

# U.S. Military and National Defense Strategies Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# 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** ..... 15

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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. How does financial strategy operate in national defense?**
  - A. Providing foreign aid.**
  - B. Denying specified individuals access to funding sources.**
  - C. Collecting information on a terrorist network.**
  - D. Deploying armed forces.**
  
- 2. Which branch lists seven core values including Loyalty and Personal Courage?**
  - A. United States Army**
  - B. United States Navy**
  - C. United States Marine Corps**
  - D. United States Air Force**
  
- 3. The primary focus of the A8 staff is?**
  - A. Long-term joint training programs**
  - B. Logistics management**
  - C. Strategic Plans & Programs**
  - D. Nuclear Task Force readiness**
  
- 4. Which statement about global strike best captures its defining advantage?**
  - A. It requires a large ground invasion to be effective.**
  - B. It relies on space-based weapons exclusively.**
  - C. Projects military power more rapidly, more flexibly, and with a lighter footprint than other options.**
  - D. It focuses on cyber operations only.**
  
- 5. Which area is managed by A4 staff?**
  - A. Plans & Requirements**
  - B. Logistics**
  - C. Communications**
  - D. Installations & Mission Support**

- 6. What is the mission of the Army?**
- A. To defend the homeland with naval and air power.**
  - B. To deploy, fight, and win our Nation's wars by providing ready, prompt, and sustained land forces.**
  - C. To manage intelligence and cyber operations.**
  - D. To provide disaster relief only.**
- 7. What does the Marine Corps provide?**
- A. Aerial bombardment capabilities for landlocked states.**
  - B. Fleet marine forces of combined arms for the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases.**
  - C. Naval engineering and submarine warfare.**
  - D. Security and counterterrorism operations for land bases.**
- 8. Which of the following is a joint function related to logistics and support?**
- A. Sustainment**
  - B. Intelligence**
  - C. Public Affairs**
  - D. Information**
- 9. What is a Joint Task Force?**
- A. A temporary, stand-alone unit with no multinational coordination.**
  - B. A permanent command that controls all forces in a theater.**
  - C. A task organization that coordinates humanitarian aid.**
  - D. Operates worldwide across geographic boundaries and provides unique capabilities.**
- 10. Which organization was established in 1947 to oversee U.S. national security efforts?**
- A. National Security Council**
  - B. Department of Defense**
  - C. Central Intelligence Agency**
  - D. National Security Agency**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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### 1. How does financial strategy operate in national defense?

- A. Providing foreign aid.
- B. Denying specified individuals access to funding sources.**
- C. Collecting information on a terrorist network.
- D. Deploying armed forces.

Financial strategy in national defense relies on using economic tools to influence threats and protect security without immediate kinetic action. Denying specified individuals access to funding sources is the central way this works: freezing assets, blocking transactions, and restricting their ability to move money through banks and international payment systems. These financial restrictions disrupt an adversary's operations, cut off revenue for illicit networks, and raise the political and operational costs of hostile activity. This tool can be applied quickly and multilaterally, making it a powerful, non-kinetic means to undermine threats. Providing foreign aid, while important for partnership and stability, is not about constraining funding for adversaries. Collecting information on a terrorist network is intelligence work, and deploying armed forces is a direct military action; neither is the financial lever described here.

### 2. Which branch lists seven core values including Loyalty and Personal Courage?

- A. United States Army**
- B. United States Navy
- C. United States Marine Corps
- D. United States Air Force

This question tests recognizing which branch has seven values and that Loyalty and Personal Courage are among them. The United States Army lists seven values: Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity, and Personal Courage. These values guide soldiers' conduct and decision-making across all Army life. In contrast, the Navy and Marine Corps emphasize Honor, Courage, and Commitment, while the Air Force centers on Integrity First, Service Before Self, and Excellence In All We Do. Because only the Army has seven values and includes both Loyalty and Personal Courage, the correct answer is the United States Army.

### 3. The primary focus of the A8 staff is?

- A. Long-term joint training programs
- B. Logistics management
- C. Strategic Plans & Programs**
- D. Nuclear Task Force readiness

The A8 staff is the unit that focuses on Strategic Plans & Programs. Its role is to shape long-range goals, translate overarching strategy into concrete programs, and manage multi-year resources and budgets to fund those programs. In other words, A8 links high-level intent to actionable plans and the funding required to execute them, ensuring that future capabilities and modernization efforts align with the organization's priorities. This distinguishes it from areas that handle day-to-day operations, logistics, or specialized readiness tasks.

4. Which statement about global strike best captures its defining advantage?
- A. It requires a large ground invasion to be effective.
  - B. It relies on space-based weapons exclusively.
  - C. Projects military power more rapidly, more flexibly, and with a lighter footprint than other options.**
  - D. It focuses on cyber operations only.

Global strike lets a nation project military power quickly and with a lot of flexibility, while keeping the footprint lighter than traditional force deployments. The core benefit is reach and speed: long-range strike assets—air, sea, and land-based missiles—can hit distant targets in a matter of hours or days, giving decision-makers credible options to deter or respond to crises without first mustering large ground forces. This capability can scale from precise, targeted actions to broader demonstrations of power, all while minimizing the need for extensive forward basing, large troop commitments, or protracted operations. It's not limited to space-based systems or cyber operations; it's a multi-domain approach that leverages diverse platforms to deliver decisive effects rapidly and with fewer in-theater personnel and infrastructure.

