WTI THREAT INVENTORY 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. Which type of jamming uses EM energy to confuse or distract adversarial EMS-based systems and its operators?

A. Deception Jamming

B. Noise / Denial Jamming

C. Data Jamming

D. Signal Jamming

2. Which is a listed nav signal jamming target?

A. GNSS / GPS

B. Radar

C. Comm / Datalinks

D. HARPY

3. Which term describes a missile that homes on the target's emitted radio frequency without active illumination?

A. Active Homing

B. Passive ARH

C. Semi Active Homing

D. IR Homing

4. Which designation is CSA-16?

A. CSA-14

B. CSA-15

C. CSA-16

D. SA-6

5. Which data sources are most valuable for inventory-driven detection?

A. Logs from SIEM/EDR, network telemetry, authentication events, cloud service activity, UEBA, threat intel feeds.

B. Antivirus signature lists only.

C. Physical security camera footage.

D. Social media posts and public blogs.

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6. What type of guidance guides a missile toward the infrared signature of the target?

A. Semi Active Homing

B. Active Homing

C. Passive ARH

D. IR Homing

7. Which threat actor type is associated with espionage?

A. Nation-states

B. Cybercriminals

C. Hacktivists

D. Hobbyists

8. Which vessel type corresponds to DDG?

A. Frigate (FFG)

B. Corvette (FFL)

C. Intelligence Collection Ship (AGI)

D. Guided Missile Destroyer (DDG)

9. What is the role of change control in threat inventory governance?

A. Formal process for initiating, approving, implementing changes with documentation and audit trails.

B. Random updates with no approval.

C. Only automated changes with no manual review.

D. Changes are prohibited after creation.

10. Which designation corresponds to SA-8b?

A. SA-8b

B. SA-29 Gen 4 MANPADS

C. CSA-14

D. CSA-15

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which type of jamming uses EM energy to confuse or distract adversarial EMS-based systems and its operators?

A. Deception Jamming

B. Noise / Denial Jamming

C. Data Jamming

D. Signal Jamming

Deception jamming focuses on using electromagnetic energy to mislead the opponent's EMS-based systems and the people operating them. Rather than just blanketing the channel or corrupting data, it injects signals that mimic legitimate radar returns or otherwise manipulate the sensed information so the operator interprets the scene incorrectly. The goal is to create plausible but false targets, ranges, or bearings, steering decisions based on misleading cues. That makes it the best fit for the idea of confusing or distracting both the sensor and the human user. In contrast, noise/denial jamming simply raises the noise floor to reduce detectability and discernment; data jamming corrupts the information being transmitted but not necessarily with believable deception; and signal jamming broadly disrupts the signal itself without the intent to mislead with crafted, deceitful information. Deception jamming uniquely aims to fool the system and the operator by supplying misleading yet believable EM signals.

2. Which is a listed nav signal jamming target?

A. GNSS / GPS

B. Radar

C. Comm / Datalinks

D. HARPY

Navigation signals are used to determine position, velocity, and timing. Jamming these signals disrupts a platform's ability to navigate. GNSS / GPS is a global navigation signal system, so it is the primary target for nav signal jamming because blocking it directly impairs navigation accuracy and timing. Radar, by contrast, is a sensing system used for detection and tracking; jamming its emissions would be radar jamming, not navigation jamming. Comm / Datalinks are for communications and data transfer, which is a different category of jamming. HARPY is a weapon designed to home on radar emissions, not a navigation signal. So the listed nav signal jamming target is GNSS / GPS.

3. Which term describes a missile that homes on the target's emitted radio frequency without active illumination?

A. Active Homing

B. Passive ARH

C. Semi Active Homing

D. IR Homing

The key idea is sensing energy emitted by the target rather than anything the missile itself emits. When a missile homes in using the target's radio-frequency signals without itself transmitting, it's operating in a passive mode for RF guidance. This is why the term described is passive RF homing (often labeled in this material as Passive ARH). Active homing would involve the missile emitting its own radar and using reflections; semi-active homing relies on external illumination from the launch platform's radar; and infrared homing uses heat signatures, not radio waves.

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4. Which designation is CSA-16?

A. CSA-14

B. CSA-15

C. CSA-16

D. SA-6

You're being asked to identify which label matches CSA-16. These designations are exact strings, so the correct choice is the option that literally says CSA-16. The other options refer to different labels—CSA-14 and CSA-15 are distinct designations, and SA-6 uses a different prefix altogether—so they do not match CSA-16. In short, the only label that equals CSA-16 is the one that itself says CSA-16.

