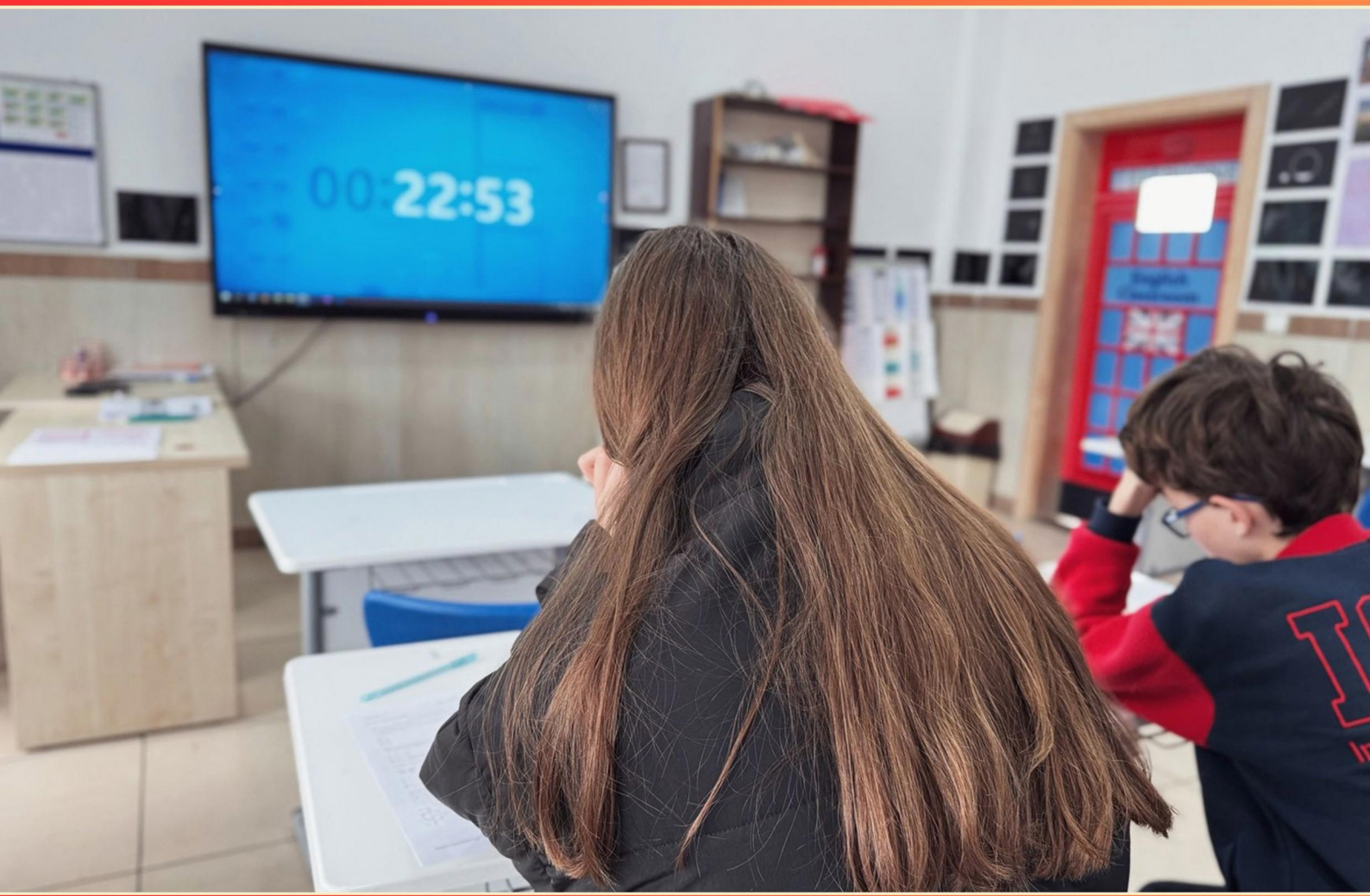
IBOLC ENTRANCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. How many steps are in the Troop Leading Procedures?

