ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE AIRSPACE COURSE (EABAC) PRACTICE EXAM (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. Used to provide JFACC guidance for the use of joint air capabilities for a specified period during planning and execution of the ATO.

A. Air Tasking Order

B. Air Operations Directive

C. CONOPS

D. Execution Paragraph

2. Which of the following are the components of the Joint Fires Support System?

A. Command and Control (C2), Target Acquisition (TA), Attack/Delivery Systems

B. Command and Control (C2), Communications, and Sensors

C. Command and Control (C2), Targeting, and Delivery

D. Command and Control (C2), Surveillance, and Weather Support

3. In the Joint Fires Support System, which element is primarily responsible for locating targets?

A. Command and Control (C2)

B. Attack/Delivery Systems

C. Target Acquisition (TA)

D. Communications

4. Which list constitutes the Joint Functions?

A. Command and control, information, intelligence, fires, movement and maneuver, protection, and sustainment

B. Command, control, and communications only

C. Intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance

D. Planning, logistics, and communications

5. Which statement captures the difference between OPCON and TACON?

A. OPCON is broader than TACON; TACON is limited to movements within the OA

B. They are identical in scope

C. OPCON and TACON are unrelated

D. TACON is broader than OPCON

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6. Safeguard friendly forces and include ACAs, restrictive fire lines, no fire areas, and restrictive fire areas. This describes which category of measures?

A. Permissive measures

B. No Fire Areas

C. Restrictive measures

D. Safeguard measures

7. Airspace reserved for specific activities in which operations of one or more airspace users is restricted

A. Airspace Control Subarea/Sector (ACSS)

B. Restricted Operations Zone (ROZ)

C. Close Air Support Holding Area (CAS)

D. Standard Use Army Aircraft Flight Route (SAAFR)

8. What type of AIRSUPREQ is submitted in time to be included in planning stages, normally 72 hours prior to execution?

A. Preplanned AIRSUPREQ

B. Scheduled

C. On-Call

D. Immediate AIRSUPREQs

9. Which capability involves understanding the Operational Environment to enable the Joint Force to achieve objectives?

A. Information

B. Fires

C. Intelligence

D. Movement and Maneuver

10. Which capability positions forces effectively to enable the Joint Force to achieve objectives?

A. Command and control (C2)

B. Movement and Maneuver

C. Protection

D. Sustainment

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Used to provide JFACC guidance for the use of joint air capabilities for a specified period during planning and execution of the ATO.

A. Air Tasking Order

B. Air Operations Directive

C. CONOPS

D. Execution Paragraph

Air Operations Directive provides the JFACC with guidance on how joint air capabilities will be employed over a defined period, linking planning and execution of the Air Tasking Order. It sets priorities, constraints, and the framework for allocating assets and shaping operations during the upcoming ATO cycle, so everyone works toward the same effects within the specified timeframe. The Air Tasking Order is the actual plan that assigns tasks and sorties for that period, not the guiding directive itself. CONOPS describes the overall approach to operations at a higher level, not the time-bound guidance for airpower use. The Execution Paragraph is a section of the ATO detailing how tasks are to be carried out, not the overarching guidance that governs airpower employment across the period.

2. Which of the following are the components of the Joint Fires Support System?

A. Command and Control (C2), Target Acquisition (TA), Attack/Delivery Systems

B. Command and Control (C2), Communications, and Sensors

C. Command and Control (C2), Targeting, and Delivery

D. Command and Control (C2), Surveillance, and Weather Support

The Joint Fires Support System is built around three components that together plan, locate, and strike targets: Command and Control, Target Acquisition, and Attack/Delivery Systems. Command and Control provides the decision-making framework and authority to synchronize fires across forces, allocate resources, and deconflict the battlespace. Target Acquisition covers the sensing, locating, and identifying of targets—pulling in ISR assets, sensors, and intelligence to generate accurate target data. Attack/Delivery Systems are the platforms and munitions that actually execute the strike once a target is approved. These three elements fit together so fires are coordinated, correctly targeted, and delivered effectively. While communications, sensors, weather support, surveillance, or targeting-by-themselves are important enablers, they are not the defined set of components that comprise the Joint Fires Support System.

3. In the Joint Fires Support System, which element is primarily responsible for locating targets?

A. Command and Control (C2)

B. Attack/Delivery Systems

C. Target Acquisition (TA)

D. Communications

Target Acquisition is the element that locates targets. It uses sensors and ISR assets to detect, identify, and geolocate potential targets, then provides precise coordinates and status to the rest of the fire-support system. This locating function is the essential input that enables every subsequent step in a fire mission. C2 coordinates and prioritizes fires based on TA data, but does not itself locate targets. Attack/Delivery Systems execute the fires once a target is designated, and Communications moves information between components. So the act of finding where targets are comes from Target Acquisition, making it the best answer.

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4. Which list constitutes the Joint Functions?

A. Command and control, information, intelligence, fires, movement and maneuver, protection, and sustainment

B. Command, control, and communications only

C. Intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance

D. Planning, logistics, and communications

Joint Operations are organized around seven core functions that must be synchronized across the force to plan, command, and execute effectively. Those seven are command and control, information, intelligence, fires, movement and maneuver, protection, and sustainment. They cover how a force is led and decisioned (command and control), how information flows and is kept accurate (information), how intelligence supports decision-making (intelligence), how effects are delivered on targets (fires), how units maneuver and move across terrain (movement and maneuver), how people and assets are safeguarded (protection), and how logistics and support keep the operation going (sustainment). That set is complete, which is why it's the best answer. The other options mix in elements that are either subsets or activities but do not constitute the formal joint functions themselves—Command, control, and communications omits several functions; intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance are related activities but not the full seven; planning, logistics, and communications isn't the official seven (planning isn't listed as a joint function, and the list is missing several others).

