

# Soldier of the Year (SOY) / Soldier of the Quarter (SOQ) Board Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the mission of the Army's Family Readiness Group (FRG)?**
  - A. To enlist new soldiers for the Army**
  - B. To provide support, assistance, and information to soldiers and their families**
  - C. To conduct training exercises for family members**
  - D. To manage Army resources and funding**
- 2. Which of the following is NOT one of the original six frigates of the US Navy?**
  - A. Chesapeake**
  - B. Independence**
  - C. Constellation**
  - D. Congress**
- 3. What type of carrier is the CVN 78 USS Gerald Ford classified as?**
  - A. Amphibious Assault Carrier**
  - B. Expeditionary Carrier**
  - C. Nuclear Aircraft Carrier**
  - D. Conventional Carrier**
- 4. Who is the current MTF Deputy Director?**
  - A. CAPT Johnson**
  - B. XO, CAPT Afarin**
  - C. HM1 Lazaro**
  - D. CMDCM Smith**
- 5. In a military context, what does "integrate" mean?**
  - A. To divide tasks among team members**
  - B. To combine and harmonize efforts from different branches or units to achieve a common goal**
  - C. To establish a communication protocol**
  - D. To recruit new personnel for the forces**

- 6. What role do ethical decision-making processes serve in military leadership?**
- A. They help leaders gain popularity among troops**
  - B. They guide leaders in making morally sound decisions**
  - C. They are used only in disciplinary actions**
  - D. They focus on achieving high operational efficiency**
- 7. Who is the current Acting Surgeon General of the United States Navy?**
- A. RADM Jones**
  - B. RADM Via**
  - C. RADM Smith**
  - D. RADM Green**
- 8. What type of actions do Battle Drills typically involve?**
- A. Administrative procedures**
  - B. Standardized actions for combat situations**
  - C. Logistical planning protocols**
  - D. Community engagement activities**
- 9. How does a sailor demonstrate commitment to their duties?**
- A. By prioritizing personal goals above all**
  - B. Through accountability and responsibility**
  - C. By avoiding difficult tasks**
  - D. Through strict adherence to orders only**
- 10. Who currently holds the title of Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)?**
- A. Admiral Gilday**
  - B. Admiral Franchetti**
  - C. Admiral Richardson**
  - D. Admiral Harris**

## **Answers**

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- 1. B**
- 2. B**
- 3. C**
- 4. B**
- 5. B**
- 6. B**
- 7. B**
- 8. B**
- 9. B**
- 10. B**

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the mission of the Army's Family Readiness Group (FRG)?**

- A. To enlist new soldiers for the Army**
- B. To provide support, assistance, and information to soldiers and their families**
- C. To conduct training exercises for family members**
- D. To manage Army resources and funding**

The mission of the Army's Family Readiness Group (FRG) is to provide support, assistance, and information to soldiers and their families. This encompasses a wide range of activities aimed at helping military families navigate the challenges associated with military life, such as frequent relocations, deployments, and reintegration after deployment. The FRG serves as a vital resource for families, ensuring they have access to important information regarding Army policies, benefits, community services, and emotional support. Family Readiness Groups foster a sense of community among families, offering them opportunities to connect, share experiences, and provide mutual assistance. By focusing on support and information dissemination, the FRG helps enhance the resilience of military families, contributing to the overall mission readiness of the Army itself. The other options reflect activities that are not directly aligned with the primary focus of the FRG's mission. For instance, enlisting new soldiers pertains to recruitment rather than support. Conducting training exercises is typically intended for soldiers themselves and does not encompass family engagement. Managing Army resources and funding relates to administrative functions, which are separate from the primary objectives of family support and assistance that the FRG addresses.

