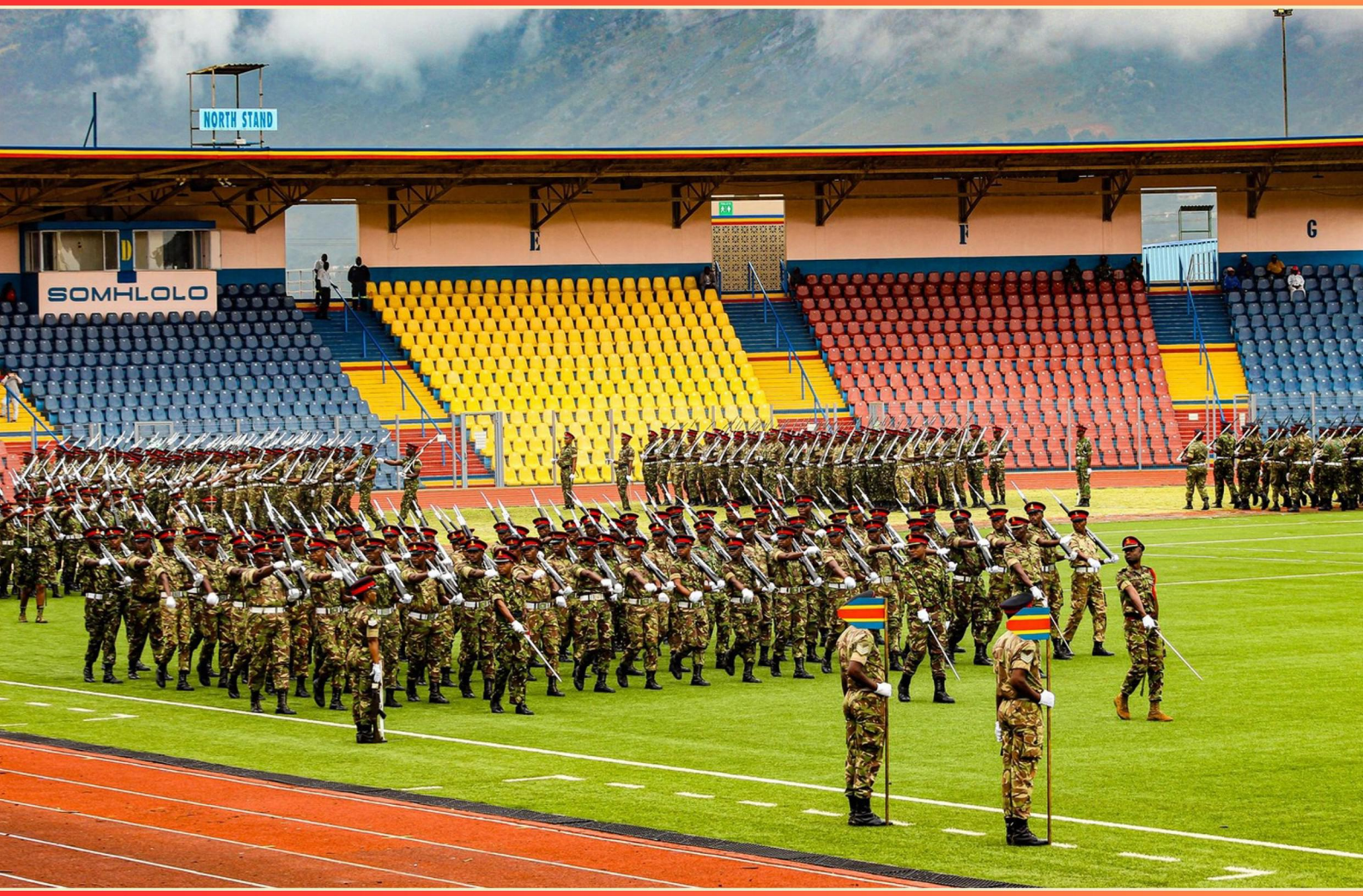
# 1502 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER (NCOM) AND SOLDIER OF THE MONTH (SOM) BOARD PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE




## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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.

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# 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!

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# Questions

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**1. What is the title of the Brigade Executive Officer?**

A. MAJ Cannon
B. MAJ Volle
C. LTC Nielsen
D. CSM Del Rey

**2. What does MOA stand for in military terms?**

A. Minute of Adjustment
B. Minute of Angle
C. Mile of Area
D. Moment of Authority

**3. Which of the following is NOT a major terrain feature found on a map?**

A. Saddle
B. Cliff
C. Ridge
D. Depression

**4. Who is credited with writing the Blue Book, an important military manual?**

A. Friedrich von Steuben
B. George Washington
C. Claus von Clausewitz
D. Sun Tzu

**5. What does "TCCC" stand for?**

A. Tactical Combat Care Coordination
B. Tactical Combat Casualty Care
C. Troop Combat Care Concept
D. Troop Combat Casualty Command

**6. Which of the following statements applies to the wear of the PC?**

A. The PC can be worn with tactical equipment
B. The PC must have creases for appearance
C. The PC can be adapted for different terrains
D. The PC must be shaped without creases, bends, or folds

