ALE DOCTRINE 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. **In reverse planning, which statement best describes the Ground Tactical Plan?**

   A. It is the least important step and can be devised later

   B. It is the mission the ground force must accomplish and serves as the basis for all other steps

   C. It is only about aircraft routing

   D. It deals only with loading and unloading

2. **Which of the following is a type of offensive operation?**

   A. Movement to Contact

   B. Reconnaissance

   C. Peacekeeping

   D. Logistics

3. **For urgent MEDEVAC missions, the company commander may be delegated which level of risk approval authority?**

   A. Low risk approval

   B. Moderate risk approval

   C. High risk approval

   D. Ex-High risk approval

4. **How many HH-60 helicopters are in a Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB)?**

   A. 15

   B. 5

   C. 10

   D. 20

5. **What term describes the line that delineates surface areas for coordination and deconfliction between adjacent units?**

   A. Boundary

   B. Phase Line

   C. Reconnaissance Handover Line

   D. Observation Post

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6. Which acronym is used when selecting a firing position?

A. BRASSCRAFO

B. METT-TC

C. SMEAC

D. OAKOC

7. What are the two recon techniques?

A. Recon Pull

B. Recon Push

C. Recon Gather

D. Recon Seek

8. What are the actions Army forces must take in order to defeat peer enemy forces and succeed in the multidomain operational environment?

A. Imperatives

B. Tactics

C. Maneuvers

D. Strategies

9. Which form of security provides early warning, protection from observation and direct fires, and is more robust with increased firepower, typically at squadron size or higher?

A. Screen

B. Guard

C. Cover

D. Area

10. Which form of reconnaissance is typically associated with operations in hostile, denied, or diplomatically sensitive environments?

A. Recon in Force

B. Special Recon

C. Zone Reconnaissance

D. Movement to Contact

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In reverse planning, which statement best describes the Ground Tactical Plan?

A. It is the least important step and can be devised later

B. It is the mission the ground force must accomplish and serves as the basis for all other steps

C. It is only about aircraft routing

D. It deals only with loading and unloading

In reverse planning, you start with the end-state—the mission the ground force must accomplish. The Ground Tactical Plan then translates that end-state into concrete tasks for units, the sequence of actions, and the coordination needed to achieve the objective. This plan provides the foundation for every other step because it defines what must happen, when, and with which forces, so logistics, fire support, routes, and command-and-control are all aligned toward that outcome. It's not about aircraft routing—that belongs to the air plan—and it's not just about loading and unloading, which are separate concerns. This description captures how the ground plan anchors the operation and shapes all subsequent planning and execution.

2. Which of the following is a type of offensive operation?

A. Movement to Contact

B. Reconnaissance

C. Peacekeeping

D. Logistics

Offensive operations are actions taken to seize the initiative, defeat the enemy, and gain positional advantage. Movement to Contact fits this purpose best because it involves actively moving forces to establish or regain contact with the enemy with the aim of initiating combat and driving the enemy toward a disadvantageous position. It's about initiating engagement and shaping the battlefield. Reconnaissance, by contrast, centers on gathering information about the enemy and surroundings, which supports operations but isn't itself an attack or pursuit of enemy forces. Peacekeeping is a stabilization and security task focused on preventing violence and protecting civilians, not offensive action. Logistics covers sustaining and moving forces but does not involve engaging the enemy. So the action that clearly represents an offensive operation is Movement to Contact.

3. For urgent MEDEVAC missions, the company commander may be delegated which level of risk approval authority?

A. Low risk approval

B. Moderate risk approval

C. High risk approval

D. Ex-High risk approval

The main idea is that risk approval authority is delegated to keep tempo and save lives in time critical missions. For urgent MEDEVAC, decisions must be made quickly, so the company commander is empowered to accept a level of risk that is substantial but still controllable—moderate risk. This lets evacuation proceed without the delays of going up the chain of command, while still requiring that risks be identified, mitigated, and monitored on the ground. Low risk would typically be within the bounds of lower-level approval and might be too restrictive when a rapid MEDEVAC is needed. High risk would normally require higher echelons' authorization, which could delay the mission to the detriment of the casualty. The "moderate" threshold strikes a balance: it acknowledges the danger and potential loss while enabling swift action and on scene risk management, making it the appropriate level for urgent MEDEVAC under delegated authority.

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4. How many HH-60 helicopters are in a Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB)?

A. 15

B. 5

C. 10

D. 20

The key idea is how a Combat Aviation Brigade is structured to provide medical evacuation capabilities. HH-60 helicopters are the medical evacuation aircraft within the brigade's general support aviation unit. A standard MEDEVAC company in a CAB is organized to maximize rapid casualty transport, so it is arranged into three platoons, each with five helicopters. That setup yields fifteen HH-60 helicopters in total, giving enough aircraft to handle multiple medevac missions simultaneously and to rotate aircraft for maintenance while keeping a steady evacuation presence. This organization ensures that the brigade can move wounded personnel quickly across the area of operation as needed. While other aircraft in the CAB handle lift and combat missions, the HH-60s pack the dedicated MEDEVAC capability, and fifteen of them is the typical complement in doctrine.

