

# WOBC-B Phase 2 Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What distinguishes the covering force from other security tasks?**
  - A. It is often composed solely of armored units**
  - B. It operates separately from the main body to engage the enemy**
  - C. It is designed explicitly for reconnaissance duties**
  - D. It requires no coordination with the main body**
- 2. In Air Assault planning, what is the focal point that serves as the foundation for success?**
  - A. Ground Tactical Plan**
  - B. Support Plan**
  - C. Mission Brief**
  - D. Rehearsal Plan**
- 3. What is the duration of operations for Charlie Med?**
  - A. 12 hours**
  - B. 18 hours**
  - C. 24 hours**
  - D. 36 hours**
- 4. Which element is most critical for guiding mission execution in air assault operations?**
  - A. Flight routes**
  - B. Ground Tactical Plan**
  - C. Loading Plan**
  - D. Staging procedures**
- 5. Which of the following is not a component of the Attack Planning Process?**
  - A. Rehearsals**
  - B. Terrain Analysis**
  - C. Route Planning**
  - D. EA Development**

- 6. Which reconnaissance type is focused on collecting detailed information within restrictive boundaries?**
- A. Area Recon**
  - B. Zone Recon**
  - C. Route Recon**
  - D. Recon in Force**
- 7. What role does the Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB) perform in military operations?**
- A. Only supports ground troops with airstrikes**
  - B. Conducts reconnaissance and provides air support across various mission tasks**
  - C. Focuses exclusively on casualty evacuations**
  - D. Performs administrative tasks related to aviation logistics**
- 8. Which fire delivery technique is characterized by hovering above the target?**
- A. Running Fire**
  - B. Diving Fire**
  - C. Hover Fire**
  - D. Circular Fire**
- 9. Which of the following tasks is part of the GSAB's eight operational tasks?**
- A. Air Defense**
  - B. Aeromedical Evacuation**
  - C. Logistical Support**
  - D. Tank Operations**
- 10. What is the function of a Brigade Aviation Element (BAE)?**
- A. To manage all air traffic control in a combat zone**
  - B. To incorporate aviation into the ground maneuver commander's plans**
  - C. To provide secure communications with air support**
  - D. To assess damage and recovery of aircraft**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What distinguishes the covering force from other security tasks?**

- A. It is often composed solely of armored units**
- B. It operates separately from the main body to engage the enemy**
- C. It is designed explicitly for reconnaissance duties**
- D. It requires no coordination with the main body**

The covering force is distinguished from other security tasks primarily because it operates separately from the main body to engage the enemy. This independent operational capacity allows the covering force to maintain a protective screen while enabling the main body of troops to conduct their movements or fulfill other missions without direct engagement with the enemy. The covering force's primary purpose is to delay, disrupt, or deter the enemy's advance, allowing the main forces to maneuver strategically without exposure to enemy action. This highly autonomous function contrasts with the other roles involved in security tasks, which often require close coordination with the main units to achieve mutual objectives. The ability to operate independently is vital in situations where the main body needs to concentrate on its objectives, minimizing interference from enemy forces. In essence, the covering force acts as a buffer, enabling operational flexibility and enhancing overall mission effectiveness.

**2. In Air Assault planning, what is the focal point that serves as the foundation for success?**

- A. Ground Tactical Plan**
- B. Support Plan**
- C. Mission Brief**
- D. Rehearsal Plan**

The focal point that serves as the foundation for success in Air Assault planning is the Ground Tactical Plan. This plan outlines how the ground forces will maneuver, engage the enemy, and integrate with aviation assets during the mission. It specifies the objectives, deployment techniques, and the overall execution of the ground operation, ensuring that all units are synchronized and have a clear understanding of their roles. The Ground Tactical Plan is essential because it directly affects mission success by coordinating the ground forces' actions with air support, leading to effective combat operations. It establishes how units will move to and from their landing zones, conduct operations on the ground, and link with other support elements, including logistics and medical evacuation. This clarity helps to minimize confusion during execution and allows for a more cohesive response to enemy actions and unexpected developments. What's crucial in Air Assault operations is the interdependence of air and ground operations, and the Ground Tactical Plan is the blueprint that seamlessly integrates these elements, making it the cornerstone of successful planning.

