

SF SECURITY FORCES TRAINING REFERENCE GUIDE (SFTRG) 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. Where can you find the sheet name of a map?**
 - A. Center of the top margin and on the lower left area margin
 - B. Bottom right corner of the map
 - C. Inside the map's legend
 - D. On the back cover of the map
- 2. Who is responsible for ensuring personnel are trained in the Security Forces Management Information System (SFMIS)?**
 - A. Installation defense force commander (DFC)
 - B. Security Forces Management Coordinator
 - C. Air Force Security Forces Chief
 - D. Base Training Officer
- 3. What is the role of the Defense Advanced Global Positioning System Receiver (DAGR) in military operations?**
 - A. To enhance communication between units
 - B. To provide secure documentation of procedures
 - C. To ensure accurate navigation in various terrains
 - D. To facilitate air support coordination
- 4. When compared to deadly force, non-lethal force is subject to what type of standards?**
 - A. Similar standards of subjective evaluation
 - B. Same standards of objective reasonableness and totality of circumstances
 - C. Less stringent standards than deadly force
 - D. More stringent standards than deadly force
- 5. What is the maximum number of calendar days within which you must complete Phase II training after finishing Phase I training?**
 - A. 30 days
 - B. 60 days
 - C. 90 days
 - D. 120 days

- 6. Which type of ammunition is used during mechanical training for the M249 AR?**
- A. M199 Dummy
 - B. M856 API
 - C. M80 Ball
 - D. M995 SLAP
- 7. Which M9 Pistol ammunition round is only authorized for law enforcement personnel?**
- A. M882
 - B. MK243 MOD 0
 - C. M193
 - D. 5.56mm NATO
- 8. When processing captives, detainees, and prisoners (DCP) at collection points, which is NOT one of the principles of STRESS?**
- A. Release
 - B. Search
 - C. Segregate
 - D. Evacuate
- 9. Which Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) article covers the wrongful use and possession of a controlled substance?**
- A. Article 117
 - B. Article 82
 - C. Article 112a
 - D. Article 139
- 10. Based on the terrain, vegetation, and visibility, leaders establish en route rally points every?**
- A. 500 to 600 meters
 - B. 100 to 200 meters
 - C. 300 to 400 meters
 - D. 100 to 400 meters

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Where can you find the sheet name of a map?

- A. Center of the top margin and on the lower left area margin
- B. Bottom right corner of the map
- C. Inside the map's legend
- D. On the back cover of the map

The sheet name of a map is typically located at the center of the top margin and in the lower left area margin. This placement helps ensure that anyone viewing the map can quickly identify the specific sheet or title being referenced. The sheet name often contains essential information such as the geographic area represented, the scale, or other identifying details that assist users in understanding the context of the map. While some maps may offer additional details in other areas, such as the bottom right corner or within the legend, those locations are not universally standard for the sheet name. The back cover of the map may contain information, but predominantly it does not provide the sheet name, as it is primarily focused on usage guidelines or supplementary details. Thus, the correct choice reflects the typical conventions used in cartography for identifying maps effectively.

2. Who is responsible for ensuring personnel are trained in the Security Forces Management Information System (SFMIS)?

- A. Installation defense force commander (DFC)
- B. Security Forces Management Coordinator
- C. Air Force Security Forces Chief
- D. Base Training Officer

The installation defense force commander (DFC) holds the key responsibility for ensuring that personnel are adequately trained in the Security Forces Management Information System (SFMIS). This role is critical because the DFC oversees the overall security operations and training within the installation, ensuring that all personnel possess the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively use SFMIS. The DFC's leadership is essential for establishing training priorities, implementing training programs, and validating that these training programs meet the operational needs of the Security Forces. Their authority and position enable them to direct resources, assign responsibilities, and ensure compliance with directives related to security operations and technology usage. In contrast, while other roles may contribute to the training process and support the implementation of SFMIS training initiatives, it is ultimately the DFC who is accountable for making certain that all personnel are properly equipped to utilize this critical system, thus maintaining operational readiness and effectiveness.

3. What is the role of the Defense Advanced Global Positioning System Receiver (DAGR) in military operations?

- A. To enhance communication between units
- B. To provide secure documentation of procedures
- C. To ensure accurate navigation in various terrains**
- D. To facilitate air support coordination

The Defense Advanced Global Positioning System Receiver (DAGR) plays a critical role in military operations by providing accurate navigation capabilities across various terrains. This GPS receiver is designed to deliver precise location and timing information, which is essential for troops to navigate effectively in both friendly and hostile environments. Accurate navigation improves operational efficiency, enhances the safety of personnel by reducing the likelihood of getting lost in unfamiliar areas, and ensures that units can execute maneuvers with a clear understanding of their geographic location. While enhancing communication, secure documentation, and facilitating air support coordination are important aspects of military operations, they do not specifically relate to the primary function of the DAGR. The device's main focus remains firmly on enabling soldiers to navigate accurately, which is pivotal for mission success on the ground.

4. When compared to deadly force, non-lethal force is subject to what type of standards?

- A. Similar standards of subjective evaluation
- B. Same standards of objective reasonableness and totality of circumstances**
- C. Less stringent standards than deadly force
- D. More stringent standards than deadly force

Non-lethal force is indeed evaluated under the same standards of objective reasonableness and the totality of circumstances as deadly force. This means that the appropriateness of non-lethal force, like deadly force, is considered based on the specific situation at hand, including the perceived threat level, the behavior of the individual being confronted, and the context in which force is applied. The principle of objective reasonableness calls for an assessment of the actions of the security forces from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, considering the circumstances as they were perceived at the time force was used. The totality of circumstances takes into account all factors surrounding the incident, ensuring that the use of non-lethal force is justified based on a comprehensive view of the situation rather than isolated elements. This aligns both non-lethal and deadly force under a framework that prioritizes judicious and situationally appropriate responses. In summary, the evaluation of non-lethal force mirrors that of deadly force, emphasizing the need for careful consideration of circumstances and reasonableness, which is central to the training and operational guidelines outlined in the SF Security Forces Training Reference Guide.