5. What term describes the line that delineates surface areas for coordination and deconfliction between adjacent units?

A. Boundary

B. Phase Line

C. Reconnaissance Handover Line

D. Observation Post

Boundaries establish where one unit's surface area ends and the next begins, providing a clear line for coordination and deconfliction. This demarcation helps prevent overlaps, reduces the risk of friendly fire, and guides planning for maneuver, fires, and support so adjacent units operate in their assigned space without interference. A phase line, by contrast, is about coordinating movement and actions over time or across zones rather than defining the exact extent of each unit's surface area. A reconnaissance handover line designates where responsibility for reconnaissance tasks transfers between units, not the general boundary between units. An observation post is a fixed surveillance position, not a line separating adjacent units' areas.

6. Which acronym is used when selecting a firing position?

A. BRASSCRAFO

B. METT-TC

C. SMEAC

D. OAKOC

When choosing where to fire from, you assess the terrain through a structured lens that concentrates on maximizing advantage and minimizing exposure. The framework used for this is OAKOC, which looks at five elements. Observations and Fields of Fire focus on what you can see and what you can engage effectively, while controlling how much you reveal to the enemy. Avenues of Approach examines likely enemy routes and how your position can cover or disrupt them. Key Terrain identifies features that give a tactical edge or control important parts of the area. Obstacles highlight natural or man-made barriers that can slow or channel movement and influence lines of fire. Cover and Concealment consider how well you can protect yourself from enemy fire and remain hidden from observation. Other acronyms address different tasks. METT-TC is about broad mission planning and understanding the operating environment, not specifically where to place a firing position. SMEAC is a standard briefing format for conveying orders and context. BRASSCRAFO appears in some training contexts but isn't the established framework for selecting firing positions in standard doctrine. So, applying OAKOC helps you pick a firing position that provides a strong field of fire, good observation, and protection, while minimizing exposure.

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7. What are the two recon techniques?

A. Recon Pull

B. Recon Push

C. Recon Gather

D. Recon Seek

In recon, there are two common modes of gathering information: actively fetching data you need (pull) and receiving information that's pushed to you (push). Recon Pull names the active, self-initiated approach where you query sources, search, crawl, and collect what you need. This is a standard term used to describe one of the two recognized techniques, so it best matches the concept being tested. The other options aren't standard terms for these techniques (though push would be the counterpart to pull), so recon pull is the best fit here.

8. What are the actions Army forces must take in order to defeat peer enemy forces and succeed in the multidomain operational environment?

A. Imperatives

B. Tactics

C. Maneuvers

D. Strategies

Focus on the essential actions that must be taken to prevail against a peer opponent across multiple domains. Imperatives are those must-do actions that guide planning and execution; they are the urgent tasks that shape how forces operate to win in a multidomain environment. Tactics and maneuvers are about how you fight and move within engagements, while strategies are the broad, long-range plans to reach overarching goals. In this context, the emphasis is on the essential actions that enable success across domains, making imperatives the best fit.

9. Which form of security provides early warning, protection from observation and direct fires, and is more robust with increased firepower, typically at squadron size or higher?

A. Screen

B. Guard

C. Cover

D. Area

Guard is the forward security element that protects the main body by maintaining contact, providing early warning of the enemy, and delivering direct-fire protection. It's designed to be more robust as firepower increases, which is why sources describe it as suitable at squadron size or larger. This setup lets the force deny or delay enemy observation and movement while still being capable of fighting back and preventing surprise. Think of it as a balance point between reconnaissance and heavy fighting: a screen focuses on observing and delaying with lighter forces, without the intention of sustained combat; cover is positioned to shield the main body with protective fires during action; area security guards a defined zone rather than a forward element protecting the main body. Guard uniquely combines forward defense, early warning, and the ability to fight with significant firepower to protect the unit as a whole.

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10. Which form of reconnaissance is typically associated with operations in hostile, denied, or diplomatically sensitive environments?

A. Recon in Force

B. Special Recon

C. Zone Reconnaissance

D. Movement to Contact

Special reconnaissance is about gathering targeted intelligence in environments where showing your presence could spark escalation or political repercussions. In hostile, denied, or diplomatically sensitive settings, missions must be conducted with stealth and a small footprint, often operating covertly to avoid detection while obtaining precise information about enemy dispositions, routes, or capabilities. This low-profile, clandestine approach contrasts with recon in force, which is overt and aimed at testing enemy strength; zone reconnaissance, which covers a broad area to inform planning; and movement to contact, which is a maneuver to close with and engage the enemy. Because it emphasizes staying under the radar and minimizing political risk while collecting critical data, special reconnaissance is the best fit for those environments.

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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://aledoctrine.examzify.com

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

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