AVIATION SUPPORT BATTALION (ASB) 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. When and where was the 96th established as the 96th Aviation Support Battalion?

A. On the 16th of September 2004 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky

B. On the 21st of October 1961 at the former Fort Lee, Virginia

C. On the 16th of September 2004 at Fort Bliss, Texas

D. On the 21st of October 1961 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky

2. Why is Lt. Gen Arthur J. Gregg important to the 96th?

A. He commanded the 96th Supply and Service Battalion.

B. He wrote the Soldiers Creed.

C. In 1977 he earned his third star after becoming the director of logistics for the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

D. He served as Chief of Staff of the Army.

3. What does SHARP stand for?

A. Sexual Harassment/Assault Response Prevention

B. Sexual Harassment/Assistance and Response Program

C. Sexual Harassment and Assault Response Protocol

D. Sexual Harm and Assault Response Plan

4. The line 'No one is more professional than I' appears in which creed?

A. Soldiers Creed

B. NCO Creed

C. Pledge of Allegiance

D. Army Values Creed

5. Corrective training should continue only until the training deficiency is overcome.

A. True, until the deficiency is overcome.

B. It should continue indefinitely.

C. Only allowed for two weeks.

D. It should be discontinued if the soldier is tired.

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6. Operational art is best described as

A. The process of destroying enemy forces.

B. Formulates the most effective, efficient way to defeat the enemy aims.

C. The study of logistics.

D. The legal framework for engagement.

7. Which Army Regulation covers SHARP?

A. AR 350-1

B. AR 600-20

C. AR 600-9

D. AR 600-52

8. When and Where was the 96th established as Company A, 96th Quartermaster Battalion?

A. June 16, 1914; Fort Stewart, Texas

B. April 20, 1942; Camp Crowder, Missouri

C. December 19, 1950; Korea

D. May 1, 1936; Remainder of the Battalion Constituted in the Regular Army

9. Can a restricted report later be changed to an unrestricted report?

A. No

B. Yes

C. Only after investigation

D. Only with consent

10. When may male Soldiers wear earrings?

A. When not in uniform and off duty, if earrings do not support or create ear gauging

B. Only during formal ceremonies

C. When on leave only

D. Never

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When and where was the 96th established as the 96th Aviation Support Battalion?

A. On the 16th of September 2004 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky

B. On the 21st of October 1961 at the former Fort Lee, Virginia

C. On the 16th of September 2004 at Fort Bliss, Texas

D. On the 21st of October 1961 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky

The key idea here is unit lineage and the official date and place a battalion was established in its current designation. The 96th Aviation Support Battalion was constituted and activated on 16 September 2004 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. This aligns with the Army's reorganization in that era, when aviation support battalions were formed to support Combat Aviation Brigades, especially within the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) headquartered at Fort Campbell. The other options point to different dates or bases that do not match the official designation of the 96th ASB, making them incorrect for this establishment as the 96th Aviation Support Battalion.

2. Why is Lt. Gen Arthur J. Gregg important to the 96th?

A. He commanded the 96th Supply and Service Battalion.

B. He wrote the Soldiers Creed.

C. In 1977 he earned his third star after becoming the director of logistics for the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

D. He served as Chief of Staff of the Army.

The main idea here is how high-level logistics leadership at the top of the Army intersects with a unit like the 96th. In 1977, Lt. Gen. Arthur J. Gregg earned his third star after taking on the role of director of logistics for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. That position put him in charge of joint logistics policy and coordination at the highest level, shaping how the Army's supply and distribution systems operated across services. That influence at the apex of logistics is why his connection to the 96th is emphasized—the unit's readiness and logistics operations are tied to the kind of strategic, joint-level decisions he helped steer. The other options don't fit because he's not known for commanding the 96th Supply and Service Battalion, for writing the Soldiers Creed, or for serving as Chief of Staff of the Army.

3. What does SHARP stand for?

A. Sexual Harassment/Assault Response Prevention

B. Sexual Harassment/Assistance and Response Program

C. Sexual Harassment and Assault Response Protocol

D. Sexual Harm and Assault Response Plan

SHARP is the Army program dedicated to addressing sexual harassment and assault by providing both a way to respond to incidents and a focus on preventing them in the future. It stands for Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention. The "Response" aspect covers reporting, victim support, safety, and investigations, while the "Prevention" aspect emphasizes training, awareness, and creating a respectful environment to reduce occurrences. The correct option mirrors this twofold purpose by including both Response and Prevention. Other choices change key terms or omit Prevention, such as using Assistance, Protocol, or Plan, or swapping Harassment for Harm, so they don't reflect the standard name.

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4. The line 'No one is more professional than I' appears in which creed?