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**7. Which of the following ranks is the Brigade Command Sergeant Major?**

A. COL

B. CSM

C. LTC

D. MAJ

**8. Which document provides guidance on performance counseling?**

A. AR 350-1

B. ATP 6-22.1

C. FM 6-22

D. DA 2166-9

**9. Which regulation covers the Army's SHARP program?**

A. AR 600-10

B. AR 600-20 Chapter 7-8

C. AR 600-30

D. AR 700-20

**10. What indicates the duration that calls for an extended annual NCOER?**

A. A break in service

B. Attendance at a temporary duty assignment for over 30 days

C. Transfer to another unit

D. Being on leave greater than 30 days

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. What is the title of the Brigade Executive Officer?

A. MAJ Cannon

B. MAJ Volle

C. LTC Nielsen

D. CSM Del Rey

*The title of the Brigade Executive Officer is typically held by a Major (MAJ), who serves as the second-in-command to the Brigade Commander. The role encompasses a variety of responsibilities, including overseeing daily operations, strategic planning, and coordinating staff activities within the Brigade. In this case, the answer identifies MAJ Volle, indicating that this officer holds the position of Brigade Executive Officer. The other individuals mentioned could hold different ranks or roles, such as a Lieutenant Colonel (LTC), who usually serves as a commanding officer of a battalion or regiment, or a Command Sergeant Major (CSM), who would be the senior non-commissioned officer advising on enlisted matters. Thus, the distinction in roles is essential for understanding why the designation of Brigade Executive Officer is correctly associated with MAJ Volle.*

## 2. What does MOA stand for in military terms?

A. Minute of Adjustment

B. Minute of Angle

C. Mile of Area

D. Moment of Authority

*In military terms, MOA stands for "Minute of Angle." This term is commonly used in marksmanship and ballistics to describe the accuracy and precision of a firearm at various distances. A minute of angle is an angular measurement equal to 1/60th of a degree. At 100 yards, one MOA equals approximately 1.047 inches, which makes it a useful metric for shooters when determining sight adjustments or bullet drop over distance. Understanding MOA is crucial for marksmanship training, as it allows soldiers to make precise adjustments to their sights based on range conditions and target distance. This understanding helps ensure that shots are accurately placed on target, which is vital for mission success and safety in combat scenarios. Additionally, the use of MOA calculations in scope adjustments aids in developing a soldier's shooting proficiency. The other options do not accurately represent the meaning of MOA in the military context.*

## 3. Which of the following is NOT a major terrain feature found on a map?

A. Saddle

B. Cliff

C. Ridge

D. Depression

*A cliff is not considered a major terrain feature on a standard map when compared to features like saddle, ridge, and depression. Major terrain features are typically defined as those that can significantly impact visibility, movement, and tactical considerations during operations. These include distinct formations that can be clearly identified and are generally larger in scale, such as ridges, saddles, and depressions, all of which can greatly influence the landscape and maneuverability in a military context. While a cliff is an important geographical feature, it is usually classified as a minor terrain feature, given that it does not meet the same criteria of significance in terms of size and impact as the other options listed.*

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## 4. Who is credited with writing the Blue Book, an important military manual?

A. Friedrich von Steuben

B. George Washington

C. Claus von Clausewitz

D. Sun Tzu

*Friedrich von Steuben is credited with writing the Blue Book, officially known as "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States." This manual was created in 1779 and provided essential guidelines for the training and organization of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War. Von Steuben, a Prussian military officer, brought his expertise to America and was instrumental in transforming the Continental Army into a more disciplined and effective fighting force. His emphasis on military drills, formations, and standards significantly improved the army's performance in battles. While the other individuals listed contributed significantly to military theory and practice, their works are distinct from the Blue Book. George Washington, for instance, was a commanding general of the Continental Army and played a crucial role in American independence but did not author the Blue Book. Claus von Clausewitz is known for his strategic military theories, particularly in his work "On War," and Sun Tzu's "The Art of War" focuses on ancient Chinese philosophy of warfare, neither of which correlates directly with the creation of the Blue Book. Hence, the correct attribution goes to Friedrich von Steuben for this vital military document.*

## 5. What does "TCCC" stand for?

A. Tactical Combat Care Coordination

B. Tactical Combat Casualty Care

C. Troop Combat Care Concept

D. Troop Combat Casualty Command

*The correct answer is "Tactical Combat Casualty Care." This term refers to a set of guidelines and practices designed for medics and soldiers to provide emergency medical treatment to casualties in combat situations. TCCC emphasizes the importance of treating life-threatening injuries such as severe hemorrhage, airway obstruction, and tension pneumothorax, especially under the challenging conditions often found in combat. This approach integrates the principles of triage and emphasizes the need for effective care while minimizing the risk to both the casualty and the care provider. TCCC education and training ensure that soldiers are equipped with the skills necessary to manage trauma effectively until the casualty can be evacuated to a higher level of medical care. The other choices do not accurately reflect established terminology related to emergency medical care in combat. They either modify the TCCC designation or use terms that do not resonate with the established medical community's accepted practices regarding casualty care in tactical situations.*

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## 6. Which of the following statements applies to the wear of the PC?