**2. Which of the following is NOT one of the original six frigates of the US Navy?**

- A. Chesapeake**
- B. Independence**
- C. Constellation**
- D. Congress**

The Independence is indeed not one of the original six frigates of the US Navy, making it the correct answer. The six original frigates, established by the Naval Act of 1794, included the United States, Constellation, President, Congress, Chesapeake, and Confederacy. The Independence, while significant in the Navy's history, was actually commissioned later and does not belong to this foundational group. The original six frigates were critical in establishing the early strength of the US Navy and played vital roles in various conflicts, particularly in protecting trade and deterring piracy during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Understanding the legacy of these frigates helps appreciate the evolution of naval power in the United States.

**3. What type of carrier is the CVN 78 USS Gerald Ford classified as?**

- A. Amphibious Assault Carrier**
- B. Expeditionary Carrier**
- C. Nuclear Aircraft Carrier**
- D. Conventional Carrier**

The CVN 78 USS Gerald Ford is classified as a nuclear aircraft carrier because it is powered by nuclear propulsion, allowing it to operate extended deployments without the need for refueling. This capability significantly enhances its operational range and endurance compared to non-nuclear carriers. Additionally, as an aircraft carrier, it serves as a mobile base for launching and recovering aircraft, which are critical for naval air power and versatility in military operations. The advanced technology on the USS Gerald Ford also positions it as a leading platform in the Navy's fleet, emphasizing its role in modern warfare and strategic power projection. In contrast, the other classifications such as amphibious assault carriers and conventional carriers do not apply to the USS Gerald Ford. Amphibious assault carriers are designed primarily to support marine operations, while conventional carriers rely on fossil fuels rather than nuclear power. The expeditionary carrier designation typically refers to vessels that are focused on supporting specific operations further inland rather than primarily serving as full-fledged aircraft launch platforms like the USS Gerald Ford.

**4. Who is the current MTF Deputy Director?**

- A. CAPT Johnson**
- B. XO, CAPT Afarin**
- C. HM1 Lazaro**
- D. CMDCM Smith**

The correct answer indicates that the Deputy Director of the Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) is the Executive Officer (XO), CAPT Afarin. In a military context, the Deputy Director often assists the Director in managing the operations of the MTF, coordinating strategic initiatives, and ensuring the effectiveness of healthcare delivery. The title of Executive Officer generally implies a position of authority and oversight, making it suitable for someone in a deputy role. Those who are not in the correct choice do not hold the requisite senior position that aligns with the responsibilities typically associated with a Deputy Director. CAPT Johnson, while a captain, may hold a different role or title within the unit not designated as Deputy Director. HM1 Lazaro is likely to be a senior enlisted member, which does not fit the officer rank required for a deputy role. CMDCM Smith, as a command master chief, would be more focused on enlisted personnel management rather than administrative leadership required from a Deputy Director. Thus, the selection of CAPT Afarin reflects an understanding of the military hierarchy and the specific roles associated with leadership in medical facilities.

**5. In a military context, what does "integrate" mean?**

- A. To divide tasks among team members**
- B. To combine and harmonize efforts from different branches or units to achieve a common goal**
- C. To establish a communication protocol**
- D. To recruit new personnel for the forces**

The term "integrate" in a military context refers to the process of combining and harmonizing efforts from different branches or units to achieve a common goal. This involves not just collaboration but also ensuring that various capabilities, resources, and strategies from diverse entities work together seamlessly. Such integration is essential in complex operations where different military units may have distinct roles but must coordinate their actions to effectively reach their objectives. By integrating efforts, the military can leverage the strengths of each unit, enhance overall mission effectiveness, and ensure that all components are aligned with the strategic goals. This concept is vital in joint operations, where air, land, and sea forces must cooperate closely to succeed in their missions.