5. Which data sources are most valuable for inventory-driven detection?

A. Logs from SIEM/EDR, network telemetry, authentication events, cloud service activity, UEBA, threat intel feeds.

B. Antivirus signature lists only.

C. Physical security camera footage.

D. Social media posts and public blogs.

Inventory-driven detection hinges on visibility into every asset and how it should behave, so you can spot deviations quickly. Logs from SIEM and EDR, network telemetry, authentication events, cloud service activity, UEBA, and threat intel feeds together give a holistic view of what exists in the environment and how users and machines are acting. SIEM/EDR logs capture endpoint events; network telemetry shows how assets communicate; authentication events reveal login patterns and anomalies; cloud activity exposes access and configuration changes in cloud services. UEBA adds context by comparing actual behavior to established baselines for users and entities, highlighting unusual activity. Threat intel feeds bring external indicators that you can map to your inventory to anticipate and detect known-bad patterns. This mixture lets you identify suspicious or unauthorized behavior across the exact assets you manage, including when something new or misconfigured appears. Relying only on antivirus signatures misses broader behavioral issues, and physical security footage or social media posts don't provide the real-time digital visibility needed to manage inventory and detect threats.

6. What type of guidance guides a missile toward the infrared signature of the target?

A. Semi Active Homing

B. Active Homing

C. Passive ARH

D. IR Homing

Infrared homing uses an infrared seeker that detects the target's heat radiation and steers toward that infrared signature. It's typically passive, since the missile doesn't emit energy of its own; it just senses the heat emitted by the target and follows the strongest IR signature to intercept it. Semi-active guidance relies on external illumination to bounce energy off the target, then the missile homes on the reflected energy. Active guidance uses the missile's own transmitter (often radar) to illuminate the target and track the reflections. The infrared approach is specifically about tracking heat in the infrared spectrum, not relying on external illumination or radar reflections.

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7. Which threat actor type is associated with espionage?

A. Nation-states

B. Cybercriminals

C. Hacktivists

D. Hobbyists

Espionage centers on covertly gathering sensitive information to inform strategic decisions at the national level. The threat actor type most closely tied to espionage is nation-states because they have official motives to protect or advance their country's interests and possess the resources, organization, and persistence needed for long-running intelligence campaigns. Their aims are broad and strategic—military plans, political intentions, economic secrets, and technological knowledge—that can shape national security and policy. Other actor types tend to pursue different goals. Cybercriminals are mainly motivated by financial gain, so their activities target money, data monetization, or fraud rather than sustained intelligence collection. Hacktivists act to promote a political or social cause and use operations to broadcast a message or disrupt targets, not to covertly amass sensitive information for state use. Hobbyists lack the resources and organizational backing for lengthy, state-level espionage efforts, and their activities are typically exploratory rather than purposefully strategic. So, espionage is best associated with nation-states because it matches the intent, scale, and persistence needed to gather intelligence for national advantage.

8. Which vessel type corresponds to DDG?

A. Frigate (FFG)

B. Corvette (FFL)

C. Intelligence Collection Ship (AGI)

D. Guided Missile Destroyer (DDG)

Hull classifications use two-letter type codes, and adding a G signals guided missiles. The destroyer category is indicated by DD, and when it's paired with the G, it designates a Destroyer equipped with guided missiles. That combination precisely matches a Guided Missile Destroyer. Other labels describe different ships—frigates, corvettes, or intelligence-collection vessels—so they aren't the DDG designation.

9. What is the role of change control in threat inventory governance?

A. Formal process for initiating, approving, implementing changes with documentation and audit trails.

B. Random updates with no approval.

C. Only automated changes with no manual review.

D. Changes are prohibited after creation.

Change control in threat inventory governance ensures that any update to threat data, risk ratings, or related controls goes through a formal process. This means a change is proposed, its impact is assessed, it receives the proper approvals, is implemented in a controlled manner, and is documented with versioning and an audit trail. This approach creates accountability and traceability so everyone can see who approved a change, when it happened, and why, and it also makes it possible to rollback if something goes wrong. It helps keep data accurate and compliant with policies by preventing unsanctioned or undocumented edits. Random updates with no approval undermine data quality and governance, while updates limited to automation without review can miss crucial context, and prohibiting changes stops the inventory from staying current.

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10. Which designation corresponds to SA-8b?

A. SA-8b

B. SA-29 Gen 4 MANPADS

C. CSA-14

D. CSA-15

Understanding how NATO designations work helps here. SA stands for Surface-to-Air, and the number identifies the system family, with suffix letters indicating a specific variant within that family. SA-8b is a particular variant of the SA-8 family, so the designation that corresponds to SA-8b is the same label itself. The other options point to different air-defense systems (different families or generations) and do not represent the SA-8b variant.

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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://wtithreatinventory.examzify.com

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

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