5. Which area is managed by A4 staff?
- A. Plans & Requirements
  - B. Logistics**
  - C. Communications
  - D. Installations & Mission Support

The area being tested is the one responsible for sustainment and the movement of forces. A4 handles logistics, overseeing the planning and execution of supply, maintenance, transportation, and other support necessary to keep operations running. This means ensuring fuel, ammunition, food, medical supplies, and spare parts are available where and when they're needed, coordinating maintenance and repair, and arranging the movement of troops and equipment. All of this is integrated with the broader operation plan so that forces can be deployed, supported, and redeployed effectively. This fits best because logistics is the function that ensures forces are equipped, provisioned, and able to operate over time and distance. It's not primarily about creating plans (that's more in plans and requirements), nor about managing communications systems, nor about installations and mission support, which focus on facilities and base services.

## 6. What is the mission of the Army?

- A. To defend the homeland with naval and air power.
- B. To deploy, fight, and win our Nation's wars by providing ready, prompt, and sustained land forces.**
- C. To manage intelligence and cyber operations.
- D. To provide disaster relief only.

The mission being tested is the Army's defining purpose: to project decisive land power in defense of the nation. This means deploying, fighting, and winning our Nation's wars by providing ready, prompt, and sustained land forces. In practice, that capstone idea links up several core ideas: the Army specializes in ground combat power—soldiers, armor, artillery, engineers, and logistics—that can be rapidly moved to a problem area, fought on land, and kept operating over time to achieve strategic objectives. Consider what “land forces” imply: the capacity to maneuver on and control territory, coordinate with air and joint assets, and sustain operations through logistics, medical care, maintenance, and supply. The emphasis on readiness and prompt deployment highlights the need to be prepared to respond quickly to threats or crises. The “sustained” aspect underlines the ability to fight over extended periods and support allies as needed. Why the other options don't fit as the Army's mission: naval and air power are the domains of the Navy and Air Force, not the Army. The Army participates in joint operations, but governing intelligence and cyber operations is the purview of specialized commands and other services that focus on information and cyberspace domains. Disaster relief, while something the Army can assist with, is not the Army's primary purpose or its central mission.

## 7. What does the Marine Corps provide?

- A. Aerial bombardment capabilities for landlocked states.
- B. Fleet marine forces of combined arms for the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases.**
- C. Naval engineering and submarine warfare.
- D. Security and counterterrorism operations for land bases.

The Marines are an expeditionary force designed to project power from the sea by fielding a Fleet Marine Force—an integrated set of ground and air elements organized to seize and defend forward naval bases. This combined-arms capability, including infantry, armor, artillery, aviation, and logistics, allows rapid establishment and protection of bases that enable further operations ashore. The other options don't fit because naval engineering and submarine warfare belong to the Navy, aerial bombardment for landlocked states isn't a Marine function, and security and counterterrorism for land bases, while possible, isn't the Marine Corps' core mission of amphibious assault and expeditionary base operations.

**8. Which of the following is a joint function related to logistics and support?**

- A. Sustainment**
- B. Intelligence**
- C. Public Affairs**
- D. Information**

Sustainment focuses on keeping forces fed, armed, equipped, and supported so operations can continue. It covers logistics like supply, maintenance, transport, health services, personnel support, and financial management—everything needed to move materiel, maintain readiness, and sustain performance across the campaign. That direct link to providing and enabling logistical support is why sustainment is the joint function tied to logistics and support. Intelligence is about gathering and analyzing information to inform decisions; Public Affairs handles messaging and public communication; Information isn't the formal joint function dedicated to logistics.

**9. What is a Joint Task Force?**

- A. A temporary, stand-alone unit with no multinational coordination.**
- B. A permanent command that controls all forces in a theater.**
- C. A task organization that coordinates humanitarian aid.**
- D. Operates worldwide across geographic boundaries and provides unique capabilities.**

A Joint Task Force is a temporary, mission-focused joint organization that brings together forces from two or more services (and often allies) under a single commander to accomplish a specific objective. It is designed to operate wherever the mission requires, across geographic boundaries, and to provide capabilities that no single service can deliver alone. That global, integrated, cross-service capability is what makes a Joint Task Force uniquely effective for crisis response, operations, or tasks that demand multiple specialties working in concert. The other descriptions don't capture this combination of temporary, multinational-ready integration and the ability to span regions while delivering capabilities beyond any single service.

**10. Which organization was established in 1947 to oversee U.S. national security efforts?**

- A. National Security Council**
- B. Department of Defense**
- C. Central Intelligence Agency**
- D. National Security Agency**

The National Security Council is the body designed to oversee and coordinate U.S. national security policy across the whole government. Created by the National Security Act of 1947, it brings together key players from the defense, state, and intelligence communities to advise the president and ensure a unified approach to security challenges. While the Department of Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the later-created National Security Agency all contribute essential components of national security, their roles are more focused—DoD runs the armed forces, the CIA handles intelligence gathering and analysis, and the NSA handles signals intelligence—whereas the NSC's purpose is to direct and harmonize policy across agencies.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://usmilitarynatdefensestrats.examzify.com>**

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

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