INITIAL QUALIFICATION TRAINING (IQT) BLOCK 1 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. The _____ is the Air and Missile Defense (AMD) engagement operation subject matter expert to the RADC/SADC.

A. Joint Force Commander (JFC)

B. Army Air Defense Artillery Fire Control Officer (ADAFCO)

C. Sector Air Defense Commander (SADC)

D. CRC Commander

2. A _____ is a Link 11B unit that is connected to another Link 11B unit and only communicates its own data.

A. Data Link Terminal

B. Reporting Unit (RU)

C. Relay Unit

D. Communication Node

3. The _____ is the primary Army liaison with the TACS.

A. Battlefield Coordination Detachment (BCD)

B. Aviation Liaison Office

C. Joint Air Coordination Center

D. Fire Support Liaison Team

4. Which two positions correspond to regional and sector air defense commands?

A. Regional Air Defense Commander and Sector Air Defense Commander

B. Joint Force Commander and Army Air Defense Officer

C. Area Air Defense Commander and JFACC

D. CRC and ADAFCO

5. The _____ is the primary air control agency in the Amphibious Objective Area (AOA) until control is phased ashore.

A. Navy TACC

B. Marine TACC

C. Joint Air Mission Center

D. Airspace Control Squadron

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6. Which equipment can run off a single generator and switch between generators?

A. RSAS HIGH

B. MJQ-1612 Tactical Quiet Generator (TQG)

C. PPLI

D. TRC-214

7. Name the Link 11 encryption device.

A. KIV-7M

B. KG-84

C. KG-40A

D. KGV-8

8. Which TACS element provides operational-level Command and Control of air, space, and cyberspace operations and is the focal point for planning, directing, and assessing those operations?

A. Combat Plans Division (CPD)

B. Air Operations Center (AOC)

C. Joint Force Commander (JFC)

D. Air Support Operations Center (ASOC)

9. The theater deployable communications (TDC) package provides which types of communications?

A. Secure and non-secure voice, data, and video

B. Secure voice only

C. Data only

D. Video only

10. Which of the following is true about Theater Deployable Communications (TDC) main components?

A. Ground satellite terminals, Integrated Communications Access Package (ICAP), and Network Control Centers

B. UHF HAVE QUICK radios only

C. AN/TRC-213 and DNCS

D. RT-1272

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The _____ is the Air and Missile Defense (AMD) engagement operation subject matter expert to the RADC/SADC.

A. Joint Force Commander (JFC)

B. Army Air Defense Artillery Fire Control Officer (ADAFCO)

C. Sector Air Defense Commander (SADC)

D. CRC Commander

The AMD engagement operation is guided by someone who specializes in turning sensor data into precise firing actions. The Army Air Defense Artillery Fire Control Officer is the expert responsible for planning, coordinating, and executing air defense engagements. This role handles fire control tasks like computing firing solutions, assigning weapons, tracking targets, and translating radar and intel inputs into actionable engagement orders, all while aligning with rules of engagement and mission priorities. Because of this deep focus on engagement planning and execution, the ADAFCO serves as the subject matter expert to the Regional or Sector Air Defense Commander. The Joint Force Commander is the overall leader of a joint operation, not the AMD engagement specialist for RADC/SADC. The Sector Air Defense Commander leads a sector but is not the specific engagement operations expert for the AMD enterprise. The CRC Commander oversees a command and control element, not the specialized fire-control expertise used to manage AMD engagements.

2. A _____ is a Link 11B unit that is connected to another Link 11B unit and only communicates its own data.

A. Data Link Terminal

B. Reporting Unit (RU)

C. Relay Unit

D. Communication Node

In a Link 11B network, units have specific roles for how they participate in the data exchange. The unit described is connected to another Link 11B unit and only communicates its own data, not data from others. That fits the role of a Reporting Unit. A Reporting Unit acts as an endpoint that provides its own sensor or status data to its partner, without relaying or forwarding data from other units. A Relay Unit, by contrast, is intended to forward data from other units to extend reach, so it wouldn't be limited to its own data. The Data Link Terminal is the platform-level interface that enables the link's communications, not defined by a constraint to only its own data. A Communication Node is a broader network element and isn't defined by this specific behavior of reporting only its own data.

3. The _____ is the primary Army liaison with the TACS.

A. Battlefield Coordination Detachment (BCD)

B. Aviation Liaison Office

C. Joint Air Coordination Center

D. Fire Support Liaison Team

The Battlefield Coordination Detachment is the Army's primary link to the Tactical Air Control System. Its role is to bridge ground forces and air operations, translating the ground situation and commander's intent into air support requests and coordinating with the TACS to integrate and deconflict air assets. This includes arranging airspace clearance, timing, and targeting for close air support, reconnaissance, and other aerial missions, so air and ground actions stay synchronized and safe. The other options play important roles in air-ground operations, but they aren't the main Army liaison with the TACS. The Aviation Liaison Office focuses on coordinating with aviation assets at a lower level, the Joint Air Coordination Center handles higher-level joint air coordination, and the Fire Support Liaison Team concentrates on coordinating artillery and other fires.

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4. Which two positions correspond to regional and sector air defense commands?

