

Joint Intelligence (JI) CBT Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What format is used by JTAC to pass specifics on target?**
 - A. 6 Line**
 - B. 12 Line**
 - C. 8 Line**
 - D. 9 Line**

- 2. Which target is a JFC-validated target or set of targets requiring immediate response because it is highly lucrative, fleeting TOO or it poses danger to friendly forces?**
 - A. Time Sensitive Target**
 - B. Target of Opportunity**
 - C. Scheduled Target**
 - D. Unanticipated Target**

- 3. What term denotes a reasonable certainty that the object of attack is a legitimate military target in accordance with theater ROEs?**
 - A. CID**
 - B. CDE**
 - C. PID**
 - D. CE**

- 4. What does AMM stand for in maritime warfare?**
 - A. Airborne Maritime Mining**
 - B. Airborne Mine Laying**
 - C. Airborne Maritime Minefield**
 - D. Airborne Coastal Mine**

- 5. Who is primarily responsible for PID, while aircrew must ID targets with reasonable certainty vs friendlies and perform field CDE for all assigned taskings?**
 - A. JTAC**
 - B. AOC**
 - C. Aircrew**
 - D. Intelligence**

- 6. Which CAS step follows the Attack and involves evaluating effects?**
- A. Assess effects**
 - B. BDA**
 - C. Remarks/restrictions**
 - D. Read backs**
- 7. What are locations where worthwhile potential targets are known or suspected to exist?**
- A. Named Area of Interest**
 - B. Target Areas of Interest**
 - C. Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List**
 - D. Blue Kill Box**
- 8. Who normally determines PID/CDE for deliberate/scheduled targets (TGTs located on ATO) (Aircrew still need to correlate CID)**
- A. Aircrew**
 - B. CAOC**
 - C. Combatant CC**
 - D. ATO Staff**
- 9. What are the two types of airspace coordination areas?**
- A. Formal and Informal**
 - B. Formal**
 - C. Informal**
 - D. Primary and Secondary**
- 10. High Value Individual is the term used when a High Payoff Target is an individual.**
- A. High Value Target**
 - B. High Payoff Target**
 - C. High Value Individual**
 - D. Time Sensitive Target**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What format is used by JTAC to pass specifics on target?

- A. 6 Line
- B. 12 Line
- C. 8 Line
- D. 9 Line**

JTACs pass target specifics using a standardized nine-line brief because it puts all the essential information in a concise, unambiguous format that aircrews can quickly understand and act on. This structure ensures the target is described clearly, located reliably relative to a known point, and accompanied by any necessary references or restrictions. By covering location references, target description, altitude/elevation, marking cues, and safety or constraint notes in a single, consistent format, it reduces miscommunication and speeds the delivery of close air support. Other formats aren't the established standard and can omit fields or introduce variability, increasing the chance of confusion or error in the heat of the moment.

2. Which target is a JFC-validated target or set of targets requiring immediate response because it is highly lucrative, fleeting TOO or it poses danger to friendly forces?

- A. Time Sensitive Target**
- B. Target of Opportunity
- C. Scheduled Target
- D. Unanticipated Target

Time-sensitive targets are targets that demand immediate action by the joint force commander because their window of opportunity is very short, they can be of high value, or they pose a danger to friendly forces. The prompt's emphasis on needing an immediate response, the fleeting nature of the opportunity, and potential risk to forces aligns directly with this concept. A target of opportunity is discovered during operations and may be engaged if feasible, but it isn't defined by the same time-critical window. Scheduled targets are pre-planned and not urgent, and the term unanticipated target isn't a standard JFC targeting category.

3. What term denotes a reasonable certainty that the object of attack is a legitimate military target in accordance with theater ROEs?

- A. CID
- B. CDE
- C. PID**
- D. CE

Positive Identification is the requirement that you have enough evidence to be reasonably certain the object is a legitimate military target and that engaging it would comply with theater ROEs. This means using all available data from sensors, intel, and corroborating sources to confirm the target's status before you authorize an attack. The goal is to prevent misidentification and civilian harm by ensuring only targets that meet the ROE criteria are engaged. While Combat Identification and other targeting steps are related and important for distinguishing friend from foe or assessing risk, they do not by themselves establish the explicit level of certainty about a target's legitimacy under ROEs that Positive Identification provides.

4. What does AMM stand for in maritime warfare?

- A. Airborne Maritime Mining**
- B. Airborne Mine Laying**
- C. Airborne Maritime Minefield**
- D. Airborne Coastal Mine**

The concept being tested is recognizing how military acronyms describe both the method and the environment of a weapon system. Airborne Maritime Mining means deploying mines from aircraft into the sea to create minefields in maritime areas. This phrasing captures both the airborne delivery method and the maritime setting, which is exactly what the acronym is designed to convey. This term emphasizes using airpower to place naval mines across the sea lanes, enabling rapid and flexible denial or disruption of enemy maritime movement. It's distinct from simply "laying mines from the air" because the former specifies the maritime domain of the mining operation, not just the act of placing mines. It's also different from terms that would refer to a minefield itself or to coastal mining, which alter the scope or the focus of the operation.

