

SOTACC DAY 1 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. Name two sensor types commonly used in target acquisition.**
 - A. Infrared and acoustic
 - B. Lidar and sonar
 - C. Ultraviolet and radio
 - D. Electro-optical/Infrared (EO/IR) and radar

- 2. In the Fix phase of F2T2EA, what is the objective?**
 - A. To identify target type with high certainty.
 - B. To establish and verify the engagement priority.
 - C. To locate additional targets in the area.
 - D. To establish and maintain a target track to prevent loss.

- 3. Which initials are required to authorize danger close?**
 - A. GFC initials
 - B. FAC initials
 - C. JTAC initials
 - D. SFC initials

- 4. Which term is defined as an Unpredictable maneuver to negate a tracking solution?**
 - A. Jink
 - B. Dash
 - C. Playmate
 - D. A-10 (caps/lims)

- 5. Which statement about a Call for Fire is true?**
 - A. Target location, target description, method of engagement, and any restrictions.
 - B. It replaces ROE.
 - C. It is only used for air strikes.
 - D. It does not require restrictions.

6. Which modality is least affected by weather when detecting targets?

- A. Radar
- B. EO/IR
- C. Laser rangefinder
- D. Laser designator

7. In the Track phase of F2T2EA, what is the objective?

- A. To finalize engagement authorization for immediate action.
- B. To assess collateral damage risk.
- C. To rapidly engage the target without stabilization.
- D. To continuously observe and update the target's location and status.

8. What does Cherubs refer to?

- A. Height of Friendly Aircraft in Hundreds of Feet
- B. A Code Word for Airspeed Indication
- C. A Procedure for Ground Refueling
- D. A Visual Signal for Storm Fronts

9. Which aircraft uses APG-81 radar?

- A. AV-8B
- B. F-15E
- C. F-16
- D. F-35

10. Which term describes sensor information on a stated position or acknowledgment of a specified reference point?

- A. Contact
- B. Mark
- C. No Joy
- D. Tally

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Name two sensor types commonly used in target acquisition.

- A. Infrared and acoustic
- B. Lidar and sonar
- C. Ultraviolet and radio
- D. Electro-optical/Infrared (EO/IR) and radar**

Target acquisition relies on sensing modalities that can detect and identify potential targets under different conditions. Electro-optical/infrared sensors give high-resolution images in visible and infrared wavelengths, letting you see details, textures, and signatures of targets, especially in daylight or nighttime operations. Radar, using radio waves, can detect and determine range to targets at long distances and in adverse weather, where optical sensors may struggle. Together, EO/IR and radar cover complementary strengths: detailed visual or signature information from EO/IR plus reliable long-range detection and ranging from radar, enabling accurate and robust target acquisition. Other pairs mix modalities that aren't as widely used for general target acquisition across environments—for example, acoustic sensors are primarily for underwater or specialized applications, and lidar with sonar spans incompatible domains. Ultraviolet with radio isn't a common, practical duo for broad acquisition needs. The combination of EO/IR and radar remains the standard due to its versatility and effectiveness.

2. In the Fix phase of F2T2EA, what is the objective?

- A. To identify target type with high certainty.
- B. To establish and verify the engagement priority.
- C. To locate additional targets in the area.
- D. To establish and maintain a target track to prevent loss.**

In the Fix phase, the main goal is to establish and maintain a reliable target track so contact is not lost. After a target is found, keeping continuous sensor contact is essential for accuracy and timing in the next step. This means updating the target's position, velocity, and heading as it moves, predicting where it will be, and holding the track even if the target maneuvers, occludes, or the sensors face limitations. By preventing loss of the target track, you ensure the Finish phase can engage with confidence, using precise data and timing. This phase isn't about identifying what the target is—that belongs to finding and characterizing it earlier. It isn't about locating additional targets—the search for others is handled earlier as well. And it isn't about setting engagement priorities—the prioritization happens in planning and execution strategy, while Fix keeps the current target under continuous observation.

3. Which initials are required to authorize danger close?

- A. GFC initials**
- B. FAC initials
- C. JTAC initials
- D. SFC initials

Danger close requires explicit sign-off from the Ground Force Commander because it represents the highest risk to friendly forces and civilians. The ground commander is the one closest to the maneuver and understands the terrain, troop disposition, and potential fallout, so their initials confirm that they accept the danger and authorize the attack at very close proximity to troops. The JTAC or FAC handles the coordination, target detection, and calling in the fire, but they don't grant the final clearance—only the GFC's initials approve this extreme risk. The other roles are essential for execution, but they don't authorize danger close on their own.

4. Which term is defined as an Unpredictable maneuver to negate a tracking solution?

- A. Jink**
- B. Dash
- C. Playmate
- D. A-10 (caps/lims)

A jink is a sudden, unpredictable maneuver designed to defeat a radar tracking solution. By snapping the flight path in erratic ways—quick changes in heading, altitude, or speed—the target disrupts the tracker's ability to fit a smooth trajectory. Tracking systems rely on continuous, predictable measurements to estimate position, velocity, and acceleration; an abrupt, unforeseen change creates large prediction errors and can cause loss of lock or the need to reacquire. Because the maneuver breaks the assumed continuity the tracker uses to forecast where the target will be, it effectively negates the tracking solution. A dash is a rapid straight-line speed change that can often still be tracked, so it doesn't inherently defeat the tracking solution. The other terms don't describe this tactic.

