

The NCO Guide TC 7-22.7 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 is the role of the Sergeant Major (SGM)?**
 - A. Key enlisted member of staff elements at battalion and higher levels; direct leadership influence limited to those directly in their charge**
 - B. Senior NCO of the Army**
 - C. Commander of a brigade**
 - D. Lead trainer of recruits**

- 2. What is a general role of a Commissioned Officer?**
 - A. Commands and establishes policy, plans, and programs the work of the Army.**
 - B. Focuses on individual training and MOS proficiency.**
 - C. Primarily involved with civilian affairs.**
 - D. Manages supply logistics only.**

- 3. How many leadership styles are listed and name them?**
 - A. Six: Authoritative, Affiliative, Democratic, Coaching, Pacesetting, Coercive**
 - B. Five: Authoritative, Affiliative, Democratic, Coaching, Coercive**
 - C. Six: Authoritative, Affiliative, Democratic, Coaching, Pacesetting, Delegation**
 - D. Six: Authoritative, Democratic, Coaching, Pacesetting, Coercive, Servant**

- 4. Which statement is NOT part of what makes you an Army Professional?**
 - A. Candor**
 - B. Competence**
 - C. Courage**
 - D. Standards**

- 5. What are the three types of sexual harassment?**
 - A. Verbal**
 - B. Nonverbal**
 - C. Physical**
 - D. Verbal, Nonverbal, and Physical**

- 6. Which leadership commitment from the creed emphasizes communication with Soldiers?**
- A. I will communicate consistently with my Soldiers and never leave them uninformed**
 - B. I will speak only through the chain of command**
 - C. I will never provide feedback**
 - D. I will communicate only in formal settings**
- 7. Which is an example of the operational training domain?**
- A. Hip pocket training**
 - B. DLC I-VI**
 - C. Correspondence Courses**
 - D. Self led training**
- 8. Which pair of aspects should the NCO strive to remain proficient in according to the creed?**
- A. Technically and tactically**
 - B. Mentally and physically**
 - C. Socially and morally**
 - D. Legally and administratively**
- 9. How many streamers has the Army received in total?**
- A. 189**
 - B. 150**
 - C. 200**
 - D. 172**
- 10. The Corporal (CPL) rank was established in which year?**
- A. 1775**
 - B. 1861**
 - C. 1776**
 - D. 1942**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the role of the Sergeant Major (SGM)?

- A. Key enlisted member of staff elements at battalion and higher levels; direct leadership influence limited to those directly in their charge**
- B. Senior NCO of the Army**
- C. Commander of a brigade**
- D. Lead trainer of recruits**

The role tested is the senior enlisted advisor to the commander at battalion and higher levels. The Sergeant Major serves as the key enlisted member on the command staff, providing expert guidance on enlisted matters, policy interpretation, and the welfare, training, and readiness of soldiers. They act as the crucial link between enlisted personnel and officers, helping translate command decisions into practical actions and ensuring standards and discipline are maintained across the unit. Their influence is strongest through the staff and advisory input, while direct leadership is focused on those in their immediate charge, but their guidance shapes the entire unit's performance. This differs from other options: the top overall Army NCO is a different position, the brigade commander is an officer, and drill sergeants are the ones responsible for leading recruit training.

2. What is a general role of a Commissioned Officer?

- A. Commands and establishes policy, plans, and programs the work of the Army.**
- B. Focuses on individual training and MOS proficiency.**
- C. Primarily involved with civilian affairs.**
- D. Manages supply logistics only.**

Commissioned officers are the leaders who provide overall direction for the units they command. They establish policy, design plans, and organize programs that guide how the Army conducts its missions. This role involves making key decisions, setting priorities, and ensuring readiness and welfare of soldiers across the organization. While NCOs focus on implementing tasks, training soldiers, and maintaining proficiency in specific MOS fields under officers' leadership, the broader responsibility of a commissioned officer is to provide the leadership, policy guidance, and planning that shape how the Army operates. Civilian affairs and logistics are specialized areas handled by specific staff or functional roles, not the general core duty of all commissioned officers.

3. How many leadership styles are listed and name them?

- A. Six: Authoritative, Affiliative, Democratic, Coaching, Pacesetting, Coercive**
- B. Five: Authoritative, Affiliative, Democratic, Coaching, Coercive**
- C. Six: Authoritative, Affiliative, Democratic, Coaching, Pacesetting, Delegation**
- D. Six: Authoritative, Democratic, Coaching, Pacesetting, Coercive, Servant**

The number and names come from a six-style framework used for leadership approaches: authoritative, affiliative, democratic, coaching, pacesetting, and coercive. There are six distinct styles, each describing a different way a leader influences others. - Authoritative provides a clear vision and direction. - Affiliative focuses on building harmony and strong relational bonds. - Democratic seeks input and joint decision-making. - Coaching aims to develop individuals' skills for long-term growth. - Pacesetting sets high performance standards and drives speed. - Coercive demands immediate compliance in crisis or high-urgency situations. This material presents exactly these six styles, which is why the correct choice lists six and names them in that set. Other lists might include different labels or omit one, but in this context these six are the standard lineup.

