



Army board questions and answers

6. Q.What is the Army's Mission?A: The Army's mission is to fight and win the Nation's wars through prompt and sustained land combat, as part of the joint force7. Q.If Soldiers will only follow those orders given and only out of fear of consequences and will not take initiative 8. Q.What does trust at all levels of Leadership depend on?A: Candor9. Q.What are the 7 Army Values?A: Loyalty; Duty; Respect; Selfless Service; Honor; Integrity; Personal Courage 10. Q.What are the 7 Army Values?A: Loyalty; Duty; Respect; Selfless Service; Honor; Integrity; Personal Courage 10. Q.What are the 7 Army Values?A: Loyalty; Duty; Respect; Selfless Service; Honor; Integrity; Personal Courage 10. Q.What are the 7 Army Values?A: Loyalty; Duty; Respect; Selfless Service; Honor; Integrity; Personal Courage 10. Q.What are the 7 Army Values?A: Loyalty; Duty; Respect; Selfless Service; Honor; Integrity; Personal Courage 10. 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Q.What must small-unit leaders do to prevent our Soldiers from retaliating in response to an Enemy's unethical acts?A: maintain discipline and ensure that the conduct of Soldiers remains within ethical and moral boundaries19. Q.What does ADP 1 Chapter 2-20 mean by mean by esprit de corps?A: we should always respect our history and traditions 20. Q.How does the Army emphasize esprit de corps and tradition and history? A: through the practice of our customs, our traditions, and conducting ceremonies 21. Q.How do Units and organizations preserve their unit histories and display them? A: unit distinctive insignia (such as unit crests, patches, and mottos) and by maintaining written account of the unit's history 22. Q.What is the hallmark of units with high esprit de corps?A: Those Soldiers will display a high level of Discipline? A: the behavior tempered by high standards of conduct and performance and reflects the self-control necessary in the face of temptation, obstacles, and adversity, and the fear to do the harder right instead of the easier wrong24. Q.What is Pride?A: recognition that obstacles, adversity, and fear can be mastered through discipline and teamwork25. Q.What does Esprit de corps say about a Soldier or unit?A: that the Soldier or unit?A: t Forces that may require large numbers of ground forces or the ready availability of large numbers of Soldiers? A: 1. counter terrorism and irregular warfare 2. Stability and counterinsurgency operations 3. War 4. The defense of our homeland and support of civil authorities 27. Q. What do Space systems allow the Army to employ? A: Space systems allow the Army to employ weapons systems rapidly, lethally and discreetly 28. Q.What are the Army's two Core Competencies that are indispensable contributions to the joint force?A: combined arms maneuver and wide area security 29. Q.What are the levels of Command and the Rank that Generally Commands them?A: 1. Squad=SSG 2.Platoon=Lieutenant/SFC 3. Company=Captain/1SG 4.Battalion=LTC/CSM 5.Brigade=COL/CSM 6. Division=Major General/CSM 30. Q.What is the size of a Squad?A: 6-9 Soldiers31. Q.What is the size of a Platoon?A: 16-44 Soldiers32. Q.What is the size of a Company?A: 62-190 Soldiers33. Q.What is the Size of a Battalion?A: 300-100034. Q.What is the size of a Brigade?A: 3000-500035. Q.What is the size of a Corps?A: 20,000-45,00037. Q.What is the size of a Division?A: 10,000-15,00036. Q.What is the size of a Division?A: 10,000-15,00036. Q.What is the size of a Division?A: 10,000-15,00036. Q.What is the size of a Division?A: 10,000-15,00037. Q.What is the size of a Division?A: 10,000-15,00036. Q.What is the size of a Division?A: 10,000-15,000-15,000-15,000-15,000-15,000-15,000-15,000-15,000-15,000-15,000-15,000-15,000-15,000of disease and combat losses,, or a lack of supplies preventing them from seizing opportunities 39. Q.What gives our Nation the ability to Deploy large ground forces anywhere in the world indefinitely? A: Soldiers are the best supplied, best equipped, and healthiest American troops in history 40. Q.How long has it been since Soldiers have faced a Threat from the Air?A: It has been over 60 years Because of America's Air Superiority 41. Q.What is Joint Interdependence?A: A Platoon leaders can call upon air, maritime, and space-based systems to destroy the enemy43. Q.What are the two things that the Army Must invest in for the Future of the Army to be combat ready for any environment?A: Training and Leader Development 44. Q.Where does the Army Must invest in for the Future of the Army to be combat ready for any environment?A: Training and Leader Development 44. Q.Where does the Army Must invest in for the Future of the Army to be combat ready for any environment?A: Training and Leader Development 44. Q.Where does the Army Must invest in for the Future of the Army to be combat ready for any environment?A: Training and Leader Development 44. Q.Where does the Army Must invest in for the Future of the Army to be combat ready for any environment?A: Training and Leader Development 44. Q.Where does the Army Must invest in for the Future of the Army to be combat ready for any environment?A: Training and Leader Development 44. Q.Where does the Army Must invest in for the Future of the Army to be combat ready for any environment?A: Training and