5. What is the maximum number of calendar days within which you must complete Phase II training after finishing Phase I training?

- A. 30 days
- B. 60 days**
- C. 90 days
- D. 120 days

The requirement that entails completing Phase II training within a specific time frame after finishing Phase I training is critical for ensuring the retention of skills and knowledge gained during initial training. The maximum of 60 days is established to maintain the continuity of training and readiness. This time limit emphasizes the importance of progression in training, allowing individuals to build upon what they have learned without significant delays that could lead to skill degradation. Adhering to this timeline helps ensure personnel remain proficient and are able to effectively apply their training in real-world scenarios.

6. Which type of ammunition is used during mechanical training for the M249 AR?

- A. M199 Dummy**
- B. M856 API
- C. M80 Ball
- D. M995 SLAP

The type of ammunition used during mechanical training for the M249 AR is the M199 Dummy round. Dummy rounds are specially designed for training purposes; they simulate the weight and feel of live rounds without containing any propellant or projectile. This allows personnel to practice loading, handling, and other operational procedures safely, without the risk associated with live ammunition. Using dummy rounds, like the M199, enables soldiers to become familiar with the weapon's mechanics and functionality in realistic scenarios, which is critical for ensuring proper performance during actual operations. The absence of explosive components in dummy rounds means that trainees can focus on the manipulations and procedures relevant to the weapon while reinforcing muscle memory and handling skills.

7. Which M9 Pistol ammunition round is only authorized for law enforcement personnel?

- A. M882
- B. MK243 MOD 0**
- C. M193
- D. 5.56mm NATO

The MK243 MOD 0 round is specifically designed for law enforcement use, making it the authorized choice in this context. This ammunition provides enhanced capabilities, including improved accuracy and terminal performance, suited for scenarios that law enforcement personnel may encounter. The M882 round is a standard issue for military personnel and is commonly used in various military operations, while the M193 and 5.56mm NATO rounds are typically associated with standard military applications and are not exclusive to law enforcement use. This distinction highlights the specialized nature of the MK243 MOD 0, confirming that it is set apart for law enforcement purposes, ensuring they have the necessary tools for their unique responsibilities.

8. When processing captives, detainees, and prisoners (DCP) at collection points, which is NOT one of the principles of STRESS?

- A. Release**
- B. Search
- C. Segregate
- D. Evacuate

The principle of STRESS in the context of processing captives, detainees, and prisoners focuses on several key actions to ensure that the process is thorough and secure. The principles typically consist of Search, Transport, Report, Evacuate, Segregate, and Safeguard. The correct answer here is the principle of Release, which is not included in STRESS. This principle emphasizes that during the processing of DCP at collection points, the key focus is on , transporting, segregating, and safeguarding individuals rather than their release. The release of detainees is generally not a part of the immediate processing protocol, which is primarily concerned with effectively managing and securing individuals until they can be properly handled by the relevant authorities. Understanding this distinction is crucial for security forces personnel, as it emphasizes the importance of maintaining control and ensuring that appropriate procedures are followed during the processing of DCP. The principles of STRESS are designed to promote the safety and security of both detainees and personnel involved in their management.

9. Which Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) article covers the wrongful use and possession of a controlled substance?

- A. Article 117
- B. Article 82
- C. Article 112a**
- D. Article 139

The correct answer is rooted in the specific provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice that directly address drug-related offenses. Article 112a specifically criminalizes the wrongful use, possession, and distribution of controlled substances. This article outlines the legal repercussions for service members who engage in drug-related activities, reinforcing the military's strict stance on substance abuse and maintaining order and discipline within the ranks. Understanding this framework is essential for military personnel, as it underscores the importance of adherence to regulations regarding controlled substances. Articles like 117, 82, and 139 address different offenses and issues, such as conduct unbecoming, conspiracy, or failure to prevent the destruction of property, but do not specifically relate to controlled substances. Thus, Article 112a is the clear and designated article that focuses on the wrongful use and possession of controlled substances in the military context.

10. Based on the terrain, vegetation, and visibility, leaders establish en route rally points every?

- A. 500 to 600 meters
- B. 100 to 200 meters
- C. 300 to 400 meters
- D. 100 to 400 meters**

Leaders establish en route rally points based on the terrain, vegetation, and visibility to ensure effective movement and regrouping of personnel during operations. The correct answer reflects a range that accommodates various environmental factors while maintaining operational effectiveness. When determining the distance for en route rally points, it's essential to consider how far troops can move before needing to regroup, especially in challenging environments. The range of 100 to 400 meters is appropriate as it allows for flexibility based on visibility and terrain. In areas with dense vegetation or difficult terrain, closer rally points (such as 100 meters apart) may be necessary to allow leaders to quickly monitor and regroup their units. Conversely, in open terrain or favorable conditions, rally points may be spaced further apart (up to 400 meters) while still maintaining effective communication and control over the unit. This choice recognizes that adaptability is key in tactical movements, allowing leaders to adjust based on situational awareness and operational requirements. The specified range effectively balances the need for safety and efficiency, enhancing unit cohesion during maneuvers.

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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://sftrainingrefguide.examzify.com>

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

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