AMEDD DIRECT COMMISSION COURSE (DCC) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://amedddcc.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Under the UCMJ, medical staff may be disciplined for what reason?

A. UCMJ governs only battlefield rules of engagement.

B. Medical staff are exempt from UCMJ.

C. UCMJ has no bearing on professional conduct.

D. Professional misconduct, discipline, and legal liability under UCMJ.

2. The Army medical record serves as documentation of care, supports readiness, and provides what additional function?

A. A legal record.

B. A training manual.

C. A scheduling tool.

D. A weather chart.

3. Which ranks are eligible for decentralized promotions?

A. E-5 and below

B. E-3 and below

C. E-4 and below

D. E-6 and below

4. AAA-117 pertains to which record?

A. Enlisted advancement record; E1 to E4 full eligible

B. Enlisted promotion report; E4 to E6

C. NCOERs

D. Time in grade

5. Which of the following is a field in a SALUTE report?

A. Speed

B. Weight

C. Height

D. Size

SAMPLE

6. Which step in the 8 Steps of TLP corresponds to Phase 1, Receive the Mission?

A. Step 8: Supervise

B. Step 1: Receive the Mission

C. Step 2: Issue a Warning Order

D. Step 4: Start Necessary Movement

7. Which statement about justice in military medical ethics is most accurate?

A. Justice emphasizes equal and fair treatment of all individuals, regardless of rank or status.

B. Autonomy emphasizes equal treatment.

C. Beneficence emphasizes equal and fair distribution.

D. Nonmaleficence emphasizes equal treatment.

8. Which of the following describes hopset in practical terms?

A. It requires no change in frequency

B. It reduces the number of frequencies used

C. It is unrelated to frequency hopping

D. It involves changing 2320 frequencies per second

9. Which month requirement for PV2 under automatic promotion?

A. 12 months

B. 18 months

C. 24 months

D. 6 months

10. What does Article 32 address?

A. Security of processing (preliminary hearing)

B. Interrogation rules

C. Non-Judicial Punishment

D. Administrative investigations

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Under the UCMJ, medical staff may be disciplined for what reason?

A. UCMJ governs only battlefield rules of engagement.

B. Medical staff are exempt from UCMJ.

C. UCMJ has no bearing on professional conduct.

D. Professional misconduct, discipline, and legal liability under UCMJ.

Under the UCMJ, medical staff are subject to the same military justice standards as all service members. This system governs not only battlefield rules but how professionals perform their duties, maintain patient safety, and follow medical and military regulations. When a healthcare professional engages in professional misconduct, neglect, fraud, or any conduct that breaches duty or harms patients, they can face disciplinary action under the UCMJ and may incur legal liability. It isn't true that medical personnel are exempt or that the UCMJ has no bearing on professional conduct.

2. The Army medical record serves as documentation of care, supports readiness, and provides what additional function?

A. A legal record.

B. A training manual.

C. A scheduling tool.

D. A weather chart.

The Army medical record serves as a legal record in addition to documenting care and supporting readiness. It is an official, durable document that captures what was diagnosed, what treatment was given, who delivered the care, when it occurred, and any informed consent and follow-up plans. As a legal instrument, it provides evidence of the care provided, supports accountability and compliance with laws and regulations, and can be used in investigations, benefits determinations, and claims. This legal function is what makes the medical record essential beyond simply guiding ongoing patient care. The other options don't fit because a training manual, scheduling tool, or weather chart aren't the formal, binding record of medical encounters.

3. Which ranks are eligible for decentralized promotions?

A. E-5 and below

B. E-3 and below

C. E-4 and below

D. E-6 and below

Decentralized promotions are promotions handled at the unit level for the lowest enlisted ranks. When a Soldier has met the required time in service, time in grade, and performance standards, and there's a vacancy, the unit commander can promote them to E-4 (Specialist or Corporal) without a central promotion board. Promotions to E-5 and higher require a centralized process or promotion boards at higher levels, so they aren't eligible for decentralized action. Therefore, the ranks eligible for decentralized promotions are E-4 and below.

SAMPLE

4. AAA-117 pertains to which record?

A. Enlisted advancement record; E1 to E4 full eligible

B. Enlisted promotion report; E4 to E6

C. NCOERs

D. Time in grade

The main idea here is recognizing which personnel record is tied to early enlisted promotions. AAA-117 is the record used to document and determine eligibility for advancement of enlisted soldiers from the lowest ranks up to E4. It specifically tracks the prerequisites for promotion within that early range and marks whether a soldier is "fully eligible" for advancement to the next grade. That's why it's the best fit: it concentrates on promotion for E1 through E4 and shows whether all requirements have been met, rather than evaluating performance for NCOs (which is handled by NCOERs), tracking time in grade by itself, or handling higher-rank promotions (which would involve different promotion reports).