A. The PC can be worn with tactical equipment

B. The PC must have creases for appearance

C. The PC can be adapted for different terrains

D. The PC must be shaped without creases, bends, or folds

*The correct answer highlights that the PC (Patrol Cap) must be shaped without creases, bends, or folds. This requirement is crucial for maintaining a professional and uniform appearance, which is mandated by military regulations. A properly shaped PC ensures that soldiers present a cohesive and disciplined look, which is essential in fostering unit identity and morale. When the PC is free from creases or irregular shapes, it aligns with the standards of military dress and reflects attention to detail and pride in personal presentation. This attention to uniform standards often extends beyond the cap itself to the overall uniform, promoting a sense of professionalism within the ranks. While the other statements may touch on aspects of the PC's use or functionality, they do not reflect the core requirement of its physical appearance in terms of discipline and adherence to regulations. Therefore, the emphasis on the absence of creases, bends, or folds is essential for understanding the proper wear of the PC.*

## 7. Which of the following ranks is the Brigade Command Sergeant Major?

A. COL

B. CSM

C. LTC

D. MAJ

*The Brigade Command Sergeant Major holds the rank of Command Sergeant Major, which is correctly identified as CSM. This position is senior enlisted personnel within a brigade and serves as the principal advisor to the brigade commander on enlisted matters. In this role, the CSM oversees discipline, training, and morale of the soldiers in the brigade and ensures that policies and standards are upheld. In understanding the significance of the CSM rank, it is important to note that it is a critical leadership role that bridges the gap between enlisted soldiers and the officers in command. This underscores the importance of experience and seniority associated with the position. Other ranks such as Colonel (COL), Lieutenant Colonel (LTC), and Major (MAJ) are officer ranks and do not represent the enlisted role that the Command Sergeant Major fills within the brigade hierarchy. Each of these ranks serves distinct functions within the military chain of command, but none align with the specific responsibilities and duties of a Brigade Command Sergeant Major.*

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## 8. Which document provides guidance on performance counseling?

A. AR 350-1

B. ATP 6-22.1

C. FM 6-22

D. DA 2166-9

*The document that provides guidance on performance counseling is ATP 6-22.1. This publication specifically offers detailed instructions on the counseling process, including the various types of counseling that leaders should conduct with their subordinates. It emphasizes the importance of performance counseling as a key component of leadership development, outlining techniques for ensuring that evaluations are constructive and focused on both strengths and areas for improvement. While other documents also relate to soldier development and performance, they do not specifically focus on the counseling process to the same extent as ATP 6-22.1 does. For example, AR 350-1 primarily covers the Army's training and leader development policies, FM 6-22 focuses on Army Leadership and includes aspects of counseling but in a broader context, and DA 2166-9 refers to performance evaluation forms but does not provide direct guidance on how to conduct counseling sessions. Thus, ATP 6-22.1 is the most relevant resource for understanding performance counseling in detail.*

## 9. Which regulation covers the Army's SHARP program?

A. AR 600-10

B. AR 600-20 Chapter 7-8

C. AR 600-30

D. AR 700-20

*The Army's Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) program is specifically covered under Army Regulation 600-20, particularly in Chapter 7, which addresses the policies and procedures concerning the prevention of sexual harassment and sexual assault within the Army. This regulation outlines the responsibilities of Army leaders and establishes clear guidelines for reporting incidents, providing support to victims, and ensuring a command climate that promotes a culture of respect and accountability. Understanding the content of this regulation is crucial for leaders and soldiers alike, as it sets the framework for how the Army addresses these serious issues and strives to eliminate sexual harassment and assault in the forces. The information specified in Chapter 7-8 provides essential guidance for implementation at all levels. The other options do not focus on SHARP-related policies. For instance, AR 600-10 does not pertain to SHARP, AR 600-30 is related to the Army's officer evaluation system, and AR 700-20 is focused on supply and logistics processes within the Army.*

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## 10. What indicates the duration that calls for an extended annual NCOER?

A. A break in service

B. Attendance at a temporary duty assignment for over 30 days

C. Transfer to another unit

D. Being on leave greater than 30 days

*The duration that necessitates an extended annual Non-Commissioned Officer Evaluation Report (NCOER) is indicated by attendance at a temporary duty assignment for over 30 days. When an NCO is assigned to temporary duty for an extended period, it typically affects their evaluation cycle and performance assessments. This extended duty can provide the NCO with opportunities for additional responsibilities and challenges that should be reflected in their evaluation. Because of the longer duration away from their regular unit, it is important to capture this performance accurately, hence the requirement for an extended NCOER to assess their contributions and effectiveness during this time. While the other options might have implications for an NCO's service record, they do not specifically trigger the need for an extended annual NCOER. A break in service typically does not extend the evaluation period; a transfer might require a new evaluation but not necessarily an extension of the current one; and while being on leave for over 30 days may be significant, it does not directly relate to the criteria for extending the evaluation period like a temporary duty assignment does.*

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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:

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

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