JTF SOLDIER OF THE MONTH (SOM) 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. What does the “Mission Essential Task List" (METL) represent?

A. A list of optional tasks for units

B. An outline of essential tasks for mission readiness

C. A guideline for individual soldier performance

D. A collection of historical military achievements

2. How do drills aid soldiers in development?

A. By entertaining them during training

B. By instilling habits of precision and leadership

C. By providing casual learning experiences

D. By emphasizing guerrilla tactics

3. What is True North defined as?

A. The direction of the South Pole.

B. The direction indicated by a magnetic needle.

C. A line from a point on earth's surface to the North Pole.

D. The direction of the equator.

4. What is a “Combat Field Order"?

A. An official document for military mission directives

B. A guideline for troop training

C. A performance evaluation of soldiers

D. A report on military expenditures

5. Which of the following is a type of sexual harassment complaint?

A. Anonymous complaint

B. Informal complaint

C. Verbal complaint

D. Unfounded complaint

6. What aspect of military operation does "Command and Control" relate to?

A. The coordination of units during an operation

B. The gathering of enemy intelligence

C. The combat deployment of forces

D. The assessment of mission outcomes

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7. What is NOT a type of sponsorship in the Army?

A. Advanced arrival sponsorship

B. Out-sponsorship

C. Reactionary sponsorship

D. Placement sponsorship

8. Which class of supply includes repair parts and components necessary for maintenance?

A. Class VIII

B. Class III

C. Class IX

D. Class VII

9. Which of the following is a quality expected of a noncommissioned officer?

A. To prioritize personal safety

B. To compromise integrity when necessary

C. To exercise initiative

D. To focus solely on mission success

10. What is the purpose of retraining in the training process?

A. To reinforce leadership skills

B. To re-assess fitness levels

C. To enhance previously learned skills

D. To introduce new recruits

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the “Mission Essential Task List” (METL) represent?

A. A list of optional tasks for units

B. An outline of essential tasks for mission readiness

C. A guideline for individual soldier performance

D. A collection of historical military achievements

The "Mission Essential Task List" (METL) is fundamentally important as it outlines essential tasks that a unit must perform to achieve mission readiness. It serves as a definitive guide that helps military units identify, prioritize, and execute necessary tasks effectively in the context of their specific missions. By focusing on these essential tasks, units can ensure that they are adequately prepared to respond to a range of operational scenarios. The METL helps streamline training, resource allocation, and strategic planning, ultimately enhancing overall mission effectiveness and readiness. This focus on mission-oriented tasks reflects the METL's critical role in operational success within military structures.

2. How do drills aid soldiers in development?

A. By entertaining them during training

B. By instilling habits of precision and leadership

C. By providing casual learning experiences

D. By emphasizing guerrilla tactics

Drills are a fundamental component of military training that contribute significantly to a soldier's development. The correct answer highlights how drills instill habits of precision and leadership among soldiers. Drills involve repetitive practice of specific movements and tasks, which helps soldiers to internalize these actions until they can perform them instinctively and accurately. This focus on precision is critical in high-pressure situations where quick and effective responses are required. Additionally, drills often require individuals to work together in a coordinated manner, fostering leadership skills. Soldiers learn to take charge, communicate effectively, and collaborate with their peers, which builds a sense of teamwork and accountability. Overall, the structured nature of drills helps develop discipline, promotes effective command and control, and instills a sense of confidence in soldiers, which are essential attributes for any military role. The other options do not reflect the primary purposes of drills in military training; instead, they suggest less impactful aspects of soldier development or irrelevant tactics.

3. What is True North defined as?

A. The direction of the South Pole.

B. The direction indicated by a magnetic needle.

C. A line from a point on earth's surface to the North Pole.

D. The direction of the equator.

True North is defined as the direction from a point on Earth's surface directly towards the North Pole. This concept is critical for navigation and orientation, as it provides a fixed reference point that is not affected by local magnetic variations. Unlike magnetic north, which can vary based on a person's geographic location and the influence of magnetic fields, True North is consistent and helps in establishing bearings and maps accurately. Understanding True North is essential for various activities such as orienteering, surveying, and navigation, where precise directional information is needed to ensure accuracy. In practical applications, navigators often correct for the difference between True North and magnetic north, known as magnetic declination, to ensure their instruments point correctly toward the North Pole.

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4. What is a “Combat Field Order"?

A. An official document for military mission directives

B. A guideline for troop training

C. A performance evaluation of soldiers

D. A report on military expenditures

A "Combat Field Order" is recognized as an official document that provides military mission directives. It serves as a crucial tool for commanding officers to convey specific objectives, strategies, and instructions to their troops in the field. This document outlines operational details such as the mission's purpose, assigned tasks, and coordination measures that are essential for executing military operations effectively. The importance of a Combat Field Order lies in its structured approach to ensure that all personnel involved understand their roles and responsibilities, as well as the overall mission objectives. This clarity is vital for maintaining operational effectiveness and ensuring that units can operate cohesively under the pressures of combat. Other options such as guidelines for troop training or performance evaluations do not fit the definition of a Combat Field Order, as they focus on different aspects of military operations and personnel management. A report on military expenditures also diverges from the context, focusing instead on financial matters, which are unrelated to the direct conduct of military missions. Thus, the choice of an official document for military directive stands out as the correct definition of a Combat Field Order.

