

SOS WARFIGHTER EXAM PRACTICE (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. What is the purpose of a pre-mission risk briefing?**
 - A. Weather determination for all missions
 - B. Team safety before operations
 - C. Evaluation of the enemy's capabilities
 - D. Delivery of supplies

- 2. Which OPORD element covers logistics and support functions?**
 - A. Service Support
 - B. Situation
 - C. Execution
 - D. Command and Signal

- 3. Which statement correctly describes USSTRATCOM's role in nuclear deterrence and alert status?**
 - A. USSTRATCOM has ultimate responsibility for combat capability and prevailing in conflict
 - B. AFSTRATCOM manages global strike
 - C. NAVSTRATCOM oversees maritime defense
 - D. JFACC coordinates air operations

- 4. Which statement best describes the audience for a SITREP?**
 - A. Frontline troops only.
 - B. Local civilians.
 - C. Higher command.
 - D. Medical teams.

- 5. A pace count is used to estimate distance traveled when not using which navigational aid?**
 - A. A map
 - B. A GPS device
 - C. A ruler
 - D. A compass

- 6. What is the first step when you encounter a casualty in the field?**
- A. Call medical support immediately
 - B. Move casualty to safety
 - C. Notify command and wait
 - D. Ensure scene safety and assess for life-threatening injuries; begin care as needed
- 7. What does a pace count measure?**
- A. A measured count of steps to estimate distance traveled when not using a map for distance.
 - B. A method for estimating time using pacing.
 - C. A device used for counting rounds.
 - D. An indicator of pace quality.
- 8. What is the fire and movement drill sequence?**
- A. Suppress; move; consolidate; provide security (repeat as needed).
 - B. Move; suppress; consolidate; provide security.
 - C. Suppress; secure; exploit; redeploy.
 - D. Move; cover; regroup; attack.
- 9. What is a back azimuth and when would you use it?**
- A. A reciprocal bearing used to reorient toward a known point or landmark
 - B. The forward bearing toward a distant objective
 - C. A bearing used only for terrain features
 - D. A measurement of distance on a map
- 10. What information is provided by a map legend?**
- A. Map scale and symbols.
 - B. Map scale, symbols, north indicator, and geographic features symbols.
 - C. Only the north indicator.
 - D. The weather forecast for the area.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of a pre-mission risk briefing?

- A. Weather determination for all missions
- B. Team safety before operations**
- C. Evaluation of the enemy's capabilities
- D. Delivery of supplies

The main idea is ensuring the team is prepared to operate safely by identifying hazards and setting risk controls before a mission. A pre-mission risk briefing brings everyone together to understand what could cause harm, who is responsible for safety, what protective actions are in place, and how to respond if something goes wrong—so the team can move forward with clear, coordinated safety plans. The right answer centers on team safety before operations. It emphasizes aligning on hazards, safety procedures, roles, and contingency actions, which helps prevent injuries and keeps the mission on track. While weather, enemy capabilities, or supply logistics may come up in planning, they are not the core purpose of a risk briefing, which is focused on reducing risk and protecting people during the mission.

2. Which OPORD element covers logistics and support functions?

- A. Service Support**
- B. Situation
- C. Execution
- D. Command and Signal

Logistics and support functions are covered by the Service Support portion of an OPORD. It specifies how the operation will be sustained—providing supply, maintenance, transportation, medical, personnel services, and other support activities needed to keep forces equipped and ready. The other sections focus on the environment and forces (Situation), the plan to accomplish the mission (Execution), and how command and control and communications are structured (Command and Signal). So, Service Support is the section that directly handles logistics and support.

3. Which statement correctly describes USSTRATCOM's role in nuclear deterrence and alert status?

- A. USSTRATCOM has ultimate responsibility for combat capability and prevailing in conflict**
- B. AFSTRATCOM manages global strike
- C. NAVSTRATCOM oversees maritime defense
- D. JFACC coordinates air operations

The key idea is that strategic deterrence and the readiness of the nation's long-range forces fall under the authority of the unified combatant command charged with those missions. USSTRATCOM oversees the nation's strategic capabilities—nuclear forces, global strike options, and the alert posture that keeps those forces ready to respond if deterrence fails. In other words, it has the overarching responsibility to ensure the United States can deter aggression and, if necessary, prevail in conflict through credible strategic capabilities. The statement captures that leadership role, linking combat capability and the ability to prevail to the command responsible for these strategic means. The other options describe roles or commands that do not govern nuclear deterrence and alert status in the same way. There isn't a current, separate command named AFSTRATCOM responsible for global strike, nor a NAVSTRATCOM focused on maritime defense, and JFACC is a theater-level air-operations role rather than the overarching authority for strategic deterrence and alert posture.

4. Which statement best describes the audience for a SITREP?

- A. Frontline troops only.
- B. Local civilians.
- C. Higher command.**
- D. Medical teams.