**6. What role do ethical decision-making processes serve in military leadership?**

- A. They help leaders gain popularity among troops**
- B. They guide leaders in making morally sound decisions**
- C. They are used only in disciplinary actions**
- D. They focus on achieving high operational efficiency**

Ethical decision-making processes are crucial in military leadership as they provide a framework for leaders to evaluate situations, consider the moral implications of their actions, and ultimately make decisions that align with the core values of the military. This ensures that leaders maintain integrity, uphold the trust of their subordinates, and foster a culture of accountability within their units. When leaders engage in ethical decision-making, they also demonstrate a commitment to fairness and justice, which can enhance cohesion among troop members. Making morally sound decisions not only affects the immediate situation but also sets a standard for behavior within the organization, contributing to the development of future leaders who prioritize ethics in their command. In contrast, other options do not fully capture the primary role of ethical decision-making. Gaining popularity among troops may be a byproduct of ethical leadership, but it is not the central aim of these processes. Limiting ethical decision-making to disciplinary actions overlooks its broader applicability in various scenarios. Focusing solely on operational efficiency neglects the importance of values and ethics in guiding actions and policies, particularly when faced with complex dilemmas that impact people's lives.

**7. Who is the current Acting Surgeon General of the United States Navy?**

- A. RADM Jones**
- B. RADM Via**
- C. RADM Smith**
- D. RADM Green**

The current Acting Surgeon General of the United States Navy is RADM (Rear Admiral) Via. This appointment reflects his extensive background in the Navy's medical community and his leadership roles throughout his career. As Acting Surgeon General, RADM Via oversees the Navy's medical operations, providing guidance and strategic direction to ensure the health and readiness of Navy personnel. His experience and credentials position him well for this vital role, contributing to the overall mission of the Navy and Public Health. The other individuals mentioned do have distinguished records, but they are not currently serving in the Surgeon General capacity, which solidifies RADM Via's role in this situation. This clarification helps in understanding the hierarchy and appointments within the Navy's medical leadership.

**8. What type of actions do Battle Drills typically involve?**

- A. Administrative procedures**
- B. Standardized actions for combat situations**
- C. Logistical planning protocols**
- D. Community engagement activities**

Battle Drills are designed to be standardized actions that troops can execute in combat situations without the need for detailed orders. These drills are critical in preparing soldiers to respond quickly and effectively to various combat scenarios, ensuring that units can operate cohesively under pressure. By practicing these standardized actions, soldiers become accustomed to the protocols and behaviors expected during high-stress engagements, which enhances overall operational effectiveness on the battlefield. While administrative procedures, logistical planning, and community engagement activities can be important aspects of military operations, they do not fall under the definition of Battle Drills, which are specifically tailored for direct confrontations in combat contexts. This focus on combat readiness is what sets Battle Drills apart from other types of procedures in the military.

**9. How does a sailor demonstrate commitment to their duties?**

- A. By prioritizing personal goals above all**
- B. Through accountability and responsibility**
- C. By avoiding difficult tasks**
- D. Through strict adherence to orders only**

Demonstrating commitment to duties as a sailor primarily involves accountability and responsibility. This means taking ownership of one's actions and ensuring that all tasks and responsibilities are completed to the best of their abilities. A committed sailor actively engages in their role, understands the importance of their work in the larger mission, and is dependable in fulfilling those obligations. This level of commitment is vital for maintaining operational effectiveness and achieving team success. In contrast, prioritizing personal goals above all would not represent a commitment to team responsibility, as it could detract from the mission's goals. Avoiding difficult tasks contradicts the essence of commitment, which often requires tackling challenges head-on for personal and team growth. While adhering to orders is essential, strict adherence alone may not reflect true commitment if it lacks the initiative to go beyond minimal expectations and engage fully with the role's responsibilities.

**10. Who currently holds the title of Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)?**

- A. Admiral Gilday**
- B. Admiral Franchetti**
- C. Admiral Richardson**
- D. Admiral Harris**

The correct choice is based on the current leadership position in the United States Navy. As of the specified date, Admiral Lisa Franchetti has been confirmed as the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO). She made history as the first woman to hold this position, which emphasizes not only her exceptional qualifications and experience in naval service but also reflects the Navy's commitment to diversity and inclusion in its leadership. In looking at the other choices, Admiral Gilday previously served in this role but has transitioned out, and the other admirals listed have served in high-ranking positions or have retired from their positions, thus they do not hold the title of CNO. This reinforces the importance of staying updated on current military leadership as it can change over time, highlighting Admiral Franchetti's significant role as the foremost leader of the Navy.