A. 6 steps

B. 8 steps

C. 10 steps

D. 12 steps

2. What is a patrol base used for?

A. A secure location to launch air strikes.

B. A base for resupply operations.

C. A temporary camp for civilians.

D. A secure location from which patrols operate and rest during operations.

3. Name two key outputs produced during MDMP.

A. Situational reports and logistics summaries.

B. Courses of Action (COAs) and an orders package (OPORD).

C. Threat assessments and mission briefings.

D. Intelligence products and after-action reviews.

4. Which of the following is true about contour lines?

A. They are dashed lines

B. They are the thickened lines every 5th line

C. They indicate slope direction

D. They indicate water depth

5. Attack (Patrol) is defined as:

A. Realistic; Tough; Mission-focused

B. Offensive action to destroy enemy

C. Enter area, destroy/capture, withdraw without holding terrain (Combat Patrol)

D. Surprise attack from concealed position (Combat Patrol)

6. What is the minimum range of the 120mm mortar?

A. 70 meters

B. 100 meters

C. 200 meters

D. 500 meters

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7. SOSRA stands for which sequence?

A. Suppress; Obscure; Secure; Reduce; Assault

B. Obscure; Suppress; Secure; Reduce; Assault

C. Suppress; Secure; Obscure; Reduce; Assault

D. Reduce; Assault; Suppress; Obscure; Secure

8. Which statement best describes the Principles of Training?

A. MET

B. 8-Step Training Model

C. Surface to Surface Fires

D. Realistic; Tough; Mission-focused

9. Which option NOT describes a movement formation?

A. Wedge

B. Circle

C. Vee

D. Diamond

10. What is the effect of the obstacle action 'Fix'?

A. Hold enemy in place

B. Force enemy to change direction

C. Stop enemy movement completely

D. Planned area to destroy enemy using fires and obstacles

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many steps are in the Troop Leading Procedures?

A. 6 steps

B. 8 steps

C. 10 steps

D. 12 steps

The Troop Leading Procedures are a concise eight-step process that guides a leader from receiving the mission to supervising and refining the operation. The steps flow logically: you start by receiving the mission, then issue a warning order to set expectations and start information flow, create a tentative plan to outline options, begin movement as needed to position the unit, reconnoiter to gather essential terrain and enemy information, finalize the plan, issue the operations order to communicate the plan to the unit, and finally supervise and refine as the operation unfolds. This eight-step sequence ensures every critical phase is addressed in a timely, coherent order, covering planning, movement, reconnaissance, execution, and adaptation. If you've seen different counts, they're usually from alternative curricula or older references; the standard doctrine uses eight steps.

2. What is a patrol base used for?

A. A secure location to launch air strikes.

B. A base for resupply operations.

C. A temporary camp for civilians.

D. A secure location from which patrols operate and rest during operations.

A patrol base is a temporary, secure site established in the field to support small-unit patrols. Its purpose is to provide a defensible place where patrols can rest, reorganize, and plan the next phase of the operation while maintaining security and the ability to observe the area. Think of it as a mobile shelter and command point used during operations to reduce exposure, conserve energy, and stay coordinated. From this base, patrols can issue orders, resupply small amounts of ammunition or water as needed, and then continue their movement with a clearer plan. This isn't about launching air strikes or housing civilians. It's specifically about enabling ongoing patrols to operate effectively from a protected, temporary home base in the field.

3. Name two key outputs produced during MDMP.

A. Situational reports and logistics summaries.

B. Courses of Action (COAs) and an orders package (OPORD).

C. Threat assessments and mission briefings.

D. Intelligence products and after-action reviews.

During the MDMP, the main focus is to develop practical options and then formalize the chosen plan for execution. Planners create multiple Courses of Action that describe different ways to accomplish the mission—varying in sequencing, forces, and timing. After analyzing and comparing these options, one COA is selected as the recommended approach. The second key output is the orders package (OPORD), which translates that chosen COA into a detailed plan with tasking, timelines, and coordination instructions to guide execution and ensure unity of effort across units. The COAs provide the options and the OPORD communicates the approved plan to subordinate units. Other items like situational updates or threat assessments are important parts of planning but are not the two primary MDMP outputs.

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4. Which of the following is true about contour lines?

A. They are dashed lines

B. They are the thickened lines every 5th line

C. They indicate slope direction

D. They indicate water depth

Contour lines connect points of equal elevation on a map. To help read elevation quickly, many topographic maps emphasize every fifth contour line by thickening it and labeling its elevation; these are index contours. This is exactly what makes the statement about thickened lines every fifth line true. The other ideas don't fit standard contour maps: contour lines aren't dashed, they don't directly indicate slope direction (the steepness is shown by how close the lines are), and depth is shown only on bathymetric maps, not regular elevation maps.