5. Which statement captures the difference between OPCON and TACON?

A. OPCON is broader than TACON; TACON is limited to movements within the OA

B. They are identical in scope

C. OPCON and TACON are unrelated

D. TACON is broader than OPCON

OPCON is the broader authority to organize, employ, and direct forces to accomplish a mission. It covers designating tasks, assigning units, and shaping how forces are used across operations. TACON, by contrast, is narrower and deals with directing the execution of specific tasks and movements within the defined area of operations, without granting authority to reorganize forces or redefine missions. Because of that, OPCON encompasses a wider scope of control, while TACON focuses on how those forces are used to perform particular tasks inside the OA. The statement that OPCON is broader and TACON is limited to movements within the OA captures this relationship. The other options imply equality, total independence, or that TACON is the broader authority, which don't fit how these authorities actually relate.

6. Safeguard friendly forces and include ACAs, restrictive fire lines, no fire areas, and restrictive fire areas. This describes which category of measures?

A. Permissive measures

B. No Fire Areas

C. Restrictive measures

D. Safeguard measures

Safeguard measures are protective actions that shield friendly forces and assets by shaping the airspace and fire environment to prevent accidents or fratricide. When a plan includes Airspace Coordinating Areas and fire-control boundaries such as restrictive fire lines, no-fire areas, and restrictive fire areas, it is implementing safeguards to keep allied troops safe while allowing operations to continue. Permissive measures would imply open access with few restrictions and aren't specifically about protection. No Fire Areas is a specific safeguard element, not the overall category, and restrictive measures describe general constraints that don't inherently convey the protective focus on friendly forces. The explicit protective aim shown by ACAs and these fire boundaries makes safeguard measures the best fit.

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7. Airspace reserved for specific activities in which operations of one or more airspace users is restricted

A. Airspace Control Subarea/Sector (ACSS)

B. Restricted Operations Zone (ROZ)

C. Close Air Support Holding Area (CAS)

D. Standard Use Army Aircraft Flight Route (SAAFR)

The main idea is airspace that is set aside for a specific activity, with other users restricted to protect that activity. Standard Use Army Aircraft Flight Route designates preplanned corridors that Army aircraft routinely use. When these routes are active, other airspace users must avoid them or obtain explicit clearance, ensuring safe, predictable separation and smoother coordination with Army operations. That focused designation of routes specifically reserves airspace for Army flights, which is exactly what the statement describes. The other terms refer to different concepts (general airspace management, temporary or battlefield-specific areas, or specialized holding patterns) and don't capture the idea of a formal, standardized path reserved for Army use in the same way.

8. What type of AIRSUPREQ is submitted in time to be included in planning stages, normally 72 hours prior to execution?

A. Preplanned AIRSUPREQ

B. Scheduled

C. On-Call

D. Immediate AIRSUPREQs

Preparing airspace support requests well in advance lets planners integrate them into the mission timeline, coordinate assets, and ensure proper airspace deconfliction and safety margins. The type designed for this lead time is the Preplanned AIRSUPREQ. Submitting it roughly 72 hours before execution gives planners visibility to allocate resources, align with airspace coordination measures, and communicate the plan to all stakeholders. This contrasts with On-Call or Immediate AIRSUPREQs, which are intended for urgent needs that arise closer to or during execution and aren't part of the initial planning cycle. A Scheduled AIRSUPREQ can refer to a known future window, but the 72-hour lead time specifically aligns with the preplanned category.

9. Which capability involves understanding the Operational Environment to enable the Joint Force to achieve objectives?

A. Information

B. Fires

C. Intelligence

D. Movement and Maneuver

Understanding the Operational Environment to enable the Joint Force to achieve objectives is accomplished through intelligence. Intelligence involves collecting, analyzing, and sharing information about the OE—adversaries, terrain, weather, infrastructure, political and social dynamics, and civilian factors—to produce actionable insights for planning and execution. This understanding lets decision-makers anticipate threats, identify opportunities, and synchronize how and when to apply resources and operations. Raw information alone isn't enough; it must be processed into intelligence to provide clear situational awareness and early warnings of changes in the OE. Without this understanding, other capabilities—such as Fires or Movement and Maneuver—would lack the context to be applied effectively and could fail to achieve objectives or create unnecessary risk.

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10. Which capability positions forces effectively to enable the Joint Force to achieve objectives?

A. Command and control (C2)

B. Movement and Maneuver

C. Protection

D. Sustainment

Movement and Maneuver directly shapes where and when forces are placed on the battlefield, allowing the Joint Force to seize opportunities, exploit weaknesses, and apply combat power at decisive points. This capability is about repositioning forces, maintaining tempo, and arranging forces to achieve the objective through favorable contact with the enemy and the terrain. It enables operations such as rapid redeployment, flank or envelopment maneuvers, and concentrates firepower at the right place and time. While command and control coordinates and synchronizes actions, Protection keeps forces safe during movement, and Sustainment provides the logistics to keep that movement going, none of these by themselves positions forces to achieve the objectives. Movement and Maneuver is the primary driver of how and where the Joint Force engages and defeats the adversary to reach the desired end state.

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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://eabac.examzify.com

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

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