5. Which statement about a Call for Fire is true?

- A. Target location, target description, method of engagement, and any restrictions.
- B. It replaces ROE.
- C. It is only used for air strikes.**
- D. It does not require restrictions.

A Call for Fire is a request for indirect fire that must convey four essential details so the supporting unit can engage safely and effectively: target location, target description, method of engagement, and any restrictions. The target location tells where to fire—grid coordinates, map spots, or reference points. The target description explains what the target is and its key features or characteristics. The method of engagement describes how the fire will be delivered—what type of fire, the firing method (adjust fire, fire for effect), and any timing or sequence instructions. The restrictions specify safety and control limits such as danger close, no-fire areas, or ROE constraints. It's not limited to air strikes, and it does not replace rules of engagement; ROE remains in force regardless of the fire request. It also does require restrictions to control where and how fires are delivered.

6. Which modality is least affected by weather when detecting targets?

- A. Radar**
- B. EO/IR
- C. Laser rangefinder
- D. Laser designator

Weather impacts sensing differently by wavelength and interaction with atmospheric particles. Optical systems in the EO/IR range rely on light traveling through air, so rain, fog, smoke, or dust scatter and absorb photons, degrading visibility and limiting range. A laser rangefinder uses a near-infrared beam; its performance drops as moisture, aerosols, and particulates cause scattering and attenuation, reducing range and accuracy. A laser designator also depends on a directed optical beam and is similarly affected by atmospheric conditions, especially over longer distances. Radar operates with much longer wavelengths in the radio part of the spectrum. Those longer waves interact with particles in the air less and can penetrate through rain, fog, dust, and smoke with far less attenuation, making it more reliable for detecting targets under adverse weather. While heavy precipitation can still introduce some clutter or loss, radar remains the most weather-resilient option among the choices for detection.

7. In the Track phase of F2T2EA, what is the objective?

- A. To finalize engagement authorization for immediate action.
- B. To assess collateral damage risk.
- C. To rapidly engage the target without stabilization.
- D. To continuously observe and update the target's location and status.**

Tracking focuses on maintaining a continuous, accurate picture of the target by watching its location and status over time. The objective is to observe and update the target's location, movements, and other relevant status information in real time, so the team has reliable data to support the next steps. This ongoing surveillance reduces uncertainty and ensures that when it's time to engage, decisions are based on current, trusted information. The other tasks described belong to different phases: finalizing engagement authorization is a pre-action step, collateral damage risk assessment fits into planning and risk management, and engaging rapidly without stabilization would skip the careful tracking that keeps updates accurate.

8. What does Cherubs refer to?

- A. Height of Friendly Aircraft in Hundreds of Feet**
- B. A Code Word for Airspeed Indication
- C. A Procedure for Ground Refueling
- D. A Visual Signal for Storm Fronts

In air operations, quick, standardized terms are used to convey essential data without clutter. Cherubs is a shorthand for the altitude of friendly aircraft, expressed in hundreds of feet. So if the value is 25, that means 2,500 feet. This kind of altitude reporting helps controllers and observers de-conflict airspace and coordinate attacks or escorts with minimal radio chatter. The other options don't fit because they describe unrelated things—airspeed indications, refueling procedures, or weather signals—where the purpose is not to communicate altitude in hundreds of feet.

9. Which aircraft uses APG-81 radar?

- A. AV-8B
- B. F-15E
- C. F-16
- D. F-35**

APG-81 is the radar system designed for the F-35. It's an advanced AESA radar built to meet the F-35's needs for stealth, sensor fusion, and versatile mission capability, enabling high-resolution air and ground tracking, multiple scanning modes, and integration with the aircraft's distributed aperture system and other sensors. Because of this pairing, APG-81 is associated with the F-35, making it the correct choice among the options. The other aircraft use different radars tailored to their designs, not the APG-81.

10. Which term describes sensor information on a stated position or acknowledgment of a specified reference point?

A. Contact

B. Mark

C. No Joy

D. Tally

The idea here is about what you call something that your sensors report as a location of interest. When a radar, sonar, or other sensor picks up an object and provides its position or confirms a known reference point, that point is called a contact. It's the label you use for an identified sensor-detected entity or location that you'll track and reference in communications and plotting. Think of a radar return showing something at a specific bearing and range, or someone confirming that a known waypoint is present at a given location. In both cases, you have sensor information tied to a position, or you've acknowledged a reference point, and you'd call that a contact. The other terms don't fit this idea as directly. Mark is about placing a marker or designation, not the sensor-detected position itself. No Joy means there's no contact detected. Tally means you've visually seen something, which is related but refers to sighting rather than the broader sensor-reported position or reference-point acknowledgment.

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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://sotaccd1.examzify.com>

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

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