Leader Development 44. Q.Where does the Army Currently plan to "Prioritize its assets" for possible future conflicts?A: The Pacific Region and the Middle East 45. Q.After every major conflict our Nation has been engaged in, what has the Military historically been politically forced to do?A: The Military has always been forced to Drawn Down in Size as the Nation's defense priorities plan change 46. Q.What must we ensure that we do not do during these Drawdown processes?A: avoid the historic past patterns of drawing down too quickly and risk losing leaders, skills, and capabilities 47. Q.What is the Army's Greatest Asset?A: The All-Volunteer Force 48. Q.What type of Leader must the Army Retain?A: high-quality, combat experienced leaders so that they, in turn train the next generation 49. Q.What is Leadership?A: Leadership?A: Leadership is the process of influencing people by providing purpose, direction, and motivation to accomplish the unit's mission and improve the organization 50. Q.Good Leaders have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos, anticipate opportunities, and remain effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond effectively to what?A: complexity and chaos have the ability to respond to t encouraging responsibility 52. Q.How do Leaders prepare subordinates? A: by empowering them to operate autonomously without constant directions and giving them responsibility 53. Q.What are the things that Leaders must Do? A: learn, think, adapt, and communicate fully, honestly, and candidly up, down, and laterally with their peers 54. Q.How will Great Leaders achieve mission success? A: By having the ability to balance or mitigate risk to seize and retain the initiative 55. Q.What is the percentage of Americans that Serve in the Military? A: less than one-half of one percent and only about half of those serving are Soldiers 56. Q.What task can the National Guard perform which the Active Army is not allowed without certain special circumstances? A: They can be used for law enforcement purposes when used by the Army's Strength is made up by the Army Reserves and how much of Sustainment do they provide? A: They make up about one-fifth and it provides of the Army's Strength is made up by the Army is not allowed without certain special circumstances? A: They make up about one-fifth and it provides of the Army's Strength is made up by the Army Reserves and how much of Sustainment do they provide? A: They make up about one-fifth and it provides of the Army's Strength is made up by the Army Reserves and how much of Sustainment do they provide? A: They make up about one-fifth and it provides of the Army's Strength is made up by the Army Reserves and how much of Sustainment do they provide? A: They make up about one-fifth and it provides of the Army's Strength is made up by the Army Reserves and how much of Sustainment do they provide? A: They make up about one-fifth and it provides of the Army's Strength is made up by the Army Reserves and how much of Sustainment do they provide? 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The Generating Force is units that are ready and prepared to deploy for combat. ALC and WLC).59. Q.What does the Army Flag Honors all those who served and are serving and a reminder of the Nation's struggle to remain Free60. Q. When was "The American Continental Army" established?A: 14 June 177561. Q.Who did the U.S. fight during the War of 1812?A: The British62. Q.What was the year that the Army fought Mexico in "The Mexican War"?A: 184663. Q.What was gained from the Mexican War?A: 184665. Q.What was significant about the War with Spain?A: 184665. Q.What was significant about the War with Spain?A: 186165. Q.What was the War with Spain?A: 189866. Q.What was the War with Spain?A: 186165. Q.What was the War with Spain Mobilization, deployment, and sustainment 67. Q.When did the U.S mass the Largest Army in its History?A: during World War II68. Q.What is the Longest War in U.S. Military History and how long did it last?A: The war in Afghanistan and currently it is has been over 12 years of fighting69. Q.What War had the more Casualties than any other War?A: The Civil War 70. Q.How many Divisions did the Army have during World War II?A: 89WARNING!!! Do Not Copy or distribute these Questions on any Flashcard Website, Application etc.. those Sites will NOT update them and they do not devleop the materials. It is illegal to put them into any other program or website or distribute them in any way. You can make a personal study copy for yourself to prepare for the board. I have spent HUNDREDS of hours developing these Questions. New Audio Study Guideonly .99 cents. No internet required. Some like to listen and learn and not just read. Offline version for ADP subjects Offline version for ADP subjects Questions and Answers Exactly as they will be asked at the board. 