### **3. What is the duration of operations for Charlie Med?**

- A. 12 hours**
- B. 18 hours**
- C. 24 hours**
- D. 36 hours**

The duration of operations for Charlie Med is 24 hours. This aligns with the operational structure typically established for medical units in various contexts, providing continuous support and readiness to respond to medical emergencies, patient care, and other mission-related activities over a full day. Having a 24-hour operation allows for adequate coverage and staff rotation, ensuring that medical personnel are available around the clock to meet the demands of their mission. Understanding the operational timeline is crucial for effective logistics, staffing, and resource allocation in medical operations. This also facilitates better planning and coordination with other units, ensuring that Charlie Med can maintain an efficient and effective response capability throughout the day and night.

### **4. Which element is most critical for guiding mission execution in air assault operations?**

- A. Flight routes**
- B. Ground Tactical Plan**
- C. Loading Plan**
- D. Staging procedures**

The Ground Tactical Plan is the most critical element for guiding mission execution in air assault operations because it provides the framework for how forces will conduct operations once they have landed. This plan outlines the specific objectives, maneuvers, and coordination needed to achieve mission success on the ground. It ensures that all personnel understand their roles, the sequence of actions, and how they will integrate with other units and assets involved in the operation. While flight routes and staging procedures are essential for the logistics of getting troops and equipment to the battlefield, they primarily focus on the transportation aspect rather than the execution of the mission itself. The Loading Plan, too, is important as it details how and where personnel and equipment are loaded for transport, but like the other options, it does not directly dictate how the mission will be carried out on the ground once troops are inserted. In summary, the Ground Tactical Plan is crucial because it translates the higher-level operational intent into actionable tasks while ensuring that everyone involved is synchronized in their efforts to accomplish the mission objectives.

**5. Which of the following is not a component of the Attack Planning Process?**

- A. Rehearsals**
- B. Terrain Analysis**
- C. Route Planning**
- D. EA Development**

The correct choice indicates that terrain analysis is not a component of the Attack Planning Process. In military operations, the Attack Planning Process focuses on actionable steps necessary to execute an attack effectively. This includes rehearsals to ensure all personnel are prepared, route planning to identify the best paths for movement, and electronic attack (EA) development, which involves preparing tactics to disrupt or disable enemy communications and sensors. Terrain analysis, while important in the broader context of military operations to understand the geographical challenges and opportunities, is not a direct part of the Attack Planning Process itself. Instead, it serves more as a foundational step that informs various components of planning, rather than being a distinct part of the attack plan execution. This understanding helps clarify the specific steps and considerations involved in the planning process specific to an attack scenario.

**6. Which reconnaissance type is focused on collecting detailed information within restrictive boundaries?**

- A. Area Recon**
- B. Zone Recon**
- C. Route Recon**
- D. Recon in Force**

The correct choice is focused on acquiring detailed information within specified boundaries, which is essential for understanding the operational environment in a military context. Zone reconnaissance aims to gather comprehensive intel about a designated area, often with clear limits established beforehand. This method allows forces to analyze terrain, identify enemy positions, and assess other critical factors within the set perimeter, resulting in a well-rounded understanding of the situation. In contrast, other methods of reconnaissance have different objectives: area reconnaissance typically involves assessing a broader region without the same level of detail, route reconnaissance focuses on specific paths or avenues of approach, and reconnaissance in force is more aggressive and involves actively engaging the enemy to obtain intelligence rather than solely observing or collecting data. Each method serves its unique purpose, but when the goal is to obtain detailed information within defined boundaries, zone reconnaissance stands out as the most suitable approach.

