

JOINT INTELLIGENCE (JI) CBT 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.

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. In the egress phase crews must report mission information to the appropriate C2 using what format?**
 - A. Inflight report
 - B. Mission summary
 - C. Log entry
 - D. Status message
- 2. Which wording correctly pairs a LoW principle with its meaning?**
 - A. Military necessity: justifies any action regardless of consequences
 - B. Humanity: forbids inflicting suffering unnecessary to accomplish legitimate purpose
 - C. Proportionality: requires maximum force to achieve victory
 - D. Distinction: allows targeting civilians
- 3. Which set of items comprises the six Ts used in the dynamic targeting process?**
 - A. Turn, Twist, Throttle, Talk, Track, Time
 - B. Twist, Talk, Throttle, Turn, Track, Time
 - C. Twist, Talk, Throttle, Tilt, Track, Time
 - D. Twist, Talk, Throttle, Turn, Track, Timer
- 4. Which term refers to known targets that were unplanned or not expected to be available for engagement within the current targeting cycle?**
 - A. Unplanned targets
 - B. TOOs
 - C. Scheduled targets
 - D. Unscheduled targets
- 5. Fighter KB holding: KB requires what?**
 - A. 1 keypad (5x5)
 - B. 2 quads (30x15)
 - C. 4 keypads (10x10)
 - D. 1 quad (15x15 NM) min 2000' altitude block for two ship

- 6. CDE level 5 is used for what purpose?**
- A. Casualty analysis when earlier levels do not produce a low CDE
 - B. Weaponing refinement
 - C. Initial damage probability assessment
 - D. Target priority in delayed operations
- 7. Which term describes a process used to identify protected entities and disseminate information about them?**
- A. No strike list (NSL)
 - B. Air Interdiction
 - C. Stop
 - D. No strike process
- 8. Who is responsible for deconflicting all AR/AI assets in assigned airspace and coordinating engagement and assessment of targets to achieve mission objectives?**
- A. SCAR Aircrew
 - B. JFC
 - C. JFACC
 - D. Blue Kill Box
- 9. According to Joint definitions, the On Scene Commander (OSC) is defined as what?**
- A. An individual in immediate vicinity of isolating event who temporarily assumes command until rescue forces arrive
 - B. An aircraft tasking the target
 - C. A unit coordinating airspace
 - D. An IP controller
- 10. What are the three principal risk categories that the CDM helps CCs balance?**
- A. Risk to mission, Risk to forces, Risk of collateral damage
 - B. Risk to civilians, Risk to mission, Risk to equipment
 - C. Risk to schedule, Risk to budget, Risk to morale
 - D. Risk to personnel, Risk to policy, Risk to command

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In the egress phase crews must report mission information to the appropriate C2 using what format?

- A. Inflight report**
- B. Mission summary
- C. Log entry
- D. Status message

During egress, the priority is to convey current mission data to command and control in real time so decisions can be made quickly and accurately. An inflight report is the format designed for in-flight communications that delivers the essential details of the mission status, location, actions taken, any deviations from plan, and a clear request for further guidance. This structured message keeps C2 informed with standardized content, enabling rapid situational awareness and coordinated continuation or adjustment of operations as you exit the area. Inflight reporting is more timely and specific than other formats, which are typically used for different purposes: a log entry serves as a post-mission record, a mission summary is a retrospective briefing, and a status message may cover routine updates without the full mission-focused detail required during egress.

2. Which wording correctly pairs a LoW principle with its meaning?

- A. Military necessity: justifies any action regardless of consequences
- B. Humanity: forbids inflicting suffering unnecessary to accomplish legitimate purpose**
- C. Proportionality: requires maximum force to achieve victory
- D. Distinction: allows targeting civilians

The main idea being tested is what humanity means in the Law of Armed Conflict. Humanity requires sparing people from unnecessary suffering and treating those who are not or no longer taking part in hostilities with humanity. Saying that it forbids inflicting suffering unnecessary to achieve a legitimate objective captures that restraint and protection of noncombatants, which is exactly what humanity emphasizes. Military necessity is about using force that is necessary to achieve a legitimate military objective, but it isn't a blanket license to do anything regardless of consequences; it still has to be consistent with humanity and other rules. Proportionality is about ensuring the force used in relation to the objective is not excessive, not about requiring the maximum force. Distinction requires targeting only military objectives and combatants, not civilians, so it wouldn't permit harming civilians.

3. Which set of items comprises the six Ts used in the dynamic targeting process?

- A. Turn, Twist, Throttle, Talk, Track, Time
- B. Twist, Talk, Throttle, Turn, Track, Time**
- C. Twist, Talk, Throttle, Tilt, Track, Time
- D. Twist, Talk, Throttle, Turn, Track, Timer

Dynamic targeting relies on a rapid, coordinated set of actions to keep a time-sensitive target under control from detection to engagement. The six Ts capture the essential maneuvers and communications needed for speed and precision: Twist refers to adjusting the engagement geometry or approach vector to optimize the shot and reduce risk; Talk emphasizes timely communication with partners and command to confirm intent, authorization, and share situational awareness; Throttle means moderating speed to maintain the right intercept profile and allow for responsive adjustments; Turn is the deliberate change in heading to keep the target within sensor and weapons envelopes during the pursuit; Track involves maintaining continuous, accurate monitoring of the target as conditions evolve; Time is about synchronizing actions so the engagement occurs within the correct window. Together, these actions form a concise framework for making fast, integrated targeting decisions.