5. Which of the following is a field in a SALUTE report?

A. Speed

B. Weight

C. Height

D. Size

In a SALUTE report, you document key aspects of the observed situation using six fields: Size, Activity, Location, Unit, Time, Equipment. Size captures how many people or vehicles are present, giving a sense of the scale of the threat or activity. Among the options, only Size is a defined field in this format; Speed, Weight, and Height aren't separate fields in SALUTE. If you see a group, you'd note the number of individuals or vehicles (for example, six men or a small convoy) as the Size, rather than trying to record speed, weight, or height. This standardized labeling lets teammates quickly grasp scale and coordinate response.

6. Which step in the 8 Steps of TLP corresponds to Phase 1, Receive the Mission?

A. Step 8: Supervise

B. Step 1: Receive the Mission

C. Step 2: Issue a Warning Order

D. Step 4: Start Necessary Movement

Phase 1 is about understanding and accepting the mission from higher headquarters. The step that aligns with this phase is receiving the mission, where you gather the essential facts, confirm the mission statement, constraints, and intent, and ensure you and your team share a common understanding before any planning begins. This foundation sets everything else in motion, because without a clear grasp of the task and limits, later planning and actions can go off course. After receiving the mission, you move into issuing a warning order to start informing subordinates and initiating planning, then later steps involve starting movement, reconnaissance, finalizing the plan, issuing the order, and supervising during execution.

SAMPLE

7. Which statement about justice in military medical ethics is most accurate?

A. Justice emphasizes equal and fair treatment of all individuals, regardless of rank or status.

B. Autonomy emphasizes equal treatment.

C. Beneficence emphasizes equal and fair distribution.

D. Nonmaleficence emphasizes equal treatment.

Justice in military medical ethics means treating people fairly and impartially, ensuring that benefits and burdens are distributed without bias toward rank, status, or personal connections. In practice, this guides decisions about access to care and the allocation of scarce resources, so you base decisions on need and legitimate ethical criteria rather than who someone is or their position. Autonomy focuses on respecting a patient's right to make informed choices about their own care, which is about personal choice rather than equal treatment across all individuals. Beneficence is about acting to promote the patient's well-being, though fair distribution can be a feature of that, its core is doing good for the patient. Nonmaleficence centers on avoiding harm, not on guaranteeing equal treatment. So the idea that justice means equal and fair treatment of all individuals, regardless of rank or status, captures the essential emphasis of this principle.

8. Which of the following describes hopset in practical terms?

A. It requires no change in frequency

B. It reduces the number of frequencies used

C. It is unrelated to frequency hopping

D. It involves changing 2320 frequencies per second

In frequency hopping, you don't stay on a single channel; you switch among a predefined set of frequencies in a rapid sequence. The hopset is that practical pattern—the frequencies included and how quickly you move from one to another. Describing it as changing a large number of frequencies per second, such as 2320 hops each second, captures the real-world operation: the transmitter cycles through many frequencies fast to avoid interference and detection. The other options don't fit because staying on one frequency contradicts hopping, reducing the number of frequencies used changes what the hopset governs, and saying it's unrelated to hopping ignores the whole purpose of the hopping process.

9. Which month requirement for PV2 under automatic promotion?

A. 12 months

B. 18 months

C. 24 months

D. 6 months

Six months of service is the requirement for automatic promotion to Private Second Class. In the Army, after completing basic training and entering service, a soldier becomes eligible to move from Private to Private Second Class once they reach six months TIS, provided they meet standards and have no disqualifying actions. This promotion happens automatically without a promotion board or promotion test. Longer time-in-service timelines (twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four months) apply to later ranks or different promotion paths, not to automatic PV2 promotion.

SAMPLE

10. What does Article 32 address?

A. Security of processing (preliminary hearing)

B. Interrogation rules

C. Non-Judicial Punishment

D. Administrative investigations

Article 32 addresses the preliminary hearing process used to determine whether there is probable cause that a service member committed an offense and should be referred to a court-martial. This stage functions like a civilian grand jury in spirit: an investigating officer conducts sworn testimony, gathers evidence, and the accused (often with counsel) can present witnesses or cross-examine others. The goal is to test the evidence and protect the accused's rights before any charges go forward. The investigating officer then compiles findings and a recommendation for the convening authority, who decides whether to refer the case for trial or dismiss it. This topic isn't about interrogation rules, non-judicial punishment, or administrative investigations.

SAMPLE

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://amedddcc.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE