

LOW ALTITUDE AIR DEFENSE (LAAD) PRACTICE TEST (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. Which of the following is a UAS guidance method?**
 - A. Manual
 - B. Radio-Controlled
 - C. GPS-Guided
 - D. Autopilot

- 2. Which statement best describes Weapons Mix in MAGTF air defense?**
 - A. It relies solely on aircraft to deter enemy air forces.
 - B. It blends aircraft, surface-to-air weapons, and small arms to create a balanced system.
 - C. It uses only surface-to-air missiles.
 - D. It prioritizes speed over coverage.

- 3. Which platforms typically provide early warning or situational awareness to LAAD units in a combined arms environment?**
 - A. Local infantry scouts and handheld radios
 - B. Higher-echelon air defense radars, ISR assets, and command/control nodes
 - C. Civilian weather satellites only
 - D. Cargo aircraft with airlift capability

- 4. When weather degrades sensor performance on Stinger missiles, which approach is recommended?**
 - A. Delay engagements if needed.
 - B. Disregard weather and engage.
 - C. Disengage and abort mission.
 - D. Adjust lead and tracking data, rely on corroborating sensors, and delay engagements if needed.

- 5. What does Engage do in air defense operations?**
 - A. Directs units to disengage from the target
 - B. Directs or authorized units and weapon systems to fire on a designated target
 - C. Terminates engagement with all targets
 - D. Repositions weapons for defense in depth

- 6. During LAAD perimeter defense planning, what is the key benefit of overlapping fields of fire?**
- A. It simplifies leadership responsibilities
 - B. It minimizes gaps in coverage and reduces fratricide risk
 - C. It guarantees unlimited range
 - D. It eliminates need for communication
- 7. Which concept involves exposing the threat to a continuously increasing volume of fire as it approaches?**
- A. Mutual Support
 - B. Early Engagement
 - C. Defense In Depth
 - D. Resilience
- 8. Which set correctly lists the Formal Fire Control Orders?**
- A. Hold Fire, Engage, Resume Fire, Cease Engagement/Cease Fire, Cover (HERCC)
 - B. Hold Fire, Engage, Cease Fire, Cease Engagement
 - C. Engage, Resume Fire, Cover
 - D. Hold Fire and Engage only
- 9. How do LAAD crews maintain situational awareness when multiple threats appear across different azimuths?**
- A. Focus on one threat at a time and ignore others.
 - B. Use only a single headset without data fusion.
 - C. Use multi-channel comms, maintain sector discipline, share sensor data, and track each target with separate data streams.
 - D. Reassign all threats to a single operator.
- 10. Which condition should prompt re-planning due to resource constraints?**
- A. Updates to Weather Forecast
 - B. Introduction of a New High-Value Asset
 - C. Improved Communications Latency
 - D. Ammunition Constraints Prompting Replan

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is a UAS guidance method?

- A. Manual**
- B. Radio-Controlled
- C. GPS-Guided
- D. Autopilot

Guidance method describes how the UAS is steered during flight. Manual control means a human operator directly commands the aircraft in real time, using the flight controls to dictate the exact path, speed, and altitude. This direct control is what makes manual a distinct guidance method: the operator's inputs determine the aircraft's movements rather than an autonomous system or pre-programmed path. The other options describe forms of automated or remote operation. GPS-guided implies the aircraft follows a route determined by satellite navigation, and autopilot uses onboard systems to maintain course and altitude with little to no continuous input from the operator. Radio-controlled is a way to perform manual control remotely, but it still relies on human inputs through a handheld or onboard controller. In many LAAD training contexts, the term guidance method is highlighted in contrast to automated navigation, which is why manual is identified as the guidance method here.

2. Which statement best describes Weapons Mix in MAGTF air defense?

- A. It relies solely on aircraft to deter enemy air forces.
- B. It blends aircraft, surface-to-air weapons, and small arms to create a balanced system.**
- C. It uses only surface-to-air missiles.
- D. It prioritizes speed over coverage.

Weapons mix in MAGTF air defense is about creating layered, integrated protection by combining different kinds of weapons so the force has defense across the threat spectrum while staying mobile. The best answer captures this by describing a blend of aircraft, ground-based surface-to-air weapons, and small arms to form a balanced system. This layered approach lets the MAGTF deter and defeat threats at various ranges: aircraft can provide early warning and mid-range intercepts, surface-to-air systems defend against approaching missiles or aircraft at longer to mid ranges, and small arms offer close-in defense and protection as the force maneuvers or operates in tight spaces. Relying solely on aircraft would leave gaps against ground threats or low-altitude incursions; using only surface-to-air missiles ignores the need for mobility and close-in protection; prioritizing speed over coverage fails to address the requirement to defend across multiple engagement envelopes. The mixed configuration supports both reach and resilience for the MAGTF as it operates.

3. Which platforms typically provide early warning or situational awareness to LAAD units in a combined arms environment?

- A. Local infantry scouts and handheld radios
- B. Higher-echelon air defense radars, ISR assets, and command/control nodes**
- C. Civilian weather satellites only
- D. Cargo aircraft with airlift capability

Early warning and situational awareness for LAAD units come from a networked layer of sensors and control that provide the air picture and rapid guidance. Higher-echelon air defense radars detect and track aerial threats over larger areas, giving forewarning before threats reach close-in air defense envelopes. ISR assets, including airborne platforms and unmanned systems, supply real-time intelligence on enemy presence, disposition, and movement, helping to anticipate potential attacks and identify valid targets. Command and control nodes fuse this information, disseminate updates, and issue engagement decisions so LAAD teams know who/what is approaching and when to respond. Local infantry scouts and handheld radios don't offer the comprehensive, timely air picture needed for low-altitude defense. Civilian weather satellites aren't designed for tracking hostile aircraft or missiles, and cargo aircraft with airlift capability aren't involved in warning or situational awareness.

4. When weather degrades sensor performance on Stinger missiles, which approach is recommended?

- A. Delay engagements if needed.
- B. Disregard weather and engage.
- C. Disengage and abort mission.
- D. Adjust lead and tracking data, rely on corroborating sensors, and delay engagements if needed.**

Weather that degrades the Stinger's sensing means you can't rely on a single, perfect measurement for a clean shot. The best approach is to adjust the fire-control lead and tracking data to account for the lower accuracy, and to rely on corroborating sensors to confirm the target's position and motion before committing. If the data quality remains uncertain, delaying the engagement gives you time for conditions to improve or for a more reliable track to form. This avoids firing on noisy data or misidentifying a target, while still allowing a shot when confidence returns. Disregarding weather or engaging anyway isn't safe, and disengaging and aborting is unnecessarily drastic when you can compensate and wait for better fidelity.

5. What does Engage do in air defense operations?

- A. Directs units to disengage from the target
- B. Directs or authorized units and weapon systems to fire on a designated target
- C. Terminates engagement with all targets
- D. Repositions weapons for defense in depth**

In air defense, Engage is about maintaining and strengthening protective coverage by moving and reconfiguring weapon systems as the situation changes. The goal is defense in depth: multiple layers of firing positions and fields of fire so there isn't a single weak spot for an adversary to exploit. By repositioning weapons, we keep options open, adapt to sensor updates or threat movement, and ensure ongoing readiness to respond from different angles and ranges. This is why repositioning for defense in depth fits best. It emphasizes shaping the battlespace to preserve layered protection, even as targets appear, move, or are engaged. Other options describe actions like firing, disengaging, or terminating engagement, which are separate steps or outcomes in the engagement process rather than the specific duty of Engage in this context.

6. During LAAD perimeter defense planning, what is the key benefit of overlapping fields of fire?

- A. It simplifies leadership responsibilities
- B. It minimizes gaps in coverage and reduces fratricide risk**
- C. It guarantees unlimited range
- D. It eliminates need for communication

Overlapping fields of fire ensures there are no gaps and that adjacent shooters can back each other up. In LAAD perimeter defense, you want every approach path to be covered by more than one weapon or sensor, so if one system is momentarily unavailable or a target moves through a boundary, another can engage. This creates continuous coverage across the perimeter and reduces the chance a threat slips through unengaged. It also aids deconfliction and coordinated engagement, which lowers the risk of friendly fire since units work from the same fire-control framework and know where others are looking. For these reasons, the main benefit is minimizing gaps in coverage and reducing fratricide risk.

