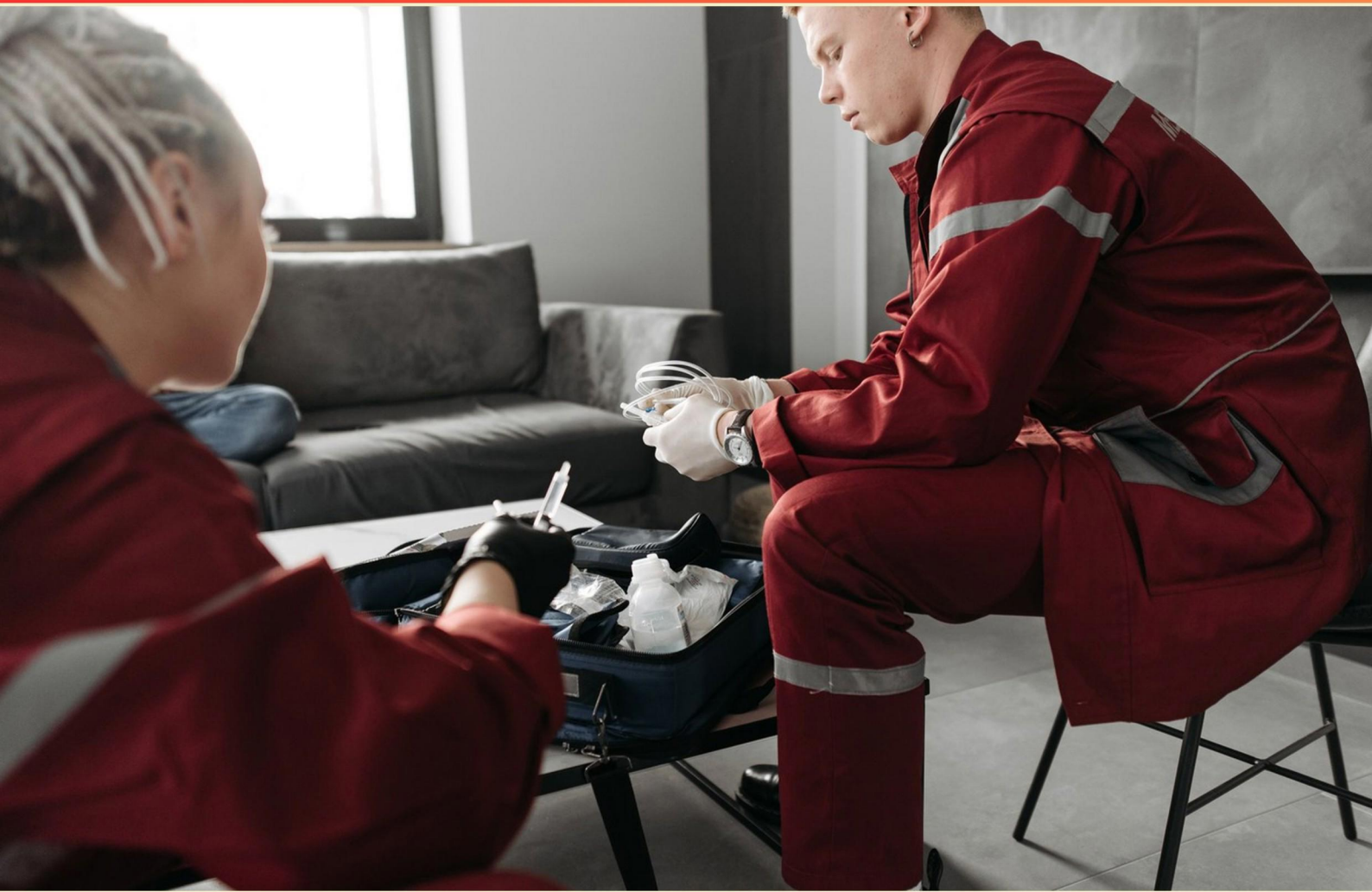


SOS READINESS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

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 mental readiness strategy is recommended to help cope with disasters?**
 - A. Skip meals to conserve energy
 - B. Build a routine
 - C. Isolate from others
 - D. Ignore information about the disaster
- 2. What is the operational chain of command?**
 - A. President > SecDef > Combatant Commanders (CCDRs)
 - B. President > SecDef > Secretaries of the military depts
 - C. President > Vice President > Combatant Commanders
 - D. President > SecDef > Joint Chiefs of Staff
- 3. Which groups require special planning in emergencies?**
 - A. Children, seniors, people with disabilities, and those with medical needs
 - B. Only children and seniors
 - C. All residents of the area
 - D. No special groups require planning
- 4. Which action is NOT recommended to reduce exposure during a wildfire?**
 - A. Ignore air quality
 - B. Create defensible space
 - C. Close doors/windows
 - D. Use NIOSH-approved respirators if needed
- 5. What is J2?**
 - A. Intelligence
 - B. Operations
 - C. Logistics
 - D. Communications
- 6. What is the role of Mission Command in ACE?**
 - A. Delegating decision making
 - B. Centralized control
 - C. Prohibiting dispersion
 - D. Increasing central approvals

