

US Army Foreign Disclosure Officer (FDO) Course Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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

- 1. What is the primary purpose of a Summary Statement of Intent (SSOI) within negotiation processes?**
 - A. To outline financial obligations**
 - B. To summarize negotiation goals**
 - C. To provide historical context**
 - D. To delineate legal responsibilities**
- 2. How does the concept of “reciprocity” impact foreign disclosure relationships?**
 - A. It mandates equal sharing of resources**
 - B. It requires matching access to military information**
 - C. It enhances the speed of information sharing**
 - D. It allows for discretion in sharing information**
- 3. Liaison officers must comply with certification procedures outlined in which Army Regulation?**
 - A. AR 380-10**
 - B. AR 190-13**
 - C. AR 600-20**
 - D. AR 15-6**
- 4. What must be provided to contractor and government personnel before they gain access to NATO classified information?**
 - A. A NATO security briefing**
 - B. A security oversight review**
 - C. A personal identification document**
 - D. A classified information acknowledgment form**
- 5. Which of the following is a key focus when FDOs engage in foreign partnerships?**
 - A. Maximizing the number of disclosures**
 - B. Obtaining the lowest cost for services**
 - C. Mutual understanding of regulations**
 - D. Minimizing communication to protect sensitive information**

- 6. Is it true or false that classified material sent to NATO via mail can only be sent by express mail?**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only if it is urgent**
 - D. Only if requested by NATO**
- 7. Which organization provides for the secure transportation and control of qualified material requiring handling by courier?**
- A. US Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC)**
 - B. Defense Courier Service (DCS)**
 - C. US Navy's Military Sealift Command (MSC)**
 - D. US Air Force's Air Mobility Command (AMC)**
- 8. What is a major risk associated with disclosing military capabilities to foreign allies?**
- A. Promoting international peace**
 - B. Gaining critical trade agreements**
 - C. Allowing adversaries to discover U.S. military strengths**
 - D. Improving relations with foreign nations**
- 9. Why is it important for FDOs to assess risks before disclosing information?**
- A. To expedite the decision-making process**
 - B. To evaluate the economic impact on local industries**
 - C. To protect national security and prevent sensitive information leaks**
 - D. To enhance diplomatic relations**
- 10. Who is responsible for authorizing the negotiation and conclusion of all international agreements within the DoD?**
- A. Secretary of Defense**
 - B. Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)**
 - C. Chief of Staff**
 - D. Defense Attaché**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

1. What is the primary purpose of a Summary Statement of Intent (SSOI) within negotiation processes?

- A. To outline financial obligations**
- B. To summarize negotiation goals**
- C. To provide historical context**
- D. To delineate legal responsibilities**

The primary purpose of a Summary Statement of Intent (SSOI) within negotiation processes is to summarize negotiation goals. This document serves as a concise overview that captures the essential objectives and desired outcomes of the negotiation from the perspective of one or more parties involved. By summarizing these goals, the SSOI facilitates clearer communication and understanding among negotiating parties, helping to align their focus and efforts towards achieving mutually acceptable agreements. It effectively distills the complex negotiation discussions into core intents, allowing for better strategic planning and decision-making as negotiations progress. The other aspects, such as outlining financial obligations, providing historical context, and delineating legal responsibilities, while important in the broader negotiation context, do not specifically encapsulate the main function of an SSOI. The SSOI's role is more centered on clarifying what the parties aim to achieve rather than detailing financial or legal specifics.

2. How does the concept of “reciprocity” impact foreign disclosure relationships?

- A. It mandates equal sharing of resources**
- B. It requires matching access to military information**
- C. It enhances the speed of information sharing**
- D. It allows for discretion in sharing information**

The concept of “reciprocity” significantly impacts foreign disclosure relationships by requiring matching access to military information. In the context of international partnerships and alliances, reciprocity ensures that when one nation provides sensitive or classified information to another, the receiving nation is expected to offer comparable access in return. This mutual agreement fosters trust and strengthens partnerships between countries, as both parties are more likely to share essential information when they know their cooperation will be reciprocated. Matching access ensures that both nations feel secure about the exchange, leading to a more collaborative environment. It encourages transparency and accountability, allowing allies to share information with confidence that their interests will also be respected and safeguarded. This concept is vital in forming strong foreign military relationships, as it lays the groundwork for sustained cooperation in defense and security efforts.

