JOINT INTELLIGENCE (JI) CBT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1
Table of Contents 2
Introduction 3
How to Use This Guide 4
Questions 5
Answers 8
Explanations 10
Next Steps 15

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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. **Which target category comprises known targets that were not planned within the current targeting cycle and may be engaged later?**

   A. Unplanned targets

   B. Unscheduled targets

   C. Time Sensitive Targets

   D. Target of Opportunity

2. **Which attack is used when the JTAC determines that the desired effects can be achieved against the target with CAS aircraft employing ordnance on a specified set of coordinates (not required to tally/captured/contact)?**

   A. BOT

   B. CAS

   C. BOC

   D. ACM

3. **Which publication provides information on the Law of War to DoD personnel responsible for implementing the LoW and conducting military operations?**

   A. Geneva Conventions

   B. DoD LoW Manual

   C. Army Field Manual

   D. United Nations Charter

4. **Which CDE is used for all emerging targets (non ATO assigned DMPIs/dynamic targets)?**

   A. Field CDE

   B. CID

   C. ATO assigned TGTs

   D. PID

5. **Which of the following is one of the four primary AOMSW missions?**

   A. War at sea strike (WAS)

   B. Surface surveillance coordination (SSC)

   C. Airborne maritime mining (AMM)

   D. Strike coordination and reconnaissance (SCAR)

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6. Which CDM level is the general analysis level that begins weaponeering analysis to create desired effects and mitigate collateral damage?

A. CDE level 4

B. CDE level 2

C. CDE level 3

D. CDE level 1

7. Which mnemonic is used to assist CAS checks in brief?

A. MNPOPCA

B. MNOPCA

C. MNPOPCC

D. MNOPPCA

8. What term describes a mission with the primary purpose of locating and attacking targets of opportunity (enemy material, personnel, facilities)?

A. Armed reconnaissance

B. SCAR

C. XAI

D. Kill box

9. Which term describes the threat of imminent use of force by a foreign force or terrorist unit (e.g., planting IEDs with intent to use against US forces)?

A. Hostile Act

B. Self Defense

C. Deterrence

D. Hostile Intent

10. What is the initial analysis stage of the CDM?

A. CDE level 2

B. CDE level 1

C. CDE level 4

D. CDE level 3

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which target category comprises known targets that were not planned within the current targeting cycle and may be engaged later?

A. Unplanned targets

B. Unscheduled targets

C. Time Sensitive Targets

D. Target of Opportunity

Unscheduled targets are targets that are already known but were not included in the current targeting cycle. They're kept in reserve and may be scheduled for engagement in a future cycle as time and priorities allow. This setup provides flexibility: new intelligence can reveal known targets that aren't in the plan yet, so they can be added later rather than forcing immediate action. This differs from Time Sensitive Targets, which must be acted on within a narrow window in the current cycle, requiring rapid planning and execution. Targets of Opportunity are discovered during operations and are typically acted on quickly due to the opportunity they present, not deferred to a future cycle. Unplanned targets would be targets not anticipated at all and would often require immediate re-planning rather than deferment.

2. Which attack is used when the JTAC determines that the desired effects can be achieved against the target with CAS aircraft employing ordnance on a specified set of coordinates (not required to tally/captured/contact)?

A. BOT

B. CAS

C. BOC

D. ACM

The situation calls for a coordinate-based attack, where the JTAC specifies a set of coordinates and ordnance is delivered to that point to achieve the desired effects without requiring the target to be tallied or visually identified. This is known as Bomb On Coordinates. It fits because the objective is to hit a precise location using coordinates rather than identifying and tracking the target on the ground. This is why it's the best choice: you don't need visual contact or confirmation of the target, you simply strike the defined point to produce the required effects. The other options don't match this approach: Bomb On Target implies targeting a known, identified point that may require tally or confirmation; an Airspace Coordination Measure relates to deconfliction and control, not the attack method; Close Air Support is the overall mission type, not the specific coordination method for a coordinate-based strike.

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3. Which publication provides information on the Law of War to DoD personnel responsible for implementing the LoW and conducting military operations?

A. Geneva Conventions

B. DoD LoW Manual

C. Army Field Manual

D. United Nations Charter

Understanding how the law of war is applied in real-world operations hinges on having a single, authoritative DoD resource that translates international humanitarian law into actionable policy. The DoD Law of War Manual is that publication. It consolidates DoD policy, procedures, and practical guidance for implementing the Law of War across all services, covering essential aspects like distinction, proportionality, precautions in attack, treatment of detainees, and accountability. This makes it the primary reference for DoD personnel responsible for planning and conducting operations. Other options provide important legal and doctrinal context but aren't the DoD-wide, operational guide for LoW. The Geneva Conventions establish core IHL obligations, but they're treaties rather than the DoD-specific manual used for day-to-day implementation. Army Field Manuals focus on tactics and procedures for military operations, not the full DoD policy framework for international humanitarian law. The United Nations Charter sets out purposes and principles of the UN, not the DoD's internal LoW implementation guidance.

