

United States Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) BDE Board Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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1. When does the School Recruiting Program (SRP) begin?

- A. 01 June**
- B. 01 July**
- C. 01 August**
- D. 01 September**

2. What is the first step in the Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield?

- A. Assess Market Potential**
- B. Describe the Environment Effects**
- C. Evaluate the Threat**
- D. Define Operational Environment**

3. What regulation covers the Evaluation Reporting System?

- A. AR 623-3**
- B. FM 6-22**
- C. AR 350-1**
- D. DA Form 2166-9**

4. What does the "R" in the recruiting principles acronym R.E.C.R.U.I.T. stand for?

- A. Reactivate audience**
- B. Right message, right time, right audience**
- C. Recruitment timing**
- D. Resolve conflicts**

5. Which of the following is included in the Soldiers and Family Assistance programs?

- A. YMCA**
- B. Veterans Affairs Office**
- C. Military Exchange Services**
- D. Federal Housing Authority**

6. Which component is part of the Science of recruiting?

- A. Emotional intelligence**
- B. Market Data**
- C. Effective storytelling**
- D. Team building exercises**

7. What occurred after the deactivation of the 4th Recruiting BDE?

- A. It became the 6th Recruiting BDE**
- B. It divided between the 1st, 2nd, and 5th BDE's**
- C. It merged with AMEDD**
- D. It was relocated to Fort Bragg**

8. What provides recruiters access to school lists?

- A. Department of Education Guidelines**
- B. Solomon and Hutchinson Amendment**
- C. Recruiting Management Systems**
- D. State Education Laws**

9. Which regulation covers the School recruiting program?

- A. UR 350-13**
- B. AR 600-8**
- C. FM 22-100**
- D. ADP 3-0**

10. What were the original five NCO ranks?

- A. Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, Supply Sergeant, Sergeant Major**
- B. Corporal, Sergeant, 1SG, Quartermaster Sergeant, Sergeant Major**
- C. Corporal, Staff Sergeant, First Sergeant, Command Sergeant Major, Sergeant Major**
- D. Private, Corporal, Sergeant, Lieutenant, Major**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When does the School Recruiting Program (SRP) begin?

- A. 01 June
- B. 01 July**
- C. 01 August
- D. 01 September

The School Recruiting Program (SRP) begins on 01 July. This timing is strategically chosen to coincide with the summer period prior to the start of the new school year, allowing recruiters to engage with students and educational institutions effectively. Initiating the program at this point provides ample opportunity to prepare and implement recruiting efforts that align with the academic calendar, maximizing outreach to prospective candidates who are completing their high school education or exploring post-graduation options. This approach also helps in establishing a presence in schools before the academic year kicks off, ensuring that recruiters can build relationships with both students and school staff effectively.

2. What is the first step in the Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield?

- A. Assess Market Potential
- B. Describe the Environment Effects
- C. Evaluate the Threat
- D. Define Operational Environment**

The first step in the Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) is to define the operational environment. This step establishes a common understanding of the battlespace, including where operations will be conducted and the factors that will influence those operations. Defining the operational environment involves analyzing the terrain, weather, and the socio-political aspects of the area, which collectively help to shape the intelligence efforts to follow. It sets the foundation for the subsequent steps in the IPB process, as it dictates how the environment will impact both the friendly and enemy forces. By clearly defining the operational environment, military planners can better assess capabilities, vulnerabilities, and the dynamics that will affect operations, leading to more informed decision-making as they progress through the IPB. This clarity is crucial for effective mission planning and execution.

3. What regulation covers the Evaluation Reporting System?

- A. AR 623-3**
- B. FM 6-22**
- C. AR 350-1**
- D. DA Form 2166-9**

The correct regulation that covers the Evaluation Reporting System is AR 623-3. This Army Regulation outlines the policies and procedures for preparing and processing evaluation reports, which include performance evaluations for both officers and non-commissioned officers. It details the responsibilities of individuals and units involved in the evaluation process, the different types of evaluation reports, and the criteria for performance assessment. Understanding AR 623-3 is essential for anyone involved in the evaluation of personnel within the Army, as it provides important guidelines on how to assess and document service member performance effectively. The regulation emphasizes the importance of accurate and honest evaluations to ensure fair assessments that can affect promotions, assignments, and career progression within the Army. In contrast, the other choices refer to different types of documents or regulations. For instance, FM 6-22 focuses on Army leadership and the competencies required for effective leadership but does not specifically cover the Evaluation Reporting System. AR 350-1 deals with Army training and leader development, while DA Form 2166-9 is a specific form used for evaluation reporting but does not cover the overarching policies and standards provided in AR 623-3.

4. What does the "R" in the recruiting principles acronym R.E.C.R.U.I.T. stand for?

- A. Reactivate audience**
- B. Right message, right time, right audience**
- C. Recruitment timing**
- D. Resolve conflicts**

The "R" in the recruiting principles acronym R.E.C.R.U.I.T. stands for "Right message, right time, right audience." This principle emphasizes the importance of effectively targeting the right demographic with tailored messaging that resonates with their current interests and circumstances. Successful recruitment relies on understanding the motivations and needs of potential recruits, ensuring that communications are not only timely but also relevant. This approach increases the likelihood of engaging individuals who may be considering a military career, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of recruiting efforts.

