

SOTACC Day 1 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 guidance does JDAM use?**
 - A. GPS/INS**
 - B. GLONASS**
 - C. Laser**
 - D. Radar**

- 2. Which term authorizes simulated weapons release for all mission types?**
 - A. Continue Dry**
 - B. Cherubs**
 - C. Bent**
 - D. Ripple**

- 3. In a troops in contact situation, which actions are typically taken?**
 - A. Receiving effective fire**
 - B. Call to AC for awareness**
 - C. Can alter fires priorities**
 - D. All of the above**

- 4. What does the term 'Cherry' refer to in LZ terminology?**
 - A. Hot LZ**
 - B. Cold LZ**
 - C. Height of friendly aircraft in thousands of feet**
 - D. Friendly location**

- 5. All MK-82, MK-83, and MK-84 are unguided general-purpose bombs.**
 - A. They are all unguided general-purpose bombs**
 - B. They are GPS-guided**
 - C. They are laser-guided**
 - D. They are air-dropped cluster bombs**

- 6. Which term is the reference number used to indicate information such as headings, altitude, fuels, and more?**
- A. Base**
 - B. Bingo**
 - C. Break**
 - D. Contact**
- 7. Which option is NOT an operational imperative?**
- A. Mission**
 - B. Force protection**
 - C. Minimize collateral damage**
 - D. Maximize collateral damage**
- 8. The MK-83 is a 1000-pound bomb.**
- A. 500 pound**
 - B. 1000 pound**
 - C. 2000 pound**
 - D. 1500 pound**
- 9. Which term denotes an immediate maximum-performance turn in the indicated direction?**
- A. Break (direction)**
 - B. Visual**
 - C. Chattermark**
 - D. Contact**
- 10. Which term is listed as a weapon effect that involves piercing through a target?**
- A. Blast**
 - B. Frag**
 - C. Penetration**
 - D. Thermal**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What guidance does JDAM use?

- A. GPS/INS**
- B. GLONASS**
- C. Laser**
- D. Radar**

JDAM guides the bomb using GPS combined with an inertial navigation system. The GPS receiver provides precise position and velocity information from satellites, guiding the round toward the programmed coordinates. The inertial navigation system (accelerometers and gyros) tracks motion and maintains a navigation solution when GPS signals are weak or unavailable, ensuring continued guidance. The two systems work together so GPS updates correct any drift in the INS, delivering accurate, all-weather targeting. The other options don't fit because GLONASS is a different satellite system and laser or radar guidance would require different sensing or seekers, which JDAM's kit does not rely on.

2. Which term authorizes simulated weapons release for all mission types?

- A. Continue Dry**
- B. Cherubs**
- C. Bent**
- D. Ripple**

Continue Dry signals that the release will be simulated—no live ordnance—while still following the planned procedures. This status applies across all mission types, so pilots and controllers can practice timing, sequencing, and tactics without the risk of actual weapons. The other terms don't provide that universal, cross-mission authorization for simulated releases, so they aren't the correct signal in this context.

3. In a troops in contact situation, which actions are typically taken?

- A. Receiving effective fire**
- B. Call to AC for awareness**
- C. Can alter fires priorities**
- D. All of the above**

In a troops in contact situation, the goal is to protect the unit, gain a clearer picture of the fight, and keep fires effective where they're most needed. When contact is made, you first recognize and respond to the immediate threat by dealing with the fire you're receiving. That helps you understand the danger and locate your own forces for safety and movement. Bringing in an air controller to build awareness is crucial because it expands your situational picture beyond what you can see from the ground. The controller can relay where enemies and friendlies are, advise on air support options, and help deconflict risks with ongoing maneuvers, which reduces the chance of fratricide and improves decision-making under pressure. As the situation evolves, you may alter fires priorities to match the changing threat and the unit's needs. Shifting emphasis to the most dangerous targets or to support a maneuvering element keeps you from wasting fires on low-threat matters and ensures you're using available assets where they'll have the greatest impact. All of these actions routinely occur in a troops in contact scenario, so selecting all of the above reflects how such situations are typically managed.

