

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. Time on Target (TOT) is defined as which of the following?**
 - A. The planned weather window for engagement.
 - B. The scheduled moment when the fire is expected to impact the target.
 - C. The time required to prepare munitions.
 - D. The coordinated moment when multiple fires are intended to impact the target.

- 2. In the set of tactical air control codewords, which term represents Aircraft position within flight?**
 - A. Dash
 - B. Hit(s)
 - C. Jink
 - D. Playtime

- 3. Which coordinate format is used to report target location data?**
 - A. ZIP codes
 - B. Time stamps
 - C. Elevation in feet
 - D. MGRS, UTM, or latitude/longitude coordinates.

- 4. How does radar aid target detection under adverse visibility?**
 - A. It detects movement, range, and sometimes target type regardless of light or weather.
 - B. It relies on visible light for imagery.
 - C. It cannot detect moving targets.
 - D. It requires GPS signals.

- 5. Which targeting pods are listed for the F-16?**
 - A. Litening and Sniper
 - B. Litening and ATFLIR
 - C. ATFLIR and Sniper
 - D. Litening only

6. GBU-31 (JDAM) is a 2000-pound bomb guided by which navigation system?
- A. 2000 pound, GPS guided
 - B. 1000 pound, GPS guided
 - C. 500 pound, GPS guided
 - D. 2000 pound, laser guided
7. What is the purpose of the Assess phase in F2T2EA?
- A. To locate additional targets for future operations.
 - B. To engage the target immediately after detection.
 - C. To evaluate the outcome of the engagement and determine next actions.
 - D. To fix the target's location and status.
8. What does the term 'Ice' refer to in LZ terminology?
- A. Hot LZ
 - B. Cold LZ
 - C. Height of friendly aircraft in thousands of feet
 - D. Other landing zone condition
9. How do weather conditions impact target acquisition accuracy?
- A. They have no effect on accuracy.
 - B. They can influence wind and visibility.
 - C. They affect sensor performance, visibility, and range estimation.
 - D. They only affect color of the target.
10. The MK-84 is associated with which REDS designation?
- A. REDS-285 (375)
 - B. REDS-390 (415)
 - C. REDS-405 (410)
 - D. REDS-260 (350)

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Time on Target (TOT) is defined as which of the following?

- A. The planned weather window for engagement.
- B. The scheduled moment when the fire is expected to impact the target.**
- C. The time required to prepare munitions.
- D. The coordinated moment when multiple fires are intended to impact the target.

Time on Target is the planned moment when the fire is expected to strike the target. The emphasis is on exact timing to ensure all effects land together, maximizing the impact and minimizing risks to friendly forces. It's about when the target will actually see the fire, not when planning windows or preparation time occur. While TOT often involves coordinating multiple fires so they arrive simultaneously, the essential idea is the moment of impact itself—the scheduled time the target should experience the fire.

2. In the set of tactical air control codewords, which term represents Aircraft position within flight?

- A. Dash**
- B. Hit(s)
- C. Jink
- D. Playtime

In tactical air control codewords, a single term is used to convey where an aircraft sits in the formation. The word Dash is the label for Aircraft position within the flight. It provides a quick, unambiguous way to reference which element of the flight is being discussed, saving precious radio time and reducing confusion in fast-moving situations. The other words point to different ideas: Hit(s) deals with weapon impacts, Jink describes an evasive maneuver, and Playtime relates to timing or sequencing, not where an aircraft sits in the formation.

3. Which coordinate format is used to report target location data?

- A. ZIP codes
- B. Time stamps
- C. Elevation in feet
- D. MGRS, UTM, or latitude/longitude coordinates.**

Precise reporting of location relies on standardized coordinate systems that translate a point on the Earth's surface into a reference you can share unambiguously. ZIP codes are designed for mail routing and align with political boundaries rather than exact positions on a map. Time stamps tell when information was recorded, not where it is. Elevation describes height above sea level, which is about vertical position rather than horizontal location. In contrast, formats like MGRS, UTM, or latitude/longitude provide exact, globally understood coordinates that map directly to maps and targeting systems. MGRS and UTM express position in a grid with meters, while latitude/longitude uses angular coordinates. These formats are standardized and interoperable across devices and teams, making them the appropriate choice for reporting where a target is.

4. How does radar aid target detection under adverse visibility?

- A. It detects movement, range, and sometimes target type regardless of light or weather.
- B. It relies on visible light for imagery.
- C. It cannot detect moving targets.
- D. It requires GPS signals.

Radar detects targets by sending out radio waves that bounce off objects and return echoes. This lets it work even when visibility is poor—darkness, fog, rain, smoke, or haze don't stop radio waves the way they do visible light. By measuring how long the returned signal takes to arrive, radar determines range. By analyzing changes in the frequency of the returned signal (the Doppler effect), it identifies motion and estimates velocity, which helps separate moving targets from static clutter. Some radar systems can also infer rough target type or class from the echo's strength and pattern, offering situational cues even when you can't see the target optically. In short, radar provides range and motion information—and sometimes classification—without relying on light or clear weather, which is why it's effective under adverse visibility.

