59TH ORDNANCE BRIGADE (OD BDE) PHASE VI 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. The command of execution is given on the same foot as the preparatory command.

A. True

B. False

C. Sometimes

D. Unknown

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the four fundamentals of Rifle Marksmanship?

A. Rifle Steadiness

B. Trigger Squeeze

C. Sight Alignment

D. Aiming

3. Which statement describes the approach to task ordering during multi-munitions operations?

A. Random order of tasks

B. Prioritize tasks purely by complexity

C. Use a risk-based approach: assess risk, severity, controls, and sequence tasks to minimize exposure

D. Complete the easiest task first

4. When corrosion is found on a munition component, what steps should be taken?

A. Ignore corrosion and continue work.

B. Isolate, report to MSO, and follow disposal or repair guidelines.

C. Dispose of the munition immediately without report.

D. Request a new component from supply.

5. What is the role of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in munitions handling?

A. SDS is optional.

B. SDS replaces training.

C. SDS is optional.

D. Provides hazard information and safe handling guidance.

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6. Which of the following is the rank listed in the material as Sergeant First Class?

A. Master Sergeant

B. Sergeant First Class

C. Captain

D. Lieutenant

7. What is the primary hazard associated with improper storage of propellants?

A. Exothermic reactions or spontaneous ignition due to heat, contamination, or improper segregation.

B. Corrosion of metal casings.

C. Sagging of propellant stock.

D. Color fading of labels.

8. Who is the Battalion Commander?

A. LTC Mapp

B. CSM Pilcher

C. COL Machak

D. MG Davis

9. Which of the following is the highest enlisted rank listed in the material?

A. Sergeant Major

B. Command Sergeant Major

C. Captain

D. Sergeant

10. Define stock rotation and its importance in munitions storage.

A. Rotating stock to use most recent items first to improve imaging.

B. Rotating stock to use older items first to prevent obsolescence and ensure serviceability.

C. Replacing stock without checks.

D. Rotating stock to evenly distribute weight on shelves.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The command of execution is given on the same foot as the preparatory command.

A. True

B. False

C. Sometimes

D. Unknown

In drill, movements are guided by two parts: the preparatory command and the command of execution. The preparatory cue tells you what to do, and the command of execution signals you to carry it out. The execution command is issued to trigger the move using the same foot you're aligned with when you're prepared, so you start the action with that foot and pick up the cadence together with the rest of the formation. For instance, when moving forward from attention, you hear the preparatory command, and on the execution command you step off with the leading foot and continue in cadence. This timing keeps everyone synchronized, so the statement is true.

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the four fundamentals of Rifle Marksmanship?

A. Rifle Steadiness

B. Trigger Squeeze

C. Sight Alignment

D. Aiming

The four fundamentals focus on creating a stable, repeatable shot: a solid rifle hold, proper aiming, controlled breathing, and a smooth trigger squeeze. Aiming is the overall process of lining up the sights and forming the correct sight picture to place the shot where you intend. Sight alignment, while crucial, is considered a part of aiming rather than a separate fundamental in this framework. Therefore, sight alignment isn't listed as one of the four fundamentals, making it the best choice for NOT being a fundamental on its own. The other options—Rifle Steadiness, Trigger Squeeze, and Aiming—are explicitly part of those core basics.

3. Which statement describes the approach to task ordering during multi-munitions operations?

A. Random order of tasks

B. Prioritize tasks purely by complexity

C. Use a risk-based approach: assess risk, severity, controls, and sequence tasks to minimize exposure

D. Complete the easiest task first

In multi-munitions operations, safe task ordering comes from a risk-based approach. This means first identifying all hazards, then evaluating how severe the possible consequences could be and how likely they are, applying controls to reduce those risks, and sequencing the work so that the steps with the greatest exposure are addressed with the proper safeguards. This method keeps safety central to the operation and prevents high-risk tasks from slipping through the cracks or being rushed in less controlled moments. Random task ordering ignores hazards and can leave dangerous steps inadequately protected. Ordering by how hard a task seems ignores actual risk levels, which can still lead to serious exposure. Even doing the easiest task first might delay or complicate higher-risk steps later, where conditions could worsen. A risk-based sequence ensures risk is actively managed and exposure is minimized throughout the operation.

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4. When corrosion is found on a munition component, what steps should be taken?

A. Ignore corrosion and continue work.

B. Isolate, report to MSO, and follow disposal or repair guidelines.

C. Dispose of the munition immediately without report.

D. Request a new component from supply.

Corrosion on a munition component is a safety red flag that can indicate hidden material degradation and potential failure. The proper response is to isolate the item to stop any handling that could worsen the condition, report it to the Maintenance Safety Officer (MSO) so a formal safety review can occur, and then follow the established disposal or repair guidelines. The MSO will determine whether the component can be repaired, needs demilitarization, or must be disposed of according to procedure. Ignoring corrosion is dangerous, and disposing of the item without proper reporting bypasses essential safety controls. Replacing the component without first assessing its condition can waste resources if repair is possible.