4. What does the term 'Cherry' refer to in LZ terminology?

- A. Hot LZ**
- B. Cold LZ**
- C. Height of friendly aircraft in thousands of feet**
- D. Friendly location**

In LZ terminology, “Cherry” is the code for a hot landing zone. It signals that the area is under enemy fire or there is a high threat of contact, so aircrews must expect danger, move with extreme caution, and coordinate tightly with ground fires and maneuver to maximize protection. A cold LZ, by contrast, would be considered secure with no known threats, making landing procedures simpler. The term is specifically about risk and threat level, not aircraft altitude or a location descriptor.

5. All MK-82, MK-83, and MK-84 are unguided general-purpose bombs.

- A. They are all unguided general-purpose bombs**
- B. They are GPS-guided**
- C. They are laser-guided**
- D. They are air-dropped cluster bombs**

These are standard gravity bombs in the 500-, 1000-, and 2000-pound classes used for general-purpose tasks. They are designed to be released from an aircraft and fall unguided to the target; there’s no built-in navigation or targeting system in their basic configuration. Guidance can be added with kits later (for example, GPS guidance with JDAM or laser guidance with Paveway), but in their plain form they are not GPS- or laser-guided. They are not cluster bombs, which burst into multiple submunitions, and they are not inherently GPS- or laser-guided by themselves.

6. Which term is the reference number used to indicate information such as headings, altitude, fuels, and more?

- A. Base**
- B. Bingo**
- C. Break**
- D. Contact**

The key idea here is recognizing a general label that acts as the starting point or anchor for various kinds of data. Base serves as that reference point for information like headings, altitude, fuels, and other mission parameters, so all the related numbers can be understood in a consistent framework. Think of base as the common reference from which the rest of the data is read or interpreted. The other terms are more about specific actions or states—bingo denotes a fuel condition, break indicates a pause or maneuver, and contact means establishing communication or visual contact—so they don’t function as the broad label for multiple data types.

7. Which option is NOT an operational imperative?

- A. Mission
- B. Force protection
- C. Minimize collateral damage
- D. Maximize collateral damage**

Operational imperatives shape how an operation is conducted to achieve the mission while protecting personnel and civilians. The mission itself defines the purpose and end state, force protection ensures the safety of the troops, and minimizing collateral damage reduces harm to civilians and civilian infrastructure, supporting legal and ethical obligations. Maximizing collateral damage runs counter to these aims; it would undermine legitimacy, risk unnecessary civilian harm, and violate constraints that govern armed conflict. Therefore, the option that is not an operational imperative is maximizing collateral damage.

8. The MK-83 is a 1000-pound bomb.

- A. 500 pound
- B. 1000 pound**
- C. 2000 pound
- D. 1500 pound

In U.S. ordnance, bombs are designated with a Mark number that roughly reflects their weight in pounds. The MK-83 sits in the 1000-pound class, so its standard gross weight is about one thousand pounds. That's why it's correctly described as a 1000-pound bomb. For context, the 500-pound bomb corresponds to the MK-82 and the 2000-pound bomb to the MK-84; a 1500-pound variant isn't part of this common MK family.

9. Which term denotes an immediate maximum-performance turn in the indicated direction?

- A. Break (direction)**
- B. Visual
- C. Chattermark
- D. Contact

The term described is break. It denotes an immediate maximum-performance turn in the indicated direction, used to reverse course quickly or to break contact by pulling a sharp, high-rate turn with a steep bank and full control input. Visual refers to seeing the target, not how you turn. A contact is about identifying or tracking the target, not about the maneuver itself. Chattermark isn't a standard term for this context, so it doesn't describe the rapid turn behavior.

10. Which term is listed as a weapon effect that involves piercing through a target?

A. Blast

B. Frag

C. Penetration

D. Thermal

Penetration describes a weapon effect where the projectile or energy passes through the target instead of stopping at the surface, potentially continuing to damage what lies beyond or affecting armor/ barriers it encounters. This is why it's the right term for piercing through a target. The other effects correspond to different damage modes: blast is an area explosion, frag refers to fragments from a fragmentation weapon, and thermal involves heat-based damage.

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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://sotaccd11.examzify.com>

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

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