5. Which of the following is included in the Soldiers and Family Assistance programs?

- A. YMCA**
- B. Veterans Affairs Office**
- C. Military Exchange Services**
- D. Federal Housing Authority**

The Soldiers and Family Assistance programs focus on providing support and resources to active-duty service members and their families, typically encompassing a wide range of services that promote their well-being. The YMCA is known for its community-focused initiatives, including programs and services specifically designed to support military families, such as health and wellness programs, childcare services, and youth development activities. In many communities, local YMCAs collaborate with military installations to provide resources, activities, and support tailored to military families' needs. This aligns directly with the goals of the Soldiers and Family Assistance programs, which seek to enhance the quality of life for military personnel and their relatives. The other options, while potentially beneficial to certain aspects of military life or support, do not specifically align with the direct objectives of the Soldiers and Family Assistance programs in the same way that the YMCA does.

6. Which component is part of the Science of recruiting?

- A. Emotional intelligence**
- B. Market Data**
- C. Effective storytelling**
- D. Team building exercises**

Market data is a critical component of the Science of recruiting because it provides the necessary insights and trends that guide recruitment strategies. Understanding demographics, economic conditions, and labor market trends allows recruiters to make informed decisions about where to focus their efforts, what types of candidates to target, and how to position the Army as an attractive option. Market data helps in identifying the needs and preferences of potential recruits, which can lead to more effective outreach and successful recruitment campaigns. This data-driven approach ensures that recruitment efforts are aligned with the current environment and can adapt as conditions change.

7. What occurred after the deactivation of the 4th Recruiting BDE?

- A. It became the 6th Recruiting BDE
- B. It divided between the 1st, 2nd, and 5th BDE's**
- C. It merged with AMEDD
- D. It was relocated to Fort Bragg

The deactivation of the 4th Recruiting Brigade was significant in the operational restructuring of the Army's recruiting command. After its deactivation, the responsibilities and functions that were once managed by the 4th Brigade were redistributed among the existing recruiting brigades, specifically the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Recruiting Brigades. This approach allowed for a more efficient use of resources and personnel while maintaining the mission to meet enlistment goals. The redistribution of responsibilities helps ensure that recruiting efforts continue effectively, as the remaining brigades can absorb the mission goals and areas of coverage that were previously assigned to the deactivated unit. This collaborative model is designed to promote adaptability within the Army's recruiting operations and maintain the necessary support for recruitment across the service.

8. What provides recruiters access to school lists?

- A. Department of Education Guidelines
- B. Solomon and Hutchinson Amendment**
- C. Recruiting Management Systems
- D. State Education Laws

The Solomon and Hutchinson Amendment is significant because it mandates that educational institutions receiving federal funds must provide military recruiters access to student data, specifically lists of students. This law was designed to ensure that military recruiters have the necessary information to reach out to potential recruits effectively. By requiring schools to provide this information, the amendment supports the recruitment process by bridging the gap between military recruitment efforts and available students in educational settings. Other options, while they may relate to education or recruitment, do not specifically provide access to school lists for recruiters in the manner that the Solomon and Hutchinson Amendment does. For example, Department of Education guidelines set the framework for educational policies but do not directly address recruiters' access to student information. Similarly, state education laws vary across states and might not universally apply to military recruitment access. Recruiting Management Systems are tools used within the recruiting process but do not inherently provide access to school lists directly; rather, they might utilize data obtained under regulations like the Solomon and Hutchinson Amendment.

9. Which regulation covers the School recruiting program?

- A. UR 350-13**
- B. AR 600-8**
- C. FM 22-100**
- D. ADP 3-0**

The regulation that covers the School Recruiting Program is UR 350-13. This regulation specifically addresses the policies, responsibilities, and procedures for recruiting within school environments, emphasizing the strategies and guidelines that recruiters should follow when engaging with schools. It encompasses aspects such as outreach efforts, partnership development, and the overall framework for effective recruitment within educational institutions. The other options pertain to different areas within military operations or human resources, such as activities related to personnel management or doctrinal publications, thereby not focusing specifically on school recruitment efforts.

10. What were the original five NCO ranks?

- A. Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, Supply Sergeant, Sergeant Major**
- B. Corporal, Sergeant, 1SG, Quartermaster Sergeant, Sergeant Major**
- C. Corporal, Staff Sergeant, First Sergeant, Command Sergeant Major, Sergeant Major**
- D. Private, Corporal, Sergeant, Lieutenant, Major**

The correct option reflects the historical context and the traditional structure of the Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) ranks within the United States Army. Originally, the five NCO ranks included Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, and Sergeant Major. Each of these ranks plays a specific role within the NCO leadership framework. The Corporal and Sergeant serve as the first line of leadership, responsible for guiding and mentoring junior soldiers. The First Sergeant and Quartermaster Sergeant typically hold more specialized leadership roles, particularly in managing troops and equipment logistics, while the Sergeant Major serves as a senior advisor and leader of NCOs at higher levels. Understanding this hierarchy is crucial for effective teamwork and the overall functioning of military units, especially as NCOs are essential in bridging the gap between enlisted personnel and commissioned officers. This historical significance and the operational structure substantiate why this option accurately encapsulates the original NCO ranks in the Army.

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://usarecbdeboard.examzify.com>

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

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