4. Which term refers to known targets that were unplanned or not expected to be available for engagement within the current targeting cycle?

- A. Unplanned targets
- B. TOOs
- C. Scheduled targets

D. Unscheduled targets

Unscheduled targets are targets that are known but were not planned to be engaged in the current targeting cycle. They come into view after the plan is set, so they require a quick assessment to decide if they should be added to the queue or deferred. The team weighs urgency, feasibility, timing, and potential collateral effects, and if they meet engagement criteria, they can be prioritized for the current or a future cycle. This term captures the idea of targets that weren't in the original plan but are available and worth considering.

5. Fighter KB holding: KB requires what?

- A. 1 keypad (5x5)
- B. 2 quads (30x15)
- C. 4 keypads (10x10)

D. 1 quad (15x15 NM) min 2000' altitude block for two ship

Fighter KB holding requires a defined airspace block that provides both lateral and vertical separation for the aircraft. A single quad is 15 by 15 nautical miles, and for two ships you need that block plus a minimum 2000-foot altitude separation. This combination ensures safe spacing and reliable radar/communication coverage while the two fighters hold. Smaller area options don't give enough lateral room, larger or different shapes aren't the standard block, and some choices omit the altitude requirement, which is essential for two-ship holds.

6. CDE level 5 is used for what purpose?

A. Casualty analysis when earlier levels do not produce a low CDE

- B. Weaponing refinement
- C. Initial damage probability assessment
- D. Target priority in delayed operations

Collateral damage estimates are built up through a staged assessment, with level five dedicated to casualty analysis when earlier levels don't yield a low CDE. If the initial and intermediate analyses can't demonstrate an acceptable risk to civilians, analysts move to level five to quantify potential casualties in detail and consider mitigation or alternative options. That's why this choice best matches how level five is used. The other options describe different parts of targeting work—weaponing refinement, an initial damage probability assessment, or prioritizing targets in delayed operations—and they don't specifically involve escalating to casualty-focused analysis at the highest level.

7. Which term describes a process used to identify protected entities and disseminate information about them?

- A. No strike list (NSL)
- B. Air Interdiction
- C. Stop
- D. No strike process**

The concept tested is the procedural approach used to protect certain individuals or entities by identifying them and sharing their protected status so operations avoid targeting them. This is described by the no strike process. It encompasses not only determining who or what qualifies as protected, but also disseminating that information to planners and operators so they can adjust targeting and routing accordingly. Why this fits best: the term describes a method or workflow, not just a single artifact. A no strike process is about how to identify protected entities and communicate their status, ensuring decisions at all levels respect these protections. The other options don't fit as well because: - A no strike list is the actual collection of protected entities, not the process of identifying and disseminating information. - Air interdiction refers to a mission type aimed at disrupting enemy capabilities, not the process of identifying and communicating protected status. - Stop is not a recognized term for this context and does not denote a process.

8. Who is responsible for deconflicting all AR/AI assets in assigned airspace and coordinating engagement and assessment of targets to achieve mission objectives?

- A. SCAR Aircrew**
- B. JFC
- C. JFACC
- D. Blue Kill Box

The main idea is identifying who manages airspace deconfliction and coordinates how and when targets are engaged to meet mission goals. The Joint Forces Air Component Commander is the one responsible for all air operations within the joint force. The JFACC plans and executes air missions, ensures safe separation and deconfliction of all air assets in the assigned airspace, and coordinates engagement and the assessment of targets to achieve the mission objectives. This is done through directing the air tasking process, integrating various air assets, and ensuring a coherent, safe approach to targeting. The Joint Forces Commander is the senior leader of the overall joint force, but the day-to-day control of air operations is delegated to the JFACC. Blue Kill Box is a predefined airspace used to facilitate weapon release and targeting; it's a boundary, not an operator. SCAR Aircrew isn't a standard role tied to airspace management and engagement coordination in this context.

9. According to Joint definitions, the On Scene Commander (OSC) is defined as what?

- A. An individual in immediate vicinity of isolating event who temporarily assumes command until rescue forces arrive
- B. An aircraft tasking the target
- C. A unit coordinating airspace
- D. An IP controller

The On Scene Commander is the person who is physically at the incident and temporarily takes command to direct the early response until rescue forces arrive and take over. This on-site leadership ensures immediate control, safety, and prioritization of actions while a formal command structure is established. Other descriptions refer to roles that manage air assets or airspace rather than leading on the ground at the scene, so they aren't the OSC.

10. What are the three principal risk categories that the CDM helps CCs balance?

- A. Risk to mission, Risk to forces, Risk of collateral damage
- B. Risk to civilians, Risk to mission, Risk to equipment
- C. Risk to schedule, Risk to budget, Risk to morale
- D. Risk to personnel, Risk to policy, Risk to command

The main idea here is that effective CDM requires weighing three broad risk areas: risk to the mission (will the plan achieve the objective?), risk to forces (could our own personnel and equipment be harmed or lost?), and risk of collateral damage (the potential harm to civilians or unintended consequences outside the target area). These three domains capture the essential trade-offs commanders must manage to accomplish the mission while keeping people and noncombatant harm in check. The option that lists risk to mission, risk to forces, and risk of collateral damage aligns exactly with this operating framework. Other choices mix in concerns like civilians alone without the broader collateral-harm category, or shift focus to scheduling, budget, morale, policy, or command, which are not the three principal risk categories CDM emphasizes.

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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