A. Regional Air Defense Commander and Sector Air Defense Commander

B. Joint Force Commander and Army Air Defense Officer

C. Area Air Defense Commander and JFACC

D. CRC and ADAFCO

In air defense organization, the leadership titles you use for geography-sized command levels are Regional Air Defense Commander and Sector Air Defense Commander. The Regional Air Defense Commander is responsible for the broader region's air defense picture, coordinating multiple sectors and ensuring integrated coverage, information sharing, and resource allocation across that larger area. The Sector Air Defense Commander handles the defense within a narrower sector, executing plans, maintaining situational awareness, and responding to threats within that smaller zone while reporting up to the regional commander. This pairing specifically identifies the two geographic command levels used for region-wide and sector-wide air defense operations. Other options point to roles that operate at different levels or in different contexts. Joint Force Commander and Joint Force Air Component Commander are broader, joint-level commands across services, not the regional/sector air defense command structure. ADAFCO and CRC refer to staff or other function-specific roles rather than the regional or sector command leaders.

5. The _____ is the primary air control agency in the Amphibious Objective Area (AOA) until control is phased ashore.

A. Navy TACC

B. Marine TACC

C. Joint Air Mission Center

D. Airspace Control Squadron

In amphibious operations, the Navy Tactical Air Control Center on the amphibious task force is the primary air control authority in the Amphibious Objective Area. It coordinates and deconflicts all air missions in the AOA and directs Navy and Marine aircraft during the approach and assault phases until the landing force can take control ashore. When the force has established itself on the beachhead, responsibility shifts to the Marine Tactical Air Control Center, which then oversees air operations under the Marine Air Command and Control System. The Joint Air Mission Center handles broader joint planning, but it isn't the primary controller in the AOA during the initial phases. An Airspace Control Squadron handles general theater airspace coordination, not the day-to-day air control of the AOA during the assault.

6. Which equipment can run off a single generator and switch between generators?

A. RSAS HIGH

B. MJQ-1612 Tactical Quiet Generator (TQG)

C. PPLI

D. TRC-214

The main idea is power management capability in field equipment: it should be able to run from a single generator and switch to another generator if needed, without interrupting operation. The MJQ-1612 Tactical Quiet Generator is built as a portable, field-ready power source designed for tactical use, and it includes features that support switching between generator sources as part of a power management setup. This lets the system run off one generator and seamlessly transition to another when required, which is essential in environments where continuous power is critical. The other items are not generators or do not provide the means to switch between different generator sources, so they don't meet this requirement.

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7. Name the Link 11 encryption device.

A. KIV-7M

B. KG-84

C. KG-40A

D. KGV-8

Link 11 encryption relies on a dedicated cryptographic device designed to protect the data transmitted over that specific link. The device built for this purpose is the KG-40A. It is the in-line crypto used to encrypt and decrypt Link 11 traffic and to handle the key management needed for that protocol. The other devices listed are associated with different cryptographic roles or newer security systems, not the standard hardware used for Link 11. So, the correct name for the Link 11 encryption device is KG-40A.

8. Which TACS element provides operational-level Command and Control of air, space, and cyberspace operations and is the focal point for planning, directing, and assessing those operations?

A. Combat Plans Division (CPD)

B. Air Operations Center (AOC)

C. Joint Force Commander (JFC)

D. Air Support Operations Center (ASOC)

The main concept here is that the Air Operations Center serves as the operational-level command and control hub for air, space, and cyberspace operations. It acts as the theater's central node for planning, directing, and assessing those operations, translating strategic guidance into the Air Tasking Order, synchronizing assets across domains, and continuously evaluating execution to adjust as needed. While the Combat Plans Division handles planning activities within the AOC, the AOC itself provides the overarching C2 and coordination for the entire theater. An Air Support Operations Center focuses on coordinating close air support for a specific area, not the whole theater, and a Joint Force Commander is the senior joint leader, not the C2 center for air, space, and cyberspace operations.

9. The theater deployable communications (TDC) package provides which types of communications?

A. Secure and non-secure voice, data, and video

B. Secure voice only

C. Data only

D. Video only

The key idea is understanding the scope of what theater deployable communications enables in a field system. This package is designed to reestablish comprehensive communications in theater, covering voice calls, data transfers, and video sessions, and it supports both secure (encrypted) and non-secure (unencrypted) channels depending on mission requirements. In practice, that means you can have voice traffic, data exchange, and video feeds all flowing through the system, across protected and unprotected networks as needed. Video is included because real-time situational awareness and visual collaboration are essential in deployed operations, so the combination of secure and non-secure voice, data, and video best describes what the package provides. The other options are incomplete because they exclude one or more of these essential communication types.

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10. Which of the following is true about Theater Deployable Communications (TDC) main components?

A. Ground satellite terminals, Integrated Communications Access Package (ICAP), and Network Control Centers

B. UHF HAVE QUICK radios only

C. AN/TRC-213 and DNCS

D. RT-1272

The main components of Theater Deployable Communications are ground satellite terminals, the Integrated Communications Access Package (ICAP), and Network Control Centers. Ground satellite terminals establish the satellite links that extend reach across the theater, letting dispersed units stay connected over long distances. ICAP provides the user-facing transport and switching functions, integrating voice, data, and access services so diverse users and platforms can connect to the network. Network Control Centers act as the network's operators, performing planning, monitoring, routing decisions, and overall management to keep the system secure and reliable. Other options point to specific radios or legacy equipment rather than the complete TDC architecture. UHF HAVE QUICK radios alone don't capture the full network and control framework; AN/TRC-213, DNCS, and RT-1272 refer to individual devices or older systems rather than the triad that defines the TDC's main components.

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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://iqtblock1.examzify.com

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

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