7. Which item is identified as essential first aid knowledge in SOS readiness?

- A. CPR/AED Basics
- B. Using a Tourniquet for Minor Cuts
- C. Administering Prescription Medications
- D. Performing Advanced Life Support

8. What is the space domain unit of action?

- A. Space Wing
- B. Orbital Squadron
- C. Delta Force
- D. Combat Delta

9. What is the core concept of JADO?

- A. The convergence of effects across Air, Land, Maritime, Space, and Cyber to outmaneuver a peer adversary
- B. Dominating a single domain to gain superiority
- C. Relying solely on cyber operations to win conflicts
- D. Achieving superiority by advancing only space capabilities

10. Which of the following is a Geographic Combatant Command?

- A. SOCOM
- B. CYBERCOM
- C. NORTHCOM
- D. STRATCOM

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which mental readiness strategy is recommended to help cope with disasters?

- A. Skip meals to conserve energy
- B. Build a routine**
- C. Isolate from others
- D. Ignore information about the disaster

Establishing predictable routines helps cope with disasters by providing stability amid uncertainty. When chaos surrounds you, having a consistent sequence of daily activities lowers stress, preserves energy, and supports quick, clear decisions. A routine acts like a stabilizing framework—it helps you manage basic needs, maintain sleep and nutrition, and stay connected with others, which strengthens your overall resilience and readiness to respond to changing conditions. Skipping meals can sap energy and impair concentration just when you need mental sharpness. Isolating from others cuts off social support that helps you cope and gather practical information. Ignoring information about the disaster leaves you less prepared and more vulnerable. Because routines create a sense of control and normalcy, they are the most effective mental readiness strategy for coping with disasters.

2. What is the operational chain of command?

- A. President > SecDef > Combatant Commanders (CCDRs)**
- B. President > SecDef > Secretaries of the military depts
- C. President > Vice President > Combatant Commanders
- D. President > SecDef > Joint Chiefs of Staff

Operational chain of command defines who issues orders for field operations. In the United States, the President, as Commander in Chief, holds the top authority for military action. The Secretary of Defense acts as the civilian leader who carries out the President's direction and oversees the entire Department of Defense. From there, Combatant Commanders head the unified and theater commands and have the authority to direct the forces assigned to their commands to accomplish missions. The Joint Chiefs of Staff provide military advice and planning but do not have direct command authority over forces in operation. Administrative control sits with the service secretaries and service chiefs, who handle organizational, training, and equipping matters rather than executing combat actions. So the path for operational orders is President Secretary of Defense Combatant Commanders.

3. Which groups require special planning in emergencies?

- A. Children, seniors, people with disabilities, and those with medical needs**
- B. Only children and seniors
- C. All residents of the area
- D. No special groups require planning

Emergency planning should consider those who are most vulnerable because they may not be able to respond quickly or independently. Children often rely on adults or caregivers, have smaller bodies, and may not recognize hazards as early. Seniors may face reduced mobility, balance issues, or chronic conditions that complicate evacuation or sheltering. People with disabilities may rely on assistive devices, require accessible routes, or need tailored communication. Those with medical needs depend on medications, equipment, or ongoing care; disruptions can be life-threatening. Effective planning includes ensuring accessible transportation, ready-to-go medical supply kits, backup power for equipment, medication management, and communication strategies that reach people with hearing or vision impairments. Planning should address everyone, but these groups need targeted measures to reduce risk and ensure safety for all during emergencies.

4. Which action is NOT recommended to reduce exposure during a wildfire?

- A. Ignore air quality
- B. Create defensible space
- C. Close doors/windows
- D. Use NIOSH-approved respirators if needed

During a wildfire, smoke brings in fine particles that can irritate the lungs and worsen existing health conditions. The actions that truly reduce exposure focus on limiting the amount of smoky air you breathe: monitor the air quality index, stay indoors with doors and windows closed, and use a clean air source or a properly fitted respirator if you must be outside or in a smoky space. Creating defensible space around a home helps reduce the risk from flames and can lower smoke exposure indirectly by limiting how much smoke and heat you're exposed to around the structure, but it doesn't directly control the indoor air you breathe. Ignoring air quality removes a crucial cue for when to stay inside, when to seal the environment, or when to use protective respirators, leaving you vulnerable to harmful smoke levels.