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This site contains questions and answers to study for Army promotion and SOM/quarter boards and it will also help in completing the Structured Self Development (SSD1, 3, 4. It is designed to assist Soldiers in preparing for promotion boards. All the questions so it is the most current and up to date Army Study Guide available. Several times, it was discovered that the work has been copied and distributed and is even being sold by others. This is an illegal act and violated federal Copyright laws punishable by prison and fines. If charges are pressed, this would FLAGG any Soldier that is reported and could stop their promotion or even have them removed from the Army. hundreds of hours and many many months to write, produce and develop. So please do not copy and distribute them in any unlawful way to include electronic, digital format, paper format, pdf format or in an App as we have NOT given any permission to any individual or organization to use the work as it is Copyrighted and has been since the inception of this Website and the Copyright warning has been issued on the bottom of every page since completion. A DMCA has had to been filed dozens of times from this issue. And some of those that were done were outdated so they had Soldiers studying old material, as this site and the and requested to make local study guides and given permission in writing. But they were informed to ensure that the local study guide was always updated from this site so that guide would not be outdated. Stop breathing and close your eyes, don protective mask, clear mask, clear mask, clear mask, sound the alarm to alert others, and continue the mission. This website is not affiliated with the U.S. government or military. Introduction If you are scheduled to appear before a Soldier/NCO board or a promotion board, you should know that the competition will be intense. The good news is that, since you have been selected you are considered to be one of the best soldiers in your troop or company. Regardless of which type of board you are going to attend, this guide will help you arrange your preparation. REVIEW YOUR RECORDS You should schedule a records review at least 21 days prior to your board appearance. Your Official Military Personnel File (OMPF) is available to you online if you have an Army Knowledge Online (AKO) account. The items you will need to check are: correspondence course completion documentation, military and civilian course/school certification, awards, duty positions, assignments, time in grade, letters, etc. It's a good idea to maintain a paper copy of your personal records. Bring this documentation to the record review. At the records review examine your DA Forms 2A and 2-1, Military Personnel Records Jacket (MPRJ), to ensure your information is correct and/or updated. Note for sergeants should understand promotion board members are generally instructed to pay close attention to staff sergeants should understand promotion board members. Boards are also tasked to consider evidence of a sergeant's initiative and performance in leadership positions and/or in jobs with increasing levels of responsibility. The NCOER is the primary document the board will use to determine leadership potential. their duty performance is properly recorded. Remember board members are looking for NCOs who can lead effectively, not simply meet requirements.STUDY AND PREPARATIONObtain a study guide is to make you aware of the type of questions that board members may ask and to put the material in a "user friendly" format for study. The questions in any study guide should not be considered to be the only questions a board will ask. Some units provide a basic study guide for their soldiers. Study guide for their soldiers. Study guide for their soldiers. comprehensive online study guide. Seek counsel; other soldiers in your unit who have previously been to "the board" can provide you with a wealth of valuable information. They will be able to tell you about the process, the types of questions asked and their views on what the board members are looking for. Additionally, they can participate in a mock board to help you prepare yourself (see mock boards). Knowing what to expect can help to ease your nerves and prevent you are being surprised by unexpected questions. Know your unit's history, meaning of the unit crest and the unit's needed for promotion. recommended for. Be familiar with the Soldier's Manual and be proficient in the duties required of that skill level. Be prepared to express yourself on current events (world and national and local level). Pay close attention to news programs and read the daily newspaper at least a week prior to, and up to the date of the board. UNIFORMEnsure your uniform is in accordance with AR 670-1 (AR 670-1 and most common Army Regulations can be found on line). Check the fit and location of sewn-on items to ensure that they are in compliance. Common uniform deficiencies are: poorly placed or frayed rank insignia and unit patch, sleeves or pant legs that are too long or short, or a coat that is too tight Once uniform deficiencies are identified, send your uniform in for alterations and cleaning as soon as possible. If you are planning on attending future Soldier/NCO boards it could be worthwhile to purchase a polyester class A uniform. This uniform presents an outstanding appearance and will set you apart from your peers. Awards and decorations: Set up your uniform in accordance with AR 670-1. Use a ruler to check placement of awards and decorations. All authorized awards and decorations should be clean, and be properly positioned on the uniform. Brass must be of the authorized type, highly shined, and correctly