7. Which concept involves exposing the threat to a continuously increasing volume of fire as it approaches?

- A. Mutual Support
- B. Early Engagement
- C. Defense In Depth**
- D. Resilience

Defense in depth is about layering defenses so the closer an attacker gets, the denser the fire and obstacles become. By placing multiple, interlocking positions, fields of fire, and obstacles in successive lines, you force the threat to pass through a sequence where each step toward the objective introduces more weapons, tighter engagement ranges, and greater fire density. This design ensures that as the enemy closes, they are met with an increasingly intense volume of fire, which slows them, channels their movement, and exhausts their momentum. In air defense terms, it means coordinating sensors, short-, medium-, and long-range assets, and sectors of fire so the nearer the threat comes, the more guns and missiles can bear down on it, maximizing kill probability. Mutual support describes unit cooperation to cover weaknesses or survivability, but it doesn't inherently emphasize increasing fire intensity with proximity. Early engagement focuses on stopping threats before they get close, rather than escalating fire as they approach. Resilience centers on recovering from damage and maintaining capability, not on how firepower is intensified during an approach. The idea of progressively increasing fire density as the attacker closes is the hallmark of defense in depth.

8. Which set correctly lists the Formal Fire Control Orders?

- A. Hold Fire, Engage, Resume Fire, Cease Engagement/Cease Fire, Cover (HERCC)**
- B. Hold Fire, Engage, Cease Fire, Cease Engagement
- C. Engage, Resume Fire, Cover
- D. Hold Fire and Engage only

Formal Fire Control Orders define the sequence for starting, pausing, and stopping firing, plus the protection of the firing element. First you Hold Fire to stop all firing and prepare, then you Engage to begin firing on the designated targets, followed by Resume Fire to restart firing after a brief pause for recon, target re-acquisition, or changing conditions. When needed, you Cease Engagement (or Cease Fire) to stop firing altogether, and finally you provide Cover to protect the firing position and surrounding area while fire is ongoing or being halted. This combination—Hold Fire, Engage, Resume Fire, Cease Engagement/Cease Fire, and Cover—captures the full cycle of controlled, coordinated fire and security. Other sets miss one or more parts (for example, they omit the pause-and-resume, or omit the protective cover, or don't include the alternate Cease Fire terminology), which is why this set is the best fit.

9. How do LAAD crews maintain situational awareness when multiple threats appear across different azimuths?

- A. Focus on one threat at a time and ignore others.
- B. Use only a single headset without data fusion.
- C. Use multi-channel comms, maintain sector discipline, share sensor data, and track each target with separate data streams.**
- D. Reassign all threats to a single operator.

Maintaining situational awareness with threats across different azimuths depends on building a clear, shared picture of the battlespace and keeping everyone on the same page. Using multiple communications channels lets all sensor inputs reach the team simultaneously, so updates aren't bottlenecked or lost. Keeping sector discipline means each crew member or position has a defined coverage area, preventing gaps and avoiding confusion when threats appear in different directions. Sharing sensor data ensures the whole team sees the same information—range, bearing, altitude, speed, and target status—so decisions are based on the same reality rather than fragmented memories. Tracking each target with its own data stream keeps individual tracks distinct, so updates for one threat don't get mixed up with others and you can monitor multiple threats at once without losing track of any one of them. This approach creates a robust, real-time picture, allowing rapid, coordinated responses as each threat is identified, prioritized, and engaged without compromising awareness of the rest of the battlespace. Focusing on a single threat, using a single headset without data fusion, or piling all threats onto one operator would overload that person, break the shared picture, and leave other threats unseen or unmanaged.

10. Which condition should prompt re-planning due to resource constraints?

- A. Updates to Weather Forecast
- B. Introduction of a New High-Value Asset
- C. Improved Communications Latency
- D. Ammunition Constraints Prompting Replan**

Resource-aware planning means you adjust the plan whenever essential resources are no longer sufficient to carry out the intended actions. Ammunition constraints directly threaten your ability to engage targets and sustain operations, so you must re-prioritize engagements, adjust timing, or resupply plans to ensure you don't run out before mission goals are met. The other factors don't inherently reflect a shortage of resources: weather updates influence timing or exposure but aren't a resource shortfall; a new high-value asset would change how you allocate assets but isn't a constraint in itself; improved communications latency tends to enhance execution rather than force a replan due to scarcity.

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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://laad.examzify.com>

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

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