5. Attack (Patrol) is defined as:

A. Realistic; Tough; Mission-focused

B. Offensive action to destroy enemy

C. Enter area, destroy/capture, withdraw without holding terrain (Combat Patrol)

D. Surprise attack from concealed position (Combat Patrol)

An Attack (Patrol) is an offensive action whose purpose is to destroy the enemy. This type of patrol is carried out with direct effort to defeat or annihilate opposing forces, rather than simply securing terrain or gathering information. It emphasizes decisive destructive action against the enemy rather than holding ground or conducting reconnaissance. The other descriptions either describe a different patrol type or use adjectives rather than a defining purpose. A Combat Patrol, for instance, is described as entering an area, destroying or capturing targets, and then withdrawing without holding the terrain. A surprise attack from a concealed position aligns more with an ambush, not the standard Attack (Patrol) definition. The adjectives in the first option don't provide a true definition of the operation.

6. What is the minimum range of the 120mm mortar?

A. 70 meters

B. 100 meters

C. 200 meters

D. 500 meters

The main idea here is understanding what "minimum range" means for a mortar. It's the closest distance at which you can reliably and safely fire a round with standard ammunition, taking into account the weapon's ballistic path and the safety zones around the mortar crew. For a 120mm mortar, that minimum safe engagement distance is about 200 meters. Fire any nearer, and the round's trajectory is too steep or the blast area too large to avoid hazards to the crew and nearby assets; the round wouldn't land with the predictable arc and timing you rely on for safe, effective firing. A distance like 70 or 100 meters would place you inside the near-field safety limitations, while 500 meters is longer than the closest safe range.

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7. SOSRA stands for which sequence?

A. Suppress; Obscure; Secure; Reduce; Assault

B. Obscure; Suppress; Secure; Reduce; Assault

C. Suppress; Secure; Obscure; Reduce; Assault

D. Reduce; Assault; Suppress; Obscure; Secure

SOSRA is the sequence of actions used when clearing or seizing an objective. It begins with suppression to limit the enemy's ability to fire and disrupt their stance. Next comes obscuring, which breaks their line of sight and hampers their ability to respond as you move. After that you secure the area to establish control and prevent the foe from reoccupying or interfering with your team. Then reduce, which means systematically neutralizing remaining threats within the objective. Finally, assault is the decisive push to seize the objective with your forces. This order makes sense because you first reduce the enemy's immediate threat, then protect your team as you maneuver, establish control to continue operations, finish neutralizing residual danger, and finally complete the takeover. Other sequences would expose you to more danger or disrupt the flow of operations by moving to secure or assault before adequately suppressing or obscuring.

8. Which statement best describes the Principles of Training?

A. MET

B. 8-Step Training Model

C. Surface to Surface Fires

D. Realistic; Tough; Mission-focused

The Principles of Training are about shaping how training is designed so soldiers are ready for real missions. Realistic scenarios, tough conditions, and a mission-focused approach together ensure what you train for closely matches what you'll face in the field, builds resilience, and stays tightly aligned with the unit's actual tasks. Realism makes gear, environments, and tasks mirror real operations, so skills transfer when it matters most. Toughness ensures trainees push through stress and fatigue, developing endurance and discipline needed under pressure. Mission-focused keeps every drill and exercise tied to the unit's objectives, so time spent training directly enhances mission readiness. The other options refer to different concepts (Mission Essential Tasks, a training planning model, or a specific capability) rather than describing how training is framed at a doctrinal level.

9. Which option NOT describes a movement formation?

A. Wedge

B. Circle

C. Vee

D. Diamond

Movement formations are designed to move as a cohesive unit while maintaining direction, control, and security. The wedge, vee, and diamond shapes are all set up to advance, keep the formation compact, and protect flanks or routes as the unit moves. They allow leaders to see and direct the group, maintain spacing, and respond quickly to threats encountered along the way. The circle, on the other hand, is built to protect a central point from threats coming from all directions. It forms a defensive perimeter rather than a forward-moving arrangement. Encircling a center makes it hard to advance as a unit: communication, leadership control, and maneuvering space are all constrained, and there's no obvious forward direction for the group to push along. That's why the circle does not describe a movement formation.

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10. What is the effect of the obstacle action 'Fix'?

A. Hold enemy in place

B. Force enemy to change direction

C. Stop enemy movement completely

D. Planned area to destroy enemy using fires and obstacles

Fix means holding the enemy in place by preventing them from moving from their current location. It uses obstacles and supporting fires to pin the enemy so they can't withdraw or reposition, making them predictable and easier to target with follow-on actions. It isn't about forcing a change in direction or about destroying a planned area with fires; those are other obstacle actions or missions. The key idea is to freeze the enemy's movement to enable better coordination and subsequent maneuvers.

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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://ibolcentrance.examzify.com

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

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