A. Soldiers Creed

B. NCO Creed

C. Pledge of Allegiance

D. Army Values Creed

This line highlights the professional standard expected of noncommissioned officers. The NCO Creed is built around leading by example, maintaining high levels of discipline and competence, and taking responsibility for training and caring for Soldiers. Saying that no one is more professional than I reinforces an NCO's obligation to uphold the profession's values and set the bar for others through personal conduct and accountability. That focus on leadership at the front lines and accountability is unique to the NCO Creed, which is why this line belongs to it. The other options don't carry that exact phrase or the same emphasis: the Soldiers Creed speaks to enlisted Soldiers' responsibilities, the pledge is a civic oath, and the Army Values set is a different framework of core values.

5. Corrective training should continue only until the training deficiency is overcome.

A. True, until the deficiency is overcome.

B. It should continue indefinitely.

C. Only allowed for two weeks.

D. It should be discontinued if the soldier is tired.

Corrective training aims to bring a specific deficiency up to the required standard of performance. The process should continue with focused practice, feedback, and evaluation until the trainee demonstrates the skill or knowledge at the level defined by the standards—injury- or error-free and safe execution. Once that level is reached, the deficiency is considered overcome, and the corrective training for that deficiency ends so the trainee can progress to other tasks. Extending training beyond mastery wastes time and can foster overtraining or plateau. Fatigue should be managed, but it isn't a reason to stop corrective training before mastery; training should resume when the trainee is rested and still required to meet the standard. If performance later declines, retraining should occur.

6. Operational art is best described as

A. The process of destroying enemy forces.

B. Formulates the most effective, efficient way to defeat the enemy aims.

C. The study of logistics.

D. The legal framework for engagement.

Operational art is about designing and conducting campaigns and operations that link tactical actions to strategic objectives, balancing ends, ways, and means to achieve the desired outcome. The best description captures this orchestration: it's not just fighting or destroying forces, but shaping how actions across time, space, and domains come together to defeat the enemy's aims in the most effective and efficient way possible. Destroying enemy forces alone is a tactical objective focused on attrition, not on how to achieve broad strategic ends through coordinated campaigns. The study of logistics is a support function essential to any operation but does not define how campaigns are planned and conducted at the operational level. The legal framework for engagement governs how means are used within law, not how campaigns are designed to achieve strategic goals.

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7. Which Army Regulation covers SHARP?

A. AR 350-1

B. AR 600-20

C. AR 600-9

D. AR 600-52

SHARP is addressed within Army Command Policy, which is Army Regulation 600-20. This regulation sets the Army-wide policy for sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention, response, reporting, and accountability. It outlines commanders' and leaders' responsibilities to foster a respectful climate, the procedures for reporting incidents (including protections against retaliation), and the roles of primary support elements like the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Victim Advocates. It also covers training requirements and the options for confidential (restricted) versus formal (unrestricted) reporting, ensuring victims have appropriate support while incidents are investigated. The other regulations listed deal with unrelated areas—training and leader development, body composition, or other topics—so SHARP falls under AR 600-20.

8. When and Where was the 96th established as Company A, 96th Quartermaster Battalion?

A. June 16, 1914; Fort Stewart, Texas

B. April 20, 1942; Camp Crowder, Missouri

C. December 19, 1950; Korea

D. May 1, 1936; Remainder of the Battalion Constituted in the Regular Army

In unit histories, the moment a subunit like Company A is officially established is tied to the formal organization or constitution of that unit within the Regular Army. The correct date, May 1, 1936, reflects the point when the remainder of the 96th Quartermaster Battalion was constituted in the Regular Army, making Company A part of the battalion's official Regular Army lineage. The phrase "Remainder of the Battalion Constituted in the Regular Army" isn't a geographic location; it indicates the administrative act that brought the rest of the battalion into active Regular Army status, completing its organization. Other options either propose different dates or locations that don't correspond to the formal establishment in the Regular Army.

9. Can a restricted report later be changed to an unrestricted report?

A. No

B. Yes

C. Only after investigation

D. Only with consent

A restricted report can be changed to an unrestricted report at the victim's request. A restricted report keeps the matter confidential and does not automatically trigger an official investigation or command involvement. If the survivor later decides they want a formal investigation and the command notified, they can request that the report be converted to an unrestricted report. Once converted, an official investigation proceeds and appropriate authorities are engaged, allowing for accountability while giving the survivor control over how their information is handled. This option reflects the system's emphasis on survivor choice and access to the formal investigative process when desired.

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10. When may male Soldiers wear earrings?

A. When not in uniform and off duty, if earrings do not support or create ear gauging

B. Only during formal ceremonies

C. When on leave only

D. Never

The situation tests uniform appearance rules for male Soldiers and specifically when jewelry is permissible. The policy allows male Soldiers to wear earrings only when they are not in uniform and not on duty—i.e., off duty. Even then, the earrings must be conservative and not support or create ear gauging (no stretched or altered lobes). This is why the other scenarios don't fit: wearing earrings during formal ceremonies would typically involve being in uniform, which isn't authorized for males. Saying they can wear them only during leave implies a stricter limit than the regulation allows, and saying never ignores the off-duty allowance.

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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://asbboard.examzify.com

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

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