- 7. What role does the Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB) perform in military operations?**
- A. Only supports ground troops with airstrikes**
  - B. Conducts reconnaissance and provides air support across various mission tasks**
  - C. Focuses exclusively on casualty evacuations**
  - D. Performs administrative tasks related to aviation logistics**

The Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB) plays a critical role in military operations by conducting reconnaissance and providing air support across various mission tasks. This multifaceted approach allows the CAB to gather vital intelligence through reconnaissance missions, enabling ground forces to make informed decisions. In addition to reconnaissance, the CAB's ability to provide air support enhances firepower, logistics, and mobility for ground troops. This air support can include close air support to neutralize enemy targets, transportation of troops and equipment, and casualty evacuation, among other functions. This combination of capabilities makes the CAB an essential component of joint operations, allowing for flexibility and effectiveness in a range of combat scenarios. The diverse mission capabilities of the CAB ensure it can adapt to various operational demands in support of the overall mission, highlighting its integral role within the military structure.

- 8. Which fire delivery technique is characterized by hovering above the target?**
- A. Running Fire**
  - B. Diving Fire**
  - C. Hover Fire**
  - D. Circular Fire**

Hover Fire is characterized by hovering above the target, allowing the operator to maintain a stable position while delivering accurate fire. This technique is primarily used in aerial military operations, where the aircraft can remain stationary in the air, providing a fixed point from which to engage targets on the ground. The advantage of Hover Fire is that it minimizes movement and allows for precise targeting, which is essential for effective engagement in close support situations. In Hover Fire, the aircraft's altitude and position enable the crew to assess the target environment carefully without the complications that may arise from travel or changes in elevation. As a result, this technique increases the likelihood of successful engagement while reducing the risk of collateral damage, as the operator can identify and verify targets more effectively.

**9. Which of the following tasks is part of the GSAB's eight operational tasks?**

**A. Air Defense**

**B. Aeromedical Evacuation**

**C. Logistical Support**

**D. Tank Operations**

The task identified in the correct answer, aeromedical evacuation, is indeed a critical component of the eight operational tasks assigned to the General Support Aviation Battalion (GSAB). The primary function of aeromedical evacuation is to provide timely medical care and transport for injured or ill personnel. This capability is vital to maintaining the overall effectiveness of military operations, as it ensures that soldiers can receive necessary medical attention and return to duty as soon as they are able. Aeromedical evacuation aligns closely with the GSAB's role in enhancing the operational capacity of ground forces through support services, particularly in a combat or high-stress environment. By ensuring that injured personnel are evacuated swiftly and safely, the GSAB helps maintain unit morale and readiness. In contrast, while air defense, logistical support, and tank operations are important to military strategy and operations, they fall outside the specific framework of the GSAB's eight operational tasks. Understanding these operational tasks helps to highlight the distinct responsibilities of the GSAB and its integral role in supporting mission success through specialized aviation capabilities.

**10. What is the function of a Brigade Aviation Element (BAE)?**

**A. To manage all air traffic control in a combat zone**

**B. To incorporate aviation into the ground maneuver commander's plans**

**C. To provide secure communications with air support**

**D. To assess damage and recovery of aircraft**

The function of a Brigade Aviation Element (BAE) is to incorporate aviation assets into the plans of the ground maneuver commander effectively. The BAE plays a critical role in ensuring that aviation capabilities are seamlessly integrated with the ground operations, enhancing overall operational effectiveness. They provide the necessary expertise to coordinate the use of aviation resources, facilitating air support missions and ensuring that these assets align with the ground objectives. This integration includes working closely with the commander to identify how aviation can best support missions, whether it's providing reconnaissance, air support, or logistical support. The BAE helps ensure that the aviation assets are not just available but are strategically employed to complement and enhance ground maneuvers, ultimately leading to mission success. The other options focus on different aspects of aviation operations or support, which may be important but do not define the primary function of a BAE. For instance, while air traffic control and secure communications are crucial in combat operations, they fall outside the specific responsibilities of the BAE. Similarly, assessing damage and recovery of aircraft is essential for overall aviation management but is not the primary role of the BAE in the context of ground maneuver planning.