4. Which CDE is used for all emerging targets (non ATO assigned DMPIs/dynamic targets)?

A. Field CDE

B. CID

C. ATO assigned TGTs

D. PID

Emerging targets need a flexible, field-level space to capture unverified, evolving information before any formal designation. The Field CDE is built for exactly that, acting as the field-level repository where analysts can log details for unassigned DMPIs and dynamic targets, attach sources, and update data as new intelligence arrives. Once a target moves into an ATO, it shifts into the formal target structures, not the Field CDE. The other options refer to different data constructs or established target sets and aren't suited to handling evolving, non-attributed targets. So the Field CDE best fits this scenario.

5. Which of the following is one of the four primary AOMSW missions?

A. War at sea strike (WAS)

B. Surface surveillance coordination (SSC)

C. Airborne maritime mining (AMM)

D. Strike coordination and reconnaissance (SCAR)

Understanding how AOMSW organizes its activities hinges on how sensing, decision-making, and surface action come together. Surface surveillance coordination is the best choice because it captures the essential role of pulling together all sensors from ships, aircraft, and other platforms to create a single, shared picture of the maritime environment and to align how surface units are positioned and used. This coordination underpins effective command and control, timely targeting, and coordinated responses across the battlespace, which is exactly what the primary AOMSW missions are designed to enable. The other options describe specific actions or specialized tasks—like conducting strikes or mining operations—that aren't the coordinating surveillance function that defines the primary mission set.

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6. Which CDM level is the general analysis level that begins weaponeering analysis to create desired effects and mitigate collateral damage?

A. CDE level 4

B. CDE level 2

C. CDE level 3

D. CDE level 1

In this stage, the analysis shifts from broad assessment toward weapon-specific planning. It's the point where you start considering how different munitions and delivery methods can create the desired effects while actively thinking about reducing collateral damage. Weaponeering begins here, weighing which weapons can achieve the target's intended outcome and how their effects will propagate in the environment to minimize unintended harm. Earlier stages focus on identifying and evaluating targets and feasibility, while deeper stages would involve more detailed, precise collateral-damage calculations. So this level is best described as the general analysis stage where weapon effects are first tailored to meet the objective with collateral considerations in mind.

7. Which mnemonic is used to assist CAS checks in brief?

A. MNPOPCA

B. MNOPCA

C. MNPOPCC

D. MNOPPCA

The main idea being tested is using a concise mnemonic to guide a rapid, structured CAS check. In a brief setting, you need to cover several essential elements quickly and reliably, so a compact cue that prompts you through seven key areas is ideal. MNPOPCA provides seven prompts you can cycle through in a tight sequence, helping you verify all critical domains before moving on. Its brevity keeps cognitive load low while still ensuring you don't miss important considerations, which is exactly what you want in a brief CAS check. Other mnemonics tend to add extra letters or repeat elements, which can slow you down or create gaps in coverage, making MNPOPCA the most efficient fit for a brief check.

8. What term describes a mission with the primary purpose of locating and attacking targets of opportunity (enemy material, personnel, facilities)?

A. Armed reconnaissance

B. SCAR

C. XAI

D. Kill box

Armed reconnaissance describes a mission where the aim is to locate targets of opportunity and strike them when found. This combines surveillance with the potential to engage, using available intelligence and assets to find enemy material, personnel, or facilities and attack them under the appropriate authorization. It's about actively seeking targets of opportunity rather than following a fixed pre-planned target set. The other terms don't fit as the primary mission type here. A kill box is a designated airspace that enables weapons release with streamlined authorization, not a mission focused on finding and exploiting targets of opportunity. SCAR (strike coordination and reconnaissance) emphasizes coordinating strikes and recon assets rather than the core purpose of locating and attacking opportunistic targets. XAI isn't a standard term for this concept.

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9. Which term describes the threat of imminent use of force by a foreign force or terrorist unit (e.g., planting IEDs with intent to use against US forces)?

A. Hostile Act

B. Self Defense

C. Deterrence

D. Hostile Intent

Hostile Intent is the threat of imminent use of force. It means there is credible evidence that an adversary plans to attack in the near term and has the capability to do so, creating a dangerous situation where proactive actions may be needed to prevent harm. This distinguishes it from a hostile act, which involves force already being used, and from deterrence, which aims to prevent aggression through threats rather than describing an imminent threat. It also differs from self-defense, which is the right to respond to an attack or imminent attack; here the focus is on the threat itself, not the response. In the given scenario—an adversary arranging IEDs to use against forces—the situation fits hostile intent because the intent to attack is present and actionable in the near term.

10. What is the initial analysis stage of the CDM?

A. CDE level 2

B. CDE level 1

C. CDE level 4

D. CDE level 3

The initial analysis stage of the CDM is about identifying which data elements are essential and outlining the scope of the data model. This is Level 1, where you determine the basic, high-level needs: which critical data elements are required, their purpose, and where the data will come from, without getting into detailed definitions or technical specifics. At this stage you're laying the foundation and setting the direction for later, more detailed work. Later levels would add precise attributes, data types, validation rules, and complex mappings, but the first step is to establish what data elements are needed and the overall scope.

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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://jicbt.examzify.com

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

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