COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE (CGSC) F100 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 authority/relationship called that the Army retains when units are assigned to a combatant commander to meet Title 10 responsibilities?

A. Combatant Command (COCOM)

B. Administrative Control (ADCON)

C. Operational Control (OPCON)

D. Tactical Control (TACON)

2. During which month is the United States President's Budget usually submitted to Congress?

A. January

B. March

C. April

D. February

3. Which organization, managed by the J8, serves as the approval body for validating requirements?

A. Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC)

B. Joint Requirements Oversight Panel (JROP)

C. Joint Requirements Advisory Council

D. Joint Requirements Validation Board

4. In the Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model, which module allows unit reorganization and integration of modern capabilities (NET/NEF/Divest)?

A. Mission

B. Readiness

C. Modernize

D. Train

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5. What are the three concepts that comprise the Joint Concept Framework (JCF)?

A. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO); Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs); Supporting Concepts

B. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO); Army Operating Concept (AOC); Advisory

C. Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs); Supporting Concepts; Army Operating Concept (AOC)

D. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO); Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs); Army Operating Concept (AOC)

6. The Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) is responsible for which of the following?

A. Programmatics and PPBE guidance through milestones

B. KPP development

C. JCIDS validation

D. ACAT categorization

7. Which set of items serves as inputs to Phase 1 Develop Required Capabilities?

A. Strategy Concepts

B. Current Force Structure

C. Capability Gaps

D. Strategy Concepts; Current Force Structure; Capability Gaps

8. The Army's Force Management Model depicts two Army processes. Which are they?

A. Force Development Process

B. PPBE System; URS

C. Force Integration Process; Force Development Process

D. JCIDS; TOE

9. What does PEGS stand for?

A. Planning and Evaluation Guidance System

B. Program Evaluation Groups

C. Program Efficiency and Governance Scheme

D. Personnel Evaluation and Granting System

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10. Total Army analysis (TAA) first determines the total Army requirements and then the force to be resourced based on priorities, budgetary constraints, and guidance. The resulting force structure is known as the:

A. Program Objective Memorandum (POM) Force

B. PPBE Force

C. TOE Force

D. ARSTRUC Force

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the authority/relationship called that the Army retains when units are assigned to a combatant commander to meet Title 10 responsibilities?

A. Combatant Command (COCOM)

B. Administrative Control (ADCON)

C. Operational Control (OPCON)

D. Tactical Control (TACON)

Administrative control is the authority the Army retains over units when they are assigned to a combatant commander to fulfill Title 10 responsibilities. ADCON covers the day-to-day administration, personnel management, training, discipline, and logistics support provided by the parent service. While the combatant command can exercise operational control to direct the unit's missions and tasks (and may assign TACON for specific capabilities), the Army remains responsible for readiness and administrative matters under ADCON. This separation allows the joint force to conduct operations effectively while the service maintains its own personnel, training, and equipment responsibilities.

2. During which month is the United States President's Budget usually submitted to Congress?

A. January

B. March

C. April

D. February

The timing of the President's Budget is set to kick off the annual federal budgeting cycle. The President submits a full budget package to Congress, and the standard deadline is the first Monday in February. In ordinary years, that means the budget lands in February, giving Congress time to review, set a budget resolution, and move appropriations before the October 1 start of the fiscal year. January would come too early for the mandated deadline, while March or April would push the process too late for the normal timetable.

3. Which organization, managed by the J8, serves as the approval body for validating requirements?

A. Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC)

B. Joint Requirements Oversight Panel (JROP)

C. Joint Requirements Advisory Council

D. Joint Requirements Validation Board

Final approval authority for validating joint requirements rests with the Joint Requirements Oversight Council. This council, supported by J8, acts as the senior decision-making body that reviews and approves joint capability requirements, ensuring they address legitimate gaps, align with joint force priorities, and are affordable within the program. The Joint Requirements Oversight Panel provides analysis and recommendations to inform JROC's decision, but the council itself is the final approving authority. The other groups listed do not hold the final validation authority.

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4. In the Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model, which module allows unit reorganization and integration of modern capabilities (NET/NEF/Divest)?

A. Mission

B. Readiness

C. Modernize

D. Train

The key idea is where modernization and structural change happen within the model. The Modernize module is the mechanism that rethinks how units are organized regionally and how they incorporate new capabilities, including planning and executing New Equipment Training (NET) and New Equipment Fielding (NEF) while deciding what to divest. This module directly addresses aligning forces with current and future tech and concepts, and adjusting force structure to enable seamless integration of modern capabilities. The other modules cover different aspects: Mission focuses on executing operations, Readiness assesses current capability and risk, and Train handles training activities. So the best answer is Modernize.