positioned. The name tag must be in accordance with the regulation and properly positioned on the uniform. Check that the unit crests are clean and properly positioned. If any items are scratched, faded, worn, discolored or dirty, replace them. Remove loose threads. Double-check the precedence for your awards. You may want to ask your supervisor or platoon sergeant to inspect your uniform. Once you are sure everything is correct, place it in a garment bag or cover until you are ready to put it on for the board. Class A shirt and tie: Check to ensure that your shirt collar is clean and fits properly. A common mistake is to wear a shirt that is too tight or too loose in the neck. To determine the proper collar size; measure around your neck just above your collar bone, leaving 1 to 2 fingers between the tape and your neck, and round up to the nearest 1/2 inch. Ensure your tie is clean and pressed (a clip-on tie is not recommended). Footgear: must be in good repair and highly shined to include the edge of shoes and soles painted with sole dressing. Also, ensure shoes are properly laced, not cracked, and heels are not worn down.ID and head gear: Make sure you have your military ID card and that your ID tags are on a double chain and are around your neck. Check that the head gear is clean and the unit crest is properly positioned. Grooming: Prior to the board, get a fresh haircut and ensure sideburns and mustache are properly trimmed and in accordance with current Army policy. Ensure all jewelry is in accordance with current Army policy as well. It is advisable to limit jewelry to a wristwatch (and wedding band if married). ORAL EXPRESSION, CONVERSATION SKILLS, and BOARD INTERACTIONDuring a board appearance your ability to articulate your knowledge and opinions is a combination of good preparation and your vocabulary. Board members will prefer an individual who is comfortable within their own vocabulary level over a soldier who is always searching for word at the level above. Bottom line, speak normally and don't try to use unfamiliar words to depict your thoughts and answers to questions. Opening Statement; the truth about board interviewing is that it is weighed heavily toward first impressions; therefore the opening statement is very important. Most boards require or will entertain an opening statement will take some time to put together and should include positions held, jobs performed, military and civilian education, duty stations, significant accomplishments, and future goals. The opening statement should be written and organized into three parts as follows: Part one is a summary of your career needs to be condensed into a couple of concise sentences that encapsulates the most important aspects of your career. You may start with where you entered the service, and continue to your current assignment (dates are not important). For example; "Sergeant Major, I have an opening statement" ... "I enlisted in the Army in Fort Worth, Texas, attended 19K OSUT at Fort Knox, Kentucky, I am currently assigned to A Company 1/63 Armor." Part two should be a summary of your accomplishment(s) (one to three sentences). These should be things that you are proud of and that you feel will also capture the attention of the board members. The accomplishment(s) you chose should be things that you feel will also capture the attention of the board members. because an Army career typically spans a period of twenty plus years. This part needs to specifically address what you would like to achieve over the out years of your career. For example: "My short-term goals are to; achieve the promotion to Sergeant, and graduate PLDC with honors. My intermediate goals are to obtain a Bachelor's Degree in American History, Promotion to Staff Sgt, and attend and graduate the Master Gunner Course. My long-term goal is to retire from the Army as a Command Sergeant Major." After you have the opening statement written in a draft form, ask your supervisor to review it for content and to suggest possible revisions. Once you have the opening statement completed, practice reciting the statement until you are comfortable with it. Also, think about how you would expand on each point if asked to do so. When giving your opening statement to the board first, and at least once, look directly and a least once is a statement to the board first. at all board members during your statement. If you adequately practice the opening statement it should help you feel relaxed and comfortable with the board process, and get you off to a good start. Inappropriate Language: Make sure your grammar is professional and "watch your mouth". themselves with the use of profanity. Needless to say, this will not make a good impression during your board appearance. If you have this problem, you need to know that you can limit or even eliminate profanity from your conversations. One way you can do this is to ask peers and family members to remind you when you say a profane word. Once you become aware of the habit you can effectively change it. It will take an average of 30 days to completely get rid of profanity from your speech.STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR APPEARING BEFORE THE BOARD AND INTERACTING WITH BOARD MEMBERSReporting to the Board: Knock loudly on the door of the board