5. What is J2?

- A. Intelligence
- B. Operations
- C. Logistics
- D. Communications

In joint military staffing, the J-2 is the intelligence function. It focuses on gathering, analyzing, and distributing information about threats, enemy capabilities, and the battlespace to provide commanders with situational awareness and informed estimates. This includes ISR planning, threat assessments, and producing intelligence products that help shape decisions and plans. The other areas correspond to different staff roles: operations handles planning and execution of missions and movement of forces, logistics takes care of supply, maintenance, and transportation, and communications manages the networks and systems that connect the force for command and control.

6. What is the role of Mission Command in ACE?

- A. Delegating decision making
- B. Centralized control
- C. Prohibiting dispersion
- D. Increasing central approvals

Mission Command is about pushing decision authority down to the level with the best situational awareness so actions can be taken quickly and in line with the overall purpose. In ACE, conditions can shift fast, so waiting for orders from above often means opportunities are missed. By issuing a clear intent and the boundaries within which subordinates can operate, leaders empower teams to decide and act autonomously while still staying aligned with the broader objective. This delegated decision making allows faster, more flexible responses, fosters initiative, and keeps the force coherent through shared understanding and trust. Centralized control slows responses and can bottleneck action, which is why it isn't the best fit for Mission Command. For ACE to remain agile, dispersion and rapid local decision making are essential, not restricted approvals from the top.

7. Which item is identified as essential first aid knowledge in SOS readiness?

- A. CPR/AED Basics
- B. Using a Tourniquet for Minor Cuts
- C. Administering Prescription Medications
- D. Performing Advanced Life Support

The essential idea being tested is which skills best enable you to respond effectively in emergencies, especially when time matters most. CPR and AED basics are the strongest fit because they directly address the most common life-threatening scenario you might face—cardiac arrest. Learning CPR teaches how to recognize when someone isn't responsive or not breathing normally, how to call for help, and how to perform chest compressions to keep blood circulating. Adding an AED as soon as it's available can restore a normal heart rhythm and dramatically improve chances of survival. Other options aren't as central to immediate life-saving response. Using a tourniquet for minor cuts is a more specialized technique for severe bleeding and isn't part of the universal, immediate life-sustaining steps in many SOS readiness plans. Administering prescription medications requires medical authorization and supervision, not basic first aid. Performing advanced life support is typically within the scope of trained professionals, not standard first aid. So the best choice is the CPR and AED basics because they provide the core, widely applicable skills to preserve life in an emergency.

8. What is the space domain unit of action?

- A. Space Wing
- B. Orbital Squadron
- C. Delta Force
- D. Combat Delta

In space operations, the primary field unit that conducts missions is a Delta. The term "Combat Delta" signals a Delta dedicated to space combat operations, making it the space-domain unit of action. A Space Wing is a larger command that typically groups multiple Deltas, so it's not the smallest action-focused unit. An Orbital Squadron isn't the standard term used for the space domain's main wartime unit, and Delta Force is an Army special-operations unit, not part of the Space Force. So the Combat Delta is the unit designed specifically to execute space combat actions, serving as the space domain's unit of action.

9. What is the core concept of JADO?

- A. The convergence of effects across Air, Land, Maritime, Space, and Cyber to outmaneuver a peer adversary
- B. Dominating a single domain to gain superiority
- C. Relying solely on cyber operations to win conflicts
- D. Achieving superiority by advancing only space capabilities

JADO is about Joint All-Domain Operations, which means planning and executing actions that converge and synchronize effects across Air, Land, Maritime, Space, and Cyber to create pressure on a peer adversary from multiple angles at once. The idea is that coordinated, cross-domain operations produce effects that are greater than what any single domain could achieve alone, forcing the opponent to react to a dynamic, multi-domain problem. That's why the best choice describes convergence of effects across all domains to outmaneuver the adversary. If you focus on dominating just one domain or rely exclusively on cyber or space, you're not leveraging the integrated, all-domain approach that JADO requires.

10. Which of the following is a Geographic Combatant Command?

- A. SOCOM
- B. CYBERCOM
- C. NORTHCOM
- D. STRATCOM

Geographic Combatant Commands are organized around a defined region and execute missions within that area. US Northern Command fits this by overseeing North America—continental United States, Alaska, Canada, and parts of the Caribbean and surrounding waters—with a focus on homeland defense and civil support. The other commands are functional rather than regional: they operate across the globe and handle specific mission types such as special operations, cyberspace, or strategic deterrence. So the one tied to a specific geography in this list is US Northern Command.

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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://sosreadiness.examzify.com>

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

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