A SITREP is meant to give higher command a clear, timely snapshot of the current situation so they can make informed decisions. It distills what's happening on the ground—the location and status of units, available forces, ongoing actions, notable changes since the last report, risks, and critical needs—into a concise briefing for leaders and staff at the next level up. This audience uses the information to set priorities, reallocate resources, adjust plans, and issue new guidance. Front-line troops act on orders from their superiors rather than relying on SITREPs for battlefield direction, local civilians aren't the intended recipients of these military situational updates, and medical teams may receive relevant information as needed but are not the primary audience. So the best fit is higher command.

5. A pace count is used to estimate distance traveled when not using which navigational aid?

- A. A map**
- B. A GPS device
- C. A ruler
- D. A compass

Pace counting estimates distance by converting your steps into distance using your known stride length. This method is used when you aren't relying on a map to measure how far you've traveled, because a map provides distance with its scale rather than requiring you to count steps. If a GPS device is available, it can give you distance directly, making pace counting unnecessary. A ruler is only practical for short, precise measurements, not for long distances, and a compass helps with direction, not distance. So pace count is the tool you use when you're not using a map to gauge distance.

6. What is the first step when you encounter a casualty in the field?

- A. Call medical support immediately
- B. Move casualty to safety
- C. Notify command and wait
- D. Ensure scene safety and assess for life-threatening injuries; begin care as needed**

Start by making sure the scene is safe for you and others. If there's danger—traffic, fire, unstable terrain—you must address that danger or relocate to a safer spot before approaching the casualty. Once safety is established, conduct a rapid primary survey to identify any life-threatening conditions and begin care immediately. This means checking for responsiveness and breathing, looking for severe bleeding, and starting appropriate interventions right away if needed. While calling for medical support is important, you can't help effectively if you're not safe or if life-threatening issues aren't addressed right away. Moving someone without ensuring safety or delaying care until help arrives can cost valuable time. The sequence—safety first, then a quick life-threatening assessment and immediate care—is what maximizes the chances of survival.

7. What does a pace count measure?

- A. A measured count of steps to estimate distance traveled when not using a map for distance.
- B. A method for estimating time using pacing.
- C. A device used for counting rounds.
- D. An indicator of pace quality.

A pace count measures the number of steps needed to cover a known distance, so you can estimate how far you've traveled without a map. You calibrate by walking a measured distance and counting your steps, and that step count becomes your pace count. Later, as you move, you tally your paces and use your calibration to estimate distance traveled. For example, if 60 paces equal 100 meters, then 300 paces estimate about 500 meters of travel. This works best when your stride length is consistent, but it requires re-calibration if terrain, load, or speed changes. It's a practical, map-free way to gauge distance during navigation.

8. What is the fire and movement drill sequence?

- A. Suppress; move; consolidate; provide security (repeat as needed).
- B. Move; suppress; consolidate; provide security.
- C. Suppress; secure; exploit; redeploy.
- D. Move; cover; regroup; attack.

The main idea is the safe, methodical advance under fire: suppress, move, consolidate, provide security, and then repeat as needed. Suppressing fire keeps the enemy pinned down and reduces their ability to react as you begin to relocate. Once you've moved to a better position, consolidation comes next—you establish the new location, make sure everyone knows the plan, weapons are ready, and any gaps are addressed. After consolidation, you provide security—set up observation and a protective perimeter to prevent a counterattack while the unit remains in the new position. This cycle is repeated as the mission continues toward the objective. Starting with moving would expose you to unmitigated fire, and other sequences mix in terms like exploit or redeploy or use a different order that doesn't align with the safe, systematic progression of suppression, movement, consolidation, and security.

9. What is a back azimuth and when would you use it?

- A. A reciprocal bearing used to reorient toward a known point or landmark
- B. The forward bearing toward a distant objective
- C. A bearing used only for terrain features
- D. A measurement of distance on a map

Back azimuth is the bearing you would use to head back toward the point you started from, essentially the opposite direction of the line to a landmark or objective. It's a reciprocal bearing that helps you reorient or backtrack when you want to return to your origin. For example, if the bearing to a landmark from your current position is 045 degrees, the back azimuth back to where you came from is 225 degrees. You'd use this to reorient yourself, retrace a route, or navigate back through terrain where the way forward may have taken you away from your starting point. It isn't a measurement of distance, nor is it limited to terrain features; it's simply the reverse direction you'd take to return.

10. What information is provided by a map legend?

- A. Map scale and symbols.
- B. Map scale, symbols, north indicator, and geographic features symbols.**
- C. Only the north indicator.
- D. The weather forecast for the area.

A map legend acts as a key that explains how to read the map. It tells you what the symbols stand for—roads, rivers, cities, vegetation, elevation lines, and other geographic features—so you can interpret what you're seeing. It also includes the scale, so you can translate map distances into real-world distances, and a north indicator to help you orient the map. Because a complete legend covers scale, symbols for geographic features, and the north arrow, that option is the best fit. The other choices omit one or more essential parts—weather forecasts aren't part of a legend, and focusing only on the north indicator or only on scale and symbols leaves out important context.

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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://soswarfighter.examzify.com>

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

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