3. Liaison officers must comply with certification procedures outlined in which Army Regulation?

- A. AR 380-10**
- B. AR 190-13**
- C. AR 600-20**
- D. AR 15-6**

The correct answer is rooted in the fact that Army Regulation 380-10 specifically addresses the requirements and guidelines for the protection of information within the Department of the Army. This regulation covers various aspects of information security, including the roles and responsibilities of personnel who handle sensitive or classified information. In the context of liaison officers, the regulation outlines the key certification procedures they must adhere to, ensuring that these personnel are properly vetted and trained to manage the exchange of information securely and according to Army standards. This is crucial for maintaining operational security and safeguarding national defense interests. The other options, while they pertain to other important areas concerning Army operations, do not specifically focus on the certification processes related to liaison officers. For example, AR 190-13 deals with physical security, AR 600-20 is about Army command policy including equal opportunity, and AR 15-6 pertains to the administrative investigation process. Therefore, these regulations do not encompass the specific certification requirements that are relevant to liaison officers as outlined in AR 380-10.

4. What must be provided to contractor and government personnel before they gain access to NATO classified information?

- A. A NATO security briefing**
- B. A security oversight review**
- C. A personal identification document**
- D. A classified information acknowledgment form**

A NATO security briefing is essential for ensuring that contractor and government personnel understand the specific security protocols and handling procedures associated with NATO classified information. This briefing covers critical aspects such as the classification levels, the importance of safeguarding classified materials, and the responsibilities of personnel in maintaining information security. Providing a NATO security briefing is a protective measure, ensuring all individuals with access to sensitive information are adequately informed and trained to prevent unauthorized disclosure. It establishes a foundational understanding of the operating environment in which NATO information will be accessed and handled. While a security oversight review, personal identification documents, and acknowledgment forms may be important in various security contexts, they do not specifically address the unique requirements and protocols associated with NATO classified information. The briefing explicitly focuses on NATO's standards and security expectations, making it a key prerequisite before accessing such sensitive information.

5. Which of the following is a key focus when FDOs engage in foreign partnerships?

- A. Maximizing the number of disclosures**
- B. Obtaining the lowest cost for services**
- C. Mutual understanding of regulations**
- D. Minimizing communication to protect sensitive information**

The correct answer emphasizes the importance of fostering a mutual understanding of regulations when Foreign Disclosure Officers (FDOs) engage in foreign partnerships. Establishing a thorough comprehension of each partner's regulations and requirements is crucial for effective collaboration and ensuring that information sharing adheres to both U.S. and partner nation laws. This shared understanding facilitates smoother communication, collaboration, and compliance with disclosure policies, reducing the risks of misinterpretation and unintentional breaches. Engaging with foreign partners without a solid grasp of the regulations could lead to misunderstandings or mishandling of sensitive information, which can compromise the goals of the partnership. Cultivating this mutual understanding helps build trust and lays the groundwork for successful joint initiatives that align with both parties' interests and legal frameworks.

6. Is it true or false that classified material sent to NATO via mail can only be sent by express mail?

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only if it is urgent**
- D. Only if requested by NATO**

The statement is false because classified material sent to NATO does not have to be exclusively sent by express mail. While there are specific protocols and secure methods mandated for transmitting classified information, the requirement is not limited to express mail only. Various secure channels and methods are available for sending classified materials, and these may include both express and standard mail options as long as they conform to the necessary security measures and regulations. The protocols in place ensure the protection and integrity of the classified content throughout its transit, independent of the mail method utilized. In contrast, the other options suggest limitations or specific conditions regarding the use of express mail, which do not align with the existing policies for handling classified information within NATO.

7. Which organization provides for the secure transportation and control of qualified material requiring handling by courier?

