

USADSA TACTICS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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	16

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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. Which element is typically NOT found in the Execution paragraph of an OPORD?**
 - A. Task assignments
 - B. Operational timelines
 - C. Logistical arrangements
 - D. Command relationships
- 2. Who is the only person that can break SLLS during a patrol?**
 - A. Any team member
 - B. Designated scout
 - C. Leader of the patrol
 - D. Deputy leader
- 3. Which line in a MEDEVAC Request describes necessary equipment for evacuation?**
 - A. LINE 1
 - B. LINE 2
 - C. LINE 3
 - D. LINE 4
- 4. How far does the squad move once contact has been broken?**
 - A. 200 meters
 - B. 250 meters
 - C. 300 meters or to a major terrain feature
 - D. 350 meters
- 5. What information is requested in LINE 8 of a MEDEVAC Request?**
 - A. Number and Type of Wound
 - B. NBC Contamination
 - C. Patient Nationality and Status
 - D. Method of Marking Pickup Site

6. What defines a battle drill?

- A. A complex action requiring multiple decisions
- B. An action executed with deliberate planning
- C. A collection action rapidly executed
- D. Standard procedure for all infantry movements

7. In a MEDEVAC request, what does the letter 'N' represent?

- A. Nuclear
- B. Non-combatant
- C. Neutral
- D. None

8. What role does contour bypass play in military maneuvers?

- A. To avoid detection
- B. To assert dominance
- C. To confuse the enemy
- D. To provide cover

9. What is specified in LINE 4 of a MEDEVAC Request?

- A. Location of Pickup Site
- B. Special Equipment Required
- C. Number of Patients by Type
- D. Radio Frequency, Call Sign, Suffix

10. What is the purpose of an OPORD?

- A. To summarize unit history
- B. To issue directives for coordinated operations
- C. To provide a weekly status update
- D. To conduct performance reviews

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which element is typically NOT found in the Execution paragraph of an OPORD?

- A. Task assignments
- B. Operational timelines
- C. Logistical arrangements**
- D. Command relationships

In an Operations Order (OPORD), the Execution paragraph is primarily focused on how the mission will be carried out. This section includes critical details that enable units to understand their tasks and how they fit into the larger operation. Task assignments are necessary because they specify what each subordinate unit or individual is required to do in the execution of the mission. Operational timelines are also an essential component, as they outline the timing for various phases of the operation, ensuring that all elements are synchronized effectively. Command relationships are included to clarify the hierarchy and lines of authority, which is crucial for decision-making during execution. Logistical arrangements, while important for the overall mission, typically reside in the Sustainment paragraph of the OPORD. This section addresses how resources, supplies, and support will be provided, rather than the immediate execution of tasks. Therefore, logistical details are not a core element of the Execution paragraph, making this the correct answer.

2. Who is the only person that can break SLLS during a patrol?

- A. Any team member
- B. Designated scout
- C. Leader of the patrol**
- D. Deputy leader

The correct answer focuses on the role of the patrol leader. The leader of the patrol is the only individual authorized to break SLLS, which stands for "Stop, Listen, Look, and Smell." This is a critical procedure meant to maintain security and situational awareness while patrolling, allowing the team to assess their surroundings carefully for potential threats or changes in the environment. The responsibilities of the patrol leader include making key decisions that affect the team's safety and mission success. By designating the leader as the sole authority to break SLLS, it ensures that there is a clear chain of command and accountability. This approach helps maintain discipline and prevents confusion, as only one person is responsible for assessing the situation and determining the next steps. Other team members' roles, while important, do not include the authority to break this critical procedure, ensuring that the patrol operates effectively under a structured leadership.

3. Which line in a MEDEVAC Request describes necessary equipment for evacuation?

- A. LINE 1
- B. LINE 2
- C. LINE 3
- D. LINE 4**

In a MEDEVAC (Medical Evacuation) Request, LINE 4 specifically addresses the necessary equipment required for the evacuation of patients. This line details the medical needs and the types of support or equipment essential for the safe transportation of the injured or ill individuals. When completing a MEDEVAC request, it is crucial to provide accurate and thorough information in LINE 4 to ensure that the medical team on board the evacuation aircraft is properly equipped to handle the medical condition of the patients they will be receiving. This line generally includes specifics such as the need for a stretcher, backboard, oxygen, or any other specialized medical equipment that will be necessary during transport. Understanding this is vital since inadequate equipment during an evacuation can risk the safety and health of the patients being transported. This correct identification of necessary equipment allows for a seamless medical evacuation process and ensures that medical personnel are prepared to deliver effective care as soon as the patients are onboard.

4. How far does the squad move once contact has been broken?

- A. 200 meters
- B. 250 meters
- C. 300 meters or to a major terrain feature**
- D. 350 meters

The correct choice specifies that the squad should move 300 meters or to a major terrain feature after contact has been broken. This approach is grounded in military tactics, specifically concerning movement and engagement in combat scenarios. When contact is broken, the key principle is to create distance from the enemy to ensure that the squad can regroup, reassess their situation, and establish a better tactical position. Moving a set distance, such as 300 meters, calculates enough space to lessen the immediate threat while also preparing for subsequent actions, whether that be returning to engage the enemy, relocating, or finding cover. In addition, the reference to moving to a major terrain feature is significant because such features can provide natural cover and concealment, as well as strategic advantages in maintaining a defensive or offensive stance. Utilizing the terrain effectively is a fundamental aspect of tactical movement and contributes to the overall success of the squad. This multifaceted approach ensures that the squad can operate safely and maintain tactical advantage, which aligns with established military doctrine and best practices in squad maneuvers after potential engagements.

5. What information is requested in LINE 8 of a MEDEVAC Request?

- A. Number and Type of Wound
- B. NBC Contamination
- C. Patient Nationality and Status**
- D. Method of Marking Pickup Site

LINE 8 of a MEDEVAC Request specifically focuses on "Patient Nationality and Status." This line is essential because it conveys crucial details about the individuals being evacuated, which can affect the subsequent medical treatment and handling of the patients. Knowing the nationality can help determine the proper protocols and ensure that any legal or humanitarian considerations are addressed during the evacuation process. Additionally, the status, which can denote whether the individual is a civilian, military member, or captured person, provides further context necessary for effective and sensitive care and integration back into appropriate channels once they reach a medical facility. The other options, while important in various scenarios, pertain to different aspects of a MEDEVAC Request. For instance, the number and type of wounds, where the focus is on the medical condition of the patients, would typically be covered in LINE 7, not LINE 8. NBC contamination would refer to possible nuclear, biological, or chemical threats, which, while critical, relate to the broader operational environment rather than individual patient details. The method of marking the pickup site pertains to ensuring the safe and accurate arrival of the MEDEVAC vehicle, and is outlined in a different line altogether. Understanding these distinctions helps clarify the purpose of each line within the MEDEVAC.

6. What defines a battle drill?

- A. A complex action requiring multiple decisions
- B. An action executed with deliberate planning
- C. A collection action rapidly executed**
- D. Standard procedure for all infantry movements

A battle drill is defined as a collection action that is rapidly executed. This definition emphasizes the nature of battle drills as straightforward, rehearsed actions that soldiers can perform without needing in-the-moment decision-making. The focus is on speed and efficiency in carrying out these actions during combat situations, allowing units to react quickly and effectively to specific scenarios. In this context, battle drills are typically practiced until they become second nature to the soldiers involved. Each drill addresses common situations that may arise, enabling forces to respond dynamically with little hesitation. The execution of these drills allows for a coordinated response, which is crucial in the fast-paced environment of battle. The other definitions provided are more suited to different aspects of military strategy rather than the specific nature of battle drills. While they describe actions and procedures important to military operations, they do not capture the essence of what makes a battle drill unique in terms of speed and the instant execution of pre-defined actions.

7. In a MEDEVAC request, what does the letter 'N' represent?

- A. Nuclear**
- B. Non-combatant
- C. Neutral
- D. None

In a MEDEVAC request, the letter 'N' stands for "Non-combatant." This designation is used to identify individuals who are not actively engaged in combat or military operations. Understanding this terminology is crucial in the context of medical evacuation, particularly as it aids in ensuring the proper treatment and prioritization of casualties during operations. The term "non-combatant" helps distinguish between military personnel who may be injured in action and civilians or other non-combatants who require medical attention. When a MEDEVAC request indicates a non-combatant, it provides medical personnel with vital information about the nature of the individual needing evacuation and influences decisions related to the urgency and method of extraction. In summary, the letter 'N' is essential in identifying the status of the person being evacuated, ensuring that non-combatants receive appropriate medical care in a timely manner during military operations.

8. What role does contour bypass play in military maneuvers?

- A. To avoid detection**
- B. To assert dominance
- C. To confuse the enemy
- D. To provide cover

Contour bypass plays a critical role in military maneuvers primarily through its ability to avoid detection. When military forces utilize contour bypass, they navigate along the natural contours of the terrain, which can effectively shield their movements from enemy observation. This technique leverages the landscape's features, such as hills and valleys, allowing units to approach or retreat without being seen. By maintaining a lower profile and using the terrain to their advantage, forces can minimize the chance of being spotted by scouting or surveillance operations. This strategic stealth can be crucial for planning ambushes, repositioning troops, or executing surprise attacks, ultimately enhancing the chance of operational success without alerting the enemy to their movements. Thus, the essence of contour bypass is not merely about changing paths but optimizing the natural environment to conceal actions from adversaries.

9. What is specified in LINE 4 of a MEDEVAC Request?

- A. Location of Pickup Site
- B. Special Equipment Required**
- C. Number of Patients by Type
- D. Radio Frequency, Call Sign, Suffix

The correct answer identifies the special requirements that may be necessary to effectively conduct a medical evacuation. In a MEDEVAC request, LINE 4 specifically outlines any unique or specialized equipment that is needed for the evacuation, which could include items such as litters, medication, or advanced medical devices. This ensures that the transport is adequately prepared to handle the specific needs of the patients being evacuated. Understanding this line is crucial for the healthcare and transport crew to be fully equipped for any medical challenges they might face during the evacuation process. By clearly specifying the necessary equipment, the requesting unit helps ensure that the evacuation is smooth and that patients receive the appropriate level of care en route to further medical treatment.

10. What is the purpose of an OPORD?

- A. To summarize unit history
- B. To issue directives for coordinated operations**
- C. To provide a weekly status update
- D. To conduct performance reviews

The purpose of an OPORD, or Operations Order, is to issue directives for coordinated operations. This type of document serves as a formal communication tool that outlines the details necessary for military units to execute their tasks and missions effectively. An OPORD includes critical information such as the mission, intent, execution plan, logistics, and command and signal details, ensuring that everyone involved understands their roles and responsibilities. This structured communication is vital for maintaining coordination among various units and ensuring that operations proceed smoothly. While summarizing unit history, providing a weekly status update, or conducting performance reviews are important aspects of military operation management, they do not encompass the direct objectives of an OPORD, which is specifically focused on setting forth clear instructions and directives for operations.

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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://usadsatactics.examzify.com>

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

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