5. What are the three concepts that comprise the Joint Concept Framework (JCF)?

A. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO); Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs); Supporting Concepts

B. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO); Army Operating Concept (AOC); Advisory

C. Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs); Supporting Concepts; Army Operating Concept (AOC)

D. Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO); Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs); Army Operating Concept (AOC)

The Joint Concept Framework is built around three types of concepts that guide how the joint force is developed and employed. The Capstone Concept for Joint Operations provides the overarching vision and approach for joint warfare, setting the broad direction for how all services will integrate. The Joint Operating Concepts describe how the joint force will conduct major missions and operations in specific environments or functions, outlining how forces will fight together in the future. The Supporting Concepts supply the enabling ideas and cross-cutting capabilities that underpin and sustain both the capstone vision and the operating concepts, such as interoperability, joint training and education, information networks, and interagency or multinational cooperation. Together, these three concepts—Capstone Concept for Joint Operations, Joint Operating Concepts, and Supporting Concepts—form the Joint Concept Framework.

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6. The Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) is responsible for which of the following?

A. Programmatics and PPBE guidance through milestones

B. KPP development

C. JCIDS validation

D. ACAT categorization

The Acquisition Program Baseline focuses on establishing and communicating the program's approved cost, schedule, and performance baselines and the funding path through milestones. It serves as the formal anchor for the program within the PPBE process, updating at major milestones to reflect changes in cost or schedule and to justify the resources requested or approved. This linkage between the program's baselines and funding decisions is what guides budgeting, scheduling commitments, and performance measurement as the program progresses. KPP development occurs earlier in the requirements and design phase under JCIDS, not within the APB. JCIDS validation is the process that confirms capability requirements, separate from baselining and funding. ACAT categorization determines the program's oversight and management path, not the baselines used for budgeting and milestone guidance.

7. Which set of items serves as inputs to Phase 1 Develop Required Capabilities?

A. Strategy Concepts

B. Current Force Structure

C. Capability Gaps

D. Strategy Concepts; Current Force Structure; Capability Gaps

The main thing being tested is how you start identifying what capabilities are needed. In Phase 1 Develop Required Capabilities, you begin from the actual, existing force and its constraints—the current force structure. This baseline tells you what forces, units, equipment, and readiness are already in place and where gaps show up relative to mission requirements. That makes the current force structure the essential input for determining what capabilities are truly required. Strategy concepts provide overarching direction and priorities, but they aren't the raw inputs you use to define the initial set of required capabilities in this phase. Capability gaps are identified as part of the analysis during this phase; they're outcomes of comparing the current force to what is needed, not starting inputs.

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8. The Army's Force Management Model depicts two Army processes. Which are they?

A. Force Development Process

B. PPBE System; URS

C. Force Integration Process; Force Development Process

D. JCIDS; TOE

The Army's Force Management Model centers on two processes: Force Development and Force Integration. Force Development is about turning capability gaps into defined requirements and practical solutions. It covers identifying needs, developing concepts, analyzing options, and shaping what the force will require in terms of doctrine, organization, training, and equipment. This is where new ideas and capabilities are first designed and ready for potential fielding. Force Integration picks up after a solution is defined and ensures it actually becomes part of the force in a coherent, workable way. It coordinates across manpower and organization (including how the unit is structured), training, doctrine, and materiel, while aligning with budgeting and programming to field and sustain the capability. In short, it makes sure the new capability fits into the force and can operate effectively. Other items like budgeting systems or specific documents (for example, joint capability processes or the exact TOE/organization details) are part of the broader environment, but they aren't the two processes depicted by the Army's Force Management Model.

9. What does PEGS stand for?

A. Planning and Evaluation Guidance System

B. Program Evaluation Groups

C. Program Efficiency and Governance Scheme

D. Personnel Evaluation and Granting System

PEGS denotes a group assembled to assess how programs are performing. The phrase that fits best is "Program Evaluation Groups" because it clearly communicates teams dedicated to evaluating programs, their outcomes, and effectiveness. The other options describe planning and guidance systems, governance schemes, or personnel/grant processes, which point to different roles and aren't about a formal evaluation body. In this context, PEGS is best understood as Program Evaluation Groups.

10. Total Army analysis (TAA) first determines the total Army requirements and then the force to be resourced based on priorities, budgetary constraints, and guidance. The resulting force structure is known as the:

A. Program Objective Memorandum (POM) Force

B. PPBE Force

C. TOE Force

D. ARSTRUC Force

Total Army analysis identifies what the Army must be able to do and then, within the constraints of priorities and the budget, exercises the resources to make that capability real. The output of that process is the force structure that the Army plans to fund and field, which is captured in the Program Objective Memorandum. This document translates requirements into a five-year program of record, detailing the units, equipment, manpower, and investment needed to meet those requirements. That funded set of forces and investments is what's called the POM Force. The other options don't fit as well. The PPBE process is the cycle that produces the POM, not the name for the resulting force. The TOE defines unit organization and equipment at the level of individual units, not the total funded force structure. ARSTRUC refers to the Army's overall structure in a different sense, not the funded program that results from TAA.

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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://cgscf100.examzify.com

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

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