready package that can be scaled up or down to meet a particular tasking. This pairing creates a flexible, tailorable pool of capabilities that the Joint Force Commander can understand and integrate. UTC Capability Assemblies are how capabilities are packaged for specific operations, built from the foundational Force Elements and Force Modules, but they're not the primary pool themselves—they're the packaged delivery of those basic blocks. The Air Force Operational Readiness Set is a readiness construct focused on predeployment status and available units, not the fundamental capability pool presented for joint operations. Therefore, the best answer is the combination of Force Elements Capabilities and Force Modules, as they represent the actual, modular set of operational capabilities the Air Force can bring to bear.

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://logplansblock4pt126005.examzify.com>

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

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