5. Which targeting pods are listed for the F-16?

- A. Litening and Sniper
- B. Litening and ATFLIR
- C. ATFLIR and Sniper
- D. Litening only

The F-16 is commonly listed with two targeting pods that enhance precision targeting: Litening and Sniper. Litening provides advanced FLIR imagery and laser designation, allowing the aircraft to identify and designate targets accurately. Sniper offers high-resolution targeting imagery and reliable laser designation as well, further improving hit accuracy and targeting data. ATFLIR is a pod used on other aircraft like the F-15E and F/A-18, not typically listed for the F-16 in standard configurations, so it isn't part of the common F-16 pairing. A single pod (Litening only) wouldn't reflect the typical capability listed for the F-16, since the Sniper pod is also standard. Therefore, the combination of Litening and Sniper is the best answer.

6. GBU-31 (JDAM) is a 2000-pound bomb guided by which navigation system?

- A. 2000 pound, GPS guided
- B. 1000 pound, GPS guided
- C. 500 pound, GPS guided
- D. 2000 pound, laser guided

The key idea is that this JDAM weapon uses GPS-based navigation to reach its target. The GBU-31 is a 2,000-pound bomb equipped with a GPS-guided guidance kit (with an inertial navigation system as backup). GPS provides precise position information to steer the bomb along the programmed coordinates, enabling accurate strikes in all weather and lighting conditions. The inertial guidance helps maintain guidance if GPS signals are blocked or degraded. Laser guidance, by contrast, requires a laser designator and is used with different bomb families, not JDAM. The 2,000-pound size also matches this particular bomb class.

7. What is the purpose of the Assess phase in F2T2EA?

- A. To locate additional targets for future operations.
- B. To engage the target immediately after detection.
- C. To evaluate the outcome of the engagement and determine next actions.**
- D. To fix the target's location and status.

The main idea is that Assess is the feedback step: after an engagement, you check what actually happened and decide what to do next. This means confirming whether the objective was achieved, evaluating the target's status and any effects on the surrounding environment, and then determining the subsequent actions—whether to continue monitoring, re-engage, or shift focus to other tasks. This closing of the action loop ensures you learn from the result and plan the next move accordingly. Locating additional targets happens before engagement as part of finding targets. Engaging the target occurs during the actual attack phase, not after. Fixing the target's location and status is about pinpointing and confirming details to prepare an engagement, not about evaluating outcomes after the action.

8. What does the term 'Ice' refer to in LZ terminology?

- A. Hot LZ
- B. Cold LZ**
- C. Height of friendly aircraft in thousands of feet
- D. Other landing zone condition

In this context, the main idea is how landing zones are described to reflect threat level. Operators categorize an LZ by how likely they are to be contested: hot means active enemy presence, cold means no expected contact, and warm covers a possible but not certain threat. The term "Ice" is used as slang for a Cold LZ, signaling that no enemy contact is anticipated on or near the landing zone. This wording helps aircrews tailor their approach and security posture accordingly—less need for immediate suppressive action and tighter expectations for arrival, while still maintaining standard safety and security checks. The other options don't fit because a hot LZ would imply active enemy contact, a height reference is not what this term conveys, and "Other landing zone condition" is too vague—the term Ice has a specific meaning tied to a cold/no-threat condition.

9. How do weather conditions impact target acquisition accuracy?

- A. They have no effect on accuracy.
- B. They can influence wind and visibility.
- C. They affect sensor performance, visibility, and range estimation.**
- D. They only affect color of the target.

Weather conditions affect target acquisition accuracy because they alter how well you can detect and locate a target. Adverse conditions like fog, rain, snow, and dust reduce visibility and contrast, making it harder to spot and identify a target. They also impact sensor performance; different sensors respond differently under weather stress, with some experiencing increased noise, clutter, or signal attenuation, which can degrade the clarity of the target image or signature. In addition, weather influences range estimation because atmospheric conditions change how signals travel through the air—temperature, humidity, and pressure affect air density and refractive index, which can bias range measurements. Wind can move the target or create plumes and dust that further complicate acquisition. So weather reduces accuracy across multiple facets: sensor performance, visibility, and distance estimation.

10. The MK-84 is associated with which REDS designation?

- A. REDS-285 (375)
- B. REDS-390 (415)
- C. REDS-405 (410)**
- D. REDS-260 (350)

In this mapping, REDS designations are used to quickly reference specific munitions, with a parenthetical code indicating a variant or configuration. The MK-84, a large general purpose bomb, is designated as REDS-405, with the variant code 410 shown in parentheses. That pairing is why the correct choice is REDS-405 (410). The other REDS numbers correspond to different weapons or configurations, so they don't match the MK-84 in this system.

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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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