5. Which of the following is a type of sexual harassment complaint?

A. Anonymous complaint

B. Informal complaint

C. Verbal complaint

D. Unfounded complaint

A type of sexual harassment complaint classified as an anonymous complaint represents a situation where an individual reports harassment without revealing their identity. This type of complaint allows victims to come forward without the fear of personal repercussions or retaliation from their harasser. It is particularly important in sensitive cases like sexual harassment, as anonymity can encourage individuals to report incidents that they might otherwise keep to themselves due to fear or stigma. In the context of sexual harassment policies and grievance procedures, anonymous complaints are often taken seriously and investigated to the extent possible, although the lack of identified witnesses or complainants may sometimes limit the investigation process. The other types of complaints, while they each present their own nuances, do not align with the concept of anonymity in reporting.

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6. What aspect of military operation does "Command and Control" relate to?

A. The coordination of units during an operation

B. The gathering of enemy intelligence

C. The combat deployment of forces

D. The assessment of mission outcomes

"Command and Control" refers to the systematic processes that military leaders use to direct forces and coordinate their actions during operations. This aspect emphasizes the ability to effectively communicate decisions, manage resources, and synchronize activities among various units to achieve mission objectives. The coordination of units during an operation is crucial for ensuring that all components work together seamlessly. It includes planning, decision-making, and executing strategies that involve multiple forces, supporting elements, and resources. Through effective command and control, military operations can be conducted efficiently and effectively, enhancing overall mission success. While gathering intelligence, deploying forces, and assessing outcomes are all important facets of military operations, they each serve specific functions within the broader context of command and control. Command and control encompasses the orchestration of these activities, ensuring units operate cohesively in pursuit of the mission.

7. What is NOT a type of sponsorship in the Army?

A. Advanced arrival sponsorship

B. Out-sponsorship

C. Reactionary sponsorship

D. Placement sponsorship

Placement sponsorship is not a recognized type of sponsorship in the Army. In the context of Army sponsorship programs, various types of sponsorship exist to ensure that soldiers and their families have the support they need during transitions, such as moving to a new duty station. Advanced arrival sponsorship refers to preparations and support provided before a soldier arrives at a new location, ensuring they have crucial information and resources ready when they get there. Out-sponsorship involves helping a soldier who is leaving an installation, ensuring a smooth transition to their next location or assignment. Reactionary sponsorship focuses on immediate assistance provided to soldiers and their families in unexpected situations, such as emergencies or urgent relocations. While placement might suggest a type of assistance given during duty assignments, it does not align with the structured types of sponsorship recognized by the Army. Understanding these sponsorship types highlights the importance of support systems in facilitating seamless transitions for soldiers and their families.

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8. Which class of supply includes repair parts and components necessary for maintenance?

A. Class VIII

B. Class III

C. Class IX

D. Class VII

Class IX encompasses repair parts and components essential for maintenance activities. This classification is vital for ensuring that vehicles, equipment, and systems can be repaired and kept operational. Maintenance is critical in military operations, as it directly impacts readiness and the ability to fulfill missions. Class IX includes components such as replacement parts, tools, and any items necessary to maintain equipment functionality. Understanding this classification helps personnel manage logistics efficiently, ensuring that the right supplies are available for repairs and that operational readiness is maintained. Other classes of supply serve different purposes, such as Class VIII, which typically includes medical supplies, Class III, which covers petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and Class VII, which pertains to major end items like vehicles and weapons. Each class plays a specific role in supporting military operations, but when focusing on maintenance-related parts, Class IX is the appropriate classification.

9. Which of the following is a quality expected of a noncommissioned officer?

A. To prioritize personal safety

B. To compromise integrity when necessary

C. To exercise initiative

D. To focus solely on mission success

A key quality expected of a noncommissioned officer is the ability to exercise initiative. This involves taking proactive steps to solve problems, make decisions, and lead others without always waiting for direction from superiors. Noncommissioned officers are often in positions where they need to act quickly and decisively, especially in dynamic and challenging situations. By exercising initiative, they demonstrate leadership qualities and contribute significantly to the effectiveness and morale of their unit. While prioritizing personal safety is important, a noncommissioned officer must balance this with the responsibilities of their role, which may require taking calculated risks for the mission's success. Compromising integrity is fundamentally contrary to military values and the trust that the leadership and troops place in an NCO. Focusing solely on mission success overlooks the broader responsibilities of a noncommissioned officer, which include the welfare and development of subordinates. Thus, exercising initiative embodies the essential qualities of leadership and accountability expected in the role.

10. What is the purpose of retraining in the training process?

A. To reinforce leadership skills

B. To re-assess fitness levels

C. To enhance previously learned skills

D. To introduce new recruits

Retraining is crucial within the training process as it focuses on enhancing previously learned skills. This aspect of training aims to ensure that soldiers continuously improve and maintain their proficiency in essential skills, adapting to evolving standards and operational requirements. By revisiting and refining these skills, soldiers can increase their effectiveness and readiness for various tasks and missions. The emphasis on enhancing previously acquired skills leads to a more competent and confident force, capable of performing under pressure and adapting to challenges. Retraining is an essential tool for ensuring that personnel remain sharp and up-to-date with the latest tactics, technologies, and methodologies necessary for mission success.

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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://jtfsom.examzify.com

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

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