A. US Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC)

B. Defense Courier Service (DCS)

C. US Navy's Military Sealift Command (MSC)

D. US Air Force's Air Mobility Command (AMC)

The Defense Courier Service (DCS) is the organization specifically responsible for the secure transportation and control of classified and sensitive materials that require handling by courier. This service ensures that such materials are packaged, transported, and delivered in a secure manner, adhering to strict security protocols during their journey. DCS plays a vital role in maintaining the integrity and confidentiality of the materials being transported, often involving high-stakes documents and equipment integral to national security. Its dedicated focus on courier operations distinguishes it from other organizations that may handle logistics, transportation or distribution but do not specialize in the secure courier aspect. In contrast to the other options, while organizations like the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command and the Military Sealift Command handle broader logistics and transportation needs, and the Air Mobility Command may manage airlift operations, none of these provide the same level of security and specialized services in courier operations as the Defense Courier Service does.

8. What is a major risk associated with disclosing military capabilities to foreign allies?

A. Promoting international peace

B. Gaining critical trade agreements

C. Allowing adversaries to discover U.S. military strengths

D. Improving relations with foreign nations

The major risk associated with disclosing military capabilities to foreign allies lies in the potential for adversaries to glean insights into U.S. military strengths. This disclosure can provide rival states with information that enables them to counter U.S. advantages in technology, strategy, and execution on the battlefield. By understanding these capabilities, adversaries can develop countermeasures and adapt their own military strategies accordingly. This undermines operational security and could place U.S. forces at a tactical disadvantage during conflict scenarios. Promoting international peace, gaining critical trade agreements, and improving relations with foreign nations are generally positive outcomes of effective foreign military partnerships, but they do not directly address the significant security risks tied to revealing sensitive military information. These actions may result in beneficial diplomatic ties but do not mitigate the inherent dangers of compromising military secrets, which can have substantial implications for national security.

9. Why is it important for FDOs to assess risks before disclosing information?

- A. To expedite the decision-making process**
- B. To evaluate the economic impact on local industries**
- C. To protect national security and prevent sensitive information leaks**
- D. To enhance diplomatic relations**

Assessing risks before disclosing information is crucial for Foreign Disclosure Officers (FDOs) primarily because it helps to protect national security and prevent sensitive information leaks. The nature of the information that FDOs handle often involves critical data that, if improperly disclosed, could compromise military operations, endanger personnel, or give adversaries an advantage. By carefully evaluating the potential risks associated with sharing information, FDOs can ensure that national security is prioritized, preventing scenarios that could lead to detrimental consequences. The assessment process allows FDOs to weigh the benefits of disclosure against the risks, enabling them to make informed decisions that safeguard sensitive information. This is especially important in the context of international relations and military operations, where the wrong decision regarding the sharing of information could undermine trust, provoke tensions, or even lead to strategic vulnerabilities. Furthermore, the protection of sensitive information contributes to the broader responsibility of maintaining operational security within the military and ensuring that allies and partners are only given access to information that is appropriate and safe to share. This diligence not only secures national interests but also upholds integrity within military partnerships.

10. Who is responsible for authorizing the negotiation and conclusion of all international agreements within the DoD?

- A. Secretary of Defense**
- B. Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)**
- C. Chief of Staff**
- D. Defense Attaché**

The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy holds the primary responsibility for authorizing the negotiation and conclusion of all international agreements within the Department of Defense (DoD). This position has overarching authority and oversight concerning defense policy matters and international relations involving the DoD. The Under Secretary's role is vital since they ensure that any agreements align with U.S. defense strategies, foreign relations, and national security interests, maintaining compliance with established laws and regulations. This authority is delegated from the Secretary of Defense, who has the ultimate responsibility for defense operations and policy. However, the Secretary typically depends on the Under Secretary for Policy to handle the intricate details and negotiations involved in international agreements, illustrating a hierarchical approach to such responsibilities in the DoD. Positions like the Chief of Staff and the Defense Attaché operate within different capacities. The Chief of Staff typically handles internal army operations and administrative matters, while the Defense Attaché acts as a military representative to foreign nations and provides diplomatic support but does not have the authority to negotiate international agreements on behalf of the DoD. Thus, the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) is the correct choice as they directly oversee and authorize these crucial negotiations and agreements.

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://usarmyfdо.examzify.com>

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