room and enter when told to do so. Approach the president of the board using proper facing movements and position yourself in front of the president returns it. If asked to be over a hand salute, and report to the president returns it. If asked to be over a hand salute until the president of the board. Example: "Sir,/Ma'am" or "Sergeant Major, Specialist (Smith) reports". seated, look over your shoulder, step to the rear with your left foot, and be seated. While seated, sit straight with both feet flat on the floor and approximately one foot apart. Place your hands comfortably on your thighs. Opening statement: When you begin your opening statement address the president of the board, looking directly at him. At some point during the statement remember to also look directly at all board members. Begin all statements to the board members by rank ("Sergeant," "First Sergeant," "First Sergeant," "First Sergeant," "Sergeant," "Serge that all board members will hear you. If you feel your voice start to waiver because of nervousness, take a breath and raise your voice slightly this will usually help to steady it. Answering board member's questions; Use a natural tone and don't deviate from your normal speaking rate. Don't mumble or begin your reply with "uh", "well", "I think", or "I believe". This indicates indecisiveness. Whatever you do, don't continually reach for unfamiliar words to perfectly portray your thoughts and answers to questions. It is helpful and impressive to repeat the question as part of your answer. For example, "Sergeant, the five colors of a topographical map are..." If you answer a question and the board member asks you "are you sure?" he or she is probably trying to see if you are indecisive and will change your reply. If you think you have actually given the wrong answer, simply restate the members rank and reply with the corrected answer. Conversely, if you are confident in your original answer, state the members rank and "yes". Also, if a member responses to your answer with a follow-up probing question like "what do you mean?" or "can you explain that in depth?" they are just trying to see if you really know something about the subject or if you have just memorized answers from a study guide.More that likely there will be some questions you will not know the answer to that question, but I know the answer to that question, but I know the answer to that question." Also, never say "I'm sorry" when you find yourself unable to answer a question. Sometimes you may be unable to answer a particular question, you can ask the board member to please repeat or rephrase it. When asked your opinion, be sure you respond with your opinion (not what you think they want to hear). Board members do not penalize you for an opinion. Departing the Board: Come to attention in front of the board president (if seated, stand and take a half step forward first). Render a hand salute to the president of the board and hold your salute until it has been returned. Leave the room using proper facing movements and close the door unless directed otherwise. MOCK BOARDS (practice boards) Mock boards are a tremendously efficient way closely replicate the actual board experience, and therefore push your confidence up to the next level. Mock board composition. Members of a mock board can be members of your platoon, and/or other personnel from your unit that have experience in this area. They will role play and ask the kinds of questions you can expect to encounter on the board. During the mock board you will respond to the questions as if it is an actual board appearance. After you have completed the mock board, the members should offer you feedback on how you performed. Members should critique your body language, overall image, as well as your answer content. Their feedback should provide you with an objective measure of your level of discussion performance. For example, maybe you are not making enough eye contact or you tap your foot when you answer the questions. After you become more confident, most of your nervous gestures begin to disappear. It is a good idea to do at least one session in the uniform you will wear on the day of the actual board. That way the mock board members can also provide you with a full critique of your overall appearance. Mock boards should be conducted in accordance with the standard procedures outlined in the following steps: Convene a Mock board consisting of at least three voting members and one nonvoting member (the recorder). The President of the Board is the senior member (role play an officer or senior enlisted). For mock promotion boards, all members of the board must role play an E-6 or above). Each mock board member will be assigned at least one subject area. Members will ask a series of questions pertaining to that area. Questions pertaining to that area. Questions can be obtained from: study quides, TMs, FMs, Soldier's Manuals, Army Regulations and/or from the U.S Army Board Study Guide (www.armystudyquide.com): Board evaluation subject areas: * Personal appearance * Oral Expression and conversation skills * Knowledge of world and local affairs and current events * Awareness of military programs * Overall soldier's Manual, basic soldier's M interviewee.

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