5. Who is primarily responsible for PID, while aircrew must ID targets with reasonable certainty vs friendlies and perform field CDE for all assigned taskings?

- A. JTAC**
- B. AOC**
- C. Aircrew**
- D. Intelligence**

In joint air operations, the authority for ensuring positive identification and for managing the data shared across all assets rests with the Air Operations Center. The AOC plans the mission, curates the target list, validates PID concepts, and distributes the vetted target picture through the field Common Data Environment so every asset is working from the same information. Aircrew must identify targets with reasonable certainty and avoid fratricide, but they do so within the framework and data the AOC has established. The AOC coordinates with intelligence and can rely on tactical controllers on the scene, such as JTACs, for real-time execution, yet the central ownership of PID and the field data environment belongs to the AOC. This centralized responsibility ensures consistency and accountability across all assigned taskings.

6. Which CAS step follows the Attack and involves evaluating effects?

- A. Assess effects**
- B. BDA**
- C. Remarks/restrictions**
- D. Read backs**

After you execute an attack, you need to determine what happened as a result. Assessing effects is the process of checking whether the target was affected as intended, what level of impact was achieved, and what collateral or secondary outcomes occurred. This immediate evaluation guides whether you proceed with follow-on actions, adjust tactics, or issue new orders. Battle Damage Assessment also involves evaluating effects, but it's a broader, later step focused on quantifying damage and overall effectiveness across the operation. The other options serve different purposes: read backs are about confirming that orders were understood, and remarks or restrictions relate to constraints on the operation rather than evaluating outcomes.

7. What are locations where worthwhile potential targets are known or suspected to exist?

- A. Named Area of Interest**
- B. Target Areas of Interest**
- C. Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List**
- D. Blue Kill Box**

In targeting practice, a Named Area of Interest is a precisely identified geographic region where credible information indicates worthwhile potential targets exist or are suspected to be located. The wording of this item matches that idea: it's about locations that currently hold the possibility of valuable targets, guiding intelligence collection and targeting planning within a specific, named area. This makes it the best fit because it designates a defined place to focus attention, rather than a list or a neutral concept. A Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List is a ranked set of actual targets, not a geographic area. A Blue Kill Box is airspace for locating and approving weapons effects, not a target-location concept. A vague or generic Target Areas of Interest isn't the standard term used for a named, geographically defined area used to concentrate effort. So, the Named Area of Interest provides the precise geographic focus where worthwhile potential targets are known or suspected to exist.

8. Who normally determines PID/CDE for deliberate/scheduled targets (TGTs located on ATO) (Aircraft still need to correlate CID)

- A. Aircraft
- B. CAOC**
- C. Combatant CC
- D. ATO Staff

PID and CDE for deliberate or scheduled targets on the ATO are handled at the air operations center level. The CAOC coordinates the targeting process, brings together sensor data, identification cues, and intelligence, and officially establishes the target's identity and the expected collateral damage estimate before any engagement. Aircraft must still confirm CID in the cockpit, but the formal determination of who/what is being engaged, and the assessment of collateral impact, sits with the CAOC. The ATO staff manage the schedule and dissemination of targets, while the Combatant Command provides overarching authority, but the day-to-day PID/CDE for targets on the plan rests with the CAOC.

9. What are the two types of airspace coordination areas?

- A. Formal and Informal
- B. Formal
- C. Informal**
- D. Primary and Secondary

Airspace coordination areas come in two forms based on how formally the arrangements are established. The two types are informal and formal. Informal coordination is used for quick, routine operations where boundaries and responsibilities are understood through established relationships and direct, typically verbal, communication. It allows fast decision-making and flexible adjustments without the need for written agreements. This approach is common when operations are low risk and scope is limited, making it practical for everyday joint activities. Formal coordination, on the other hand, relies on documented procedures and formal agreements that clearly define who is responsible for what, how communications are conducted, and the exact boundaries involved. This provides accountability and legal clarity for higher-risk, complex, or cross-jurisdictional operations. So, the best answer reflects that there are two types: informal and formal, with informal representing the quicker, relationship-based side of coordination.

10. High Value Individual is the term used when a High Payoff Target is an individual.

- A. High Value Target**
- B. High Payoff Target**
- C. High Value Individual**
- D. Time Sensitive Target**

In targeting terminology, the descriptor shifts to reflect that the target is a person. A High Value Target refers to a critical asset or objective, but when the target is an individual, the appropriate label becomes High Value Individual. This signals that the person themselves is the high-payoff focus of the operation, rather than a non-person asset. Time Sensitive Target, on the other hand, relates to targets with a narrow window for action, not to the target's identity. So the term for an individual who constitutes the high-payoff target is High Value Individual.

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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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