5. What is the role of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in munitions handling?

A. SDS is optional.

B. SDS replaces training.

C. SDS is optional.

D. Provides hazard information and safe handling guidance.

The main idea is that a Safety Data Sheet is the go-to resource for understanding what could go wrong with a material and exactly how to handle it safely. In munitions handling, many items contain energetic or reactive components, so knowing the specific hazards is essential before you even begin work. An SDS communicates the hazards, potential health effects, and the conditions that could cause a release or reaction. It then provides practical steps: what personal protective equipment is needed, what engineering controls should be in place, how to store and segregate the item, and what to do in case of spill, exposure, or fire. It also includes first aid measures and disposal guidance. Having this information readily available allows you to plan tasks, follow proper procedures, and respond correctly to incidents, reducing risk to people and the environment. While training and procedures are important, the SDS supplies the concrete, actionable guidance you rely on during handling.

6. Which of the following is the rank listed in the material as Sergeant First Class?

A. Master Sergeant

B. Sergeant First Class

C. Captain

D. Lieutenant

This question tests your ability to recognize the exact Army rank name as it appears in the material. The rank listed as Sergeant First Class is the one described, so it is the best choice. In the U.S. Army, Sergeant First Class is an enlisted rank (pay grade E-7), sitting above Staff Sergeant and below Master Sergeant in the standard enlisted progression. The other options refer to different ranks: Master Sergeant is a higher enlisted rank (E-8), while Captain and Lieutenant are commissioned officer ranks (O-3 and O-1/O-2 respectively).

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7. What is the primary hazard associated with improper storage of propellants?

A. Exothermic reactions or spontaneous ignition due to heat, contamination, or improper segregation.

B. Corrosion of metal casings.

C. Sagging of propellant stock.

D. Color fading of labels.

Improper storage of propellants is most dangerous because it can trigger exothermic reactions and spontaneous ignition. Propellants are energy-rich and can decompose when exposed to heat, moisture, or contaminants. If heat builds up or if incompatible materials creep into the storage area, the chemical reactions can release more heat, accelerate, and lead to a runaway process that ignites or explodes. Keeping propellants cool, dry, and segregated from incompatible substances helps prevent that kind of energetic buildup. Corrosion of metal casings is a real concern for long-term containment and safety, but it relates more to structural integrity and leakage over time rather than the immediate energetic hazard posed by poor storage. Sagging stock or faded labels signal storage handling issues or documentation gaps, not the primary chemical risk of ignition or rapid decomposition.

8. Who is the Battalion Commander?

A. LTC Mapp

B. CSM Pilcher

C. COL Machak

D. MG Davis

A battalion is typically commanded by a lieutenant colonel. That rank fits the role of leading a battalion, coordinating multiple companies, planning operations, and maintaining readiness at the unit level. The person with that rank, LTC Mapp, therefore is the Battalion Commander. The other options align with different roles or higher-level commands: a command sergeant major (the senior enlisted advisor, not the battalion commander) is responsible for enlisted leadership; a colonel would usually command a brigade, and a major general would supervise divisions or higher formations. So LTC Mapp is the best fit for the battalion commander.

9. Which of the following is the highest enlisted rank listed in the material?

A. Sergeant Major

B. Command Sergeant Major

C. Captain

D. Sergeant

Understanding enlisted rank hierarchy shows that Command Sergeant Major sits at the top among the enlisted ranks listed. Captain is a commissioned officer rank, so it isn't an enlisted rank and isn't compared with the others in terms of enlisted hierarchy. Of the remaining enlisted ranks, Sergeant is the lowest, Sergeant Major is higher, and Command Sergeant Major is the highest, serving as the senior enlisted adviser to the commander in many units. That combination of position and responsibilities makes Command Sergeant Major the highest enlisted rank shown.

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10. Define stock rotation and its importance in munitions storage.

A. Rotating stock to use most recent items first to improve imaging.

B. Rotating stock to use older items first to prevent obsolescence and ensure serviceability.

C. Replacing stock without checks.

D. Rotating stock to evenly distribute weight on shelves.

Stock rotation means using the oldest stock first so items stay within their usable life and remain serviceable. In munitions storage, thisFIFO approach prevents older components from sitting too long and degrading, which protects reliability, safety, and readiness. By rotating stock this way, you reduce the risk of obsolescence and ensure that what you issue is still within its required service life and meets quality standards. The other options don't fit the goal: using the most recent items first can lead to aging stock going unused and potentially expiring; replacing stock without checks bypasses essential safety and quality controls; and rotating to distribute weight on shelves addresses physical handling more than the usability and safety of the munitions themselves.

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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://59thodbdephase6.examzify.com

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

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