4. Which statement is NOT part of what makes you an Army Professional?

- A. Candor**
- B. Competence**
- C. Courage**
- D. Standards**

The main idea is understanding which attributes are specifically listed as defining an Army Professional in this framework. Candor, competence, and standards are the attributes that define professional conduct: being honest and direct in communication, having the knowledge and ability to perform tasks to required levels, and consistently adhering to established rules and ethical guidelines. Courage, while a vital personal quality and part of the broader Army ethos, isn't included in this particular set of professional traits. It's a powerful attribute that enables you to act under pressure, but within this definition it's treated separately from the professional standards of conduct, knowledge, and performance.

5. What are the three types of sexual harassment?

- A. Verbal**
- B. Nonverbal**
- C. Physical**
- D. Verbal, Nonverbal, and Physical**

Sexual harassment can show up in three distinct forms: verbal, nonverbal, and physical. Verbal harassment includes spoken or written comments, jokes, or propositions of a sexual nature. Nonverbal harassment covers gestures, leering, suggestive looks, or displaying sexually explicit material. Physical harassment involves unwanted touching, grabbing, or any form of physical coercion. The best answer includes all three categories, because it recognizes the full range of behaviors that constitute harassment. Choices that mention only one form miss the others and aren't complete.

6. Which leadership commitment from the creed emphasizes communication with Soldiers?

- A. I will communicate consistently with my Soldiers and never leave them uninformed**
- B. I will speak only through the chain of command**
- C. I will never provide feedback**
- D. I will communicate only in formal settings**

Effective leadership relies on clear, consistent communication with Soldiers so they understand standards, plans, and changes. The commitment that says you will communicate consistently with your Soldiers and never leave them uninformed directly embodies that principle. Keeping channels open, being approachable, and ensuring timely, understandable information builds trust and helps Soldiers perform with confidence. Speaking only through the chain of command can create bottlenecks and obscure important information from those on the ground. Never providing feedback blocks growth and development, which is essential for unit improvement. Limiting communication to formal settings misses opportunities for timely guidance and support.

7. Which is an example of the operational training domain?

- A. Hip pocket training**
- B. DLC I-VI**
- C. Correspondence Courses**
- D. Self led training**

The operational training domain centers on on-the-job, hands-on training that happens within the unit during normal duties. Hip-pocket training fits this exactly because it's informal, immediate coaching or instruction given right in the work area as tasks are being performed. It's learning by doing with quick feedback—often unplanned but highly practical for the mission. In contrast, distance-based options like distance learning or correspondence courses are structured learning that happens away from the usual work setting, and self-led training is guided by the individual as part of self-development, not the unit's day-to-day operations.

8. Which pair of aspects should the NCO strive to remain proficient in according to the creed?

- A. Technically and tactically**
- B. Mentally and physically**
- C. Socially and morally**
- D. Legally and administratively**

The main idea being tested is that an NCO should stay proficient in technical and tactical skills. This pairing is what the NCO Creed emphasizes as the foundation of effective leadership and readiness. Being technically proficient means you know your equipment, weapons, systems, and standard procedures inside and out, so you can operate them correctly, troubleshoot issues, and set a high example for soldiers. Being tactically proficient means you understand how to apply that knowledge on the battlefield or in any mission, including planning, maneuver, decision-making under stress, and leading teams to accomplish the mission. Together, these proficiencies let you train subordinates effectively, maintain discipline and standards, and adapt to changing situations to keep the unit ready. While mental and physical fitness, or moral, social, legal, and administrative awareness are all important qualities, the creed highlights technical and tactical proficiency as the core combination for an NCO's effectiveness.

9. How many streamers has the Army received in total?

- A. 189**
- B. 150**
- C. 200**
- D. 172**

Streamers are ceremonial emblems on the Army's colors that represent participation in major campaigns and battles. Each streamer marks a specific operation in which Army units earned the right to display it on the flag, and the total number is a cumulative historical count kept in the guide. In this item, you're being asked for the overall number of streamers the Army has received. The figure used in the reference is 189, which reflects the full, long-term tally across all campaigns recognized by the Army. It's a fixed total in the material, not a number tied to a single period or a partial count. The other options don't match that official total in the guide, which is why 189 is the best answer.

10. The Corporal (CPL) rank was established in which year?

- A. 1775**
- B. 1861**
- C. 1776**
- D. 1942**

This question looks at when the corporal rank began in the U.S. Army. The answer is 1775 because that year marked the formation of the Continental Army to fight in the American Revolutionary War, and with it came the first formal structure for noncommissioned officers. A corporal served as the first level of NCO above private, responsible for leading a small crew or fire team and carrying out duties under a sergeant or officer. Those early organizational steps established 1775 as the origin of the corporal rank in the Army. The other years don't fit this origin: 1776 is the year of the Declaration of Independence, not military rank creation; 1861 marks the Civil War's start; 1942 is during World War II. None of those years correspond to the initial establishment of the corporal rank.

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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://ncoguidetc7227.examzify.com>

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

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