

JOINT PUBLICATION (JP) CLASSES 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.

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. Which items are produced during Crisis Action Planning to implement decisions?**
 - A. OPORDs and EXORDs
 - B. OPPLANs
 - C. CONPLANs
 - D. Frag Orders
- 2. The _____ is composed of Department of Defense policies, plans, procedures, assets, and resources that ensures continuity of its component mission-essential functions under all circumstances, including crisis, attack, recovery, and reconstitution.**
 - A. Defense Continuity program
 - B. Campaign
 - C. Subordinate Unified Command
 - D. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- 3. APEX improves interagency and multinational connectivity by which of the following?**
 - A. Expanding the geographic reach of operations
 - B. Focusing on Earlier and More Frequent Discourse Between DoD Planners and Their Interagency/Multinational Counterparts
 - C. Centralizing command within DoD only
 - D. Increasing the speed of combat operations through automation
- 4. The intelligence estimate of an extremist group's use of safe houses and the local population for logistical support is an example of what level of intelligence?**
 - A. Tactical intelligence
 - B. Operational intelligence
 - C. National strategic
 - D. Strategic intelligence

- 5. As it relates to management of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), what is the responsibility of the J-2 once the commander has approved the PIRs?**
- A. Develop new PIRs from scratch
 - B. Continuously review the PIRs with respect to adversary and changing situation to determine continued relevance
 - C. Publish PIRs to external partners
 - D. Archive PIRs after one year
- 6. In extremely time-sensitive situations, which message may be the only communication provided?**
- A. Exord
 - B. Opord
 - C. Warning Order
 - D. Fragmentary Order
- 7. In intelligence workflows, what document is used to formally request information from external sources when existing data is insufficient?**
- A. Request For Information (RFI)
 - B. Short Assessment Report
 - C. Situation Update
 - D. Operational Directive
- 8. Which purpose of joint operations is to maintain an arsenal capable of deterring potential adversaries and to assure U.S. allies that they can count on America's security commitments?**
- A. Deter and Defeat Aggression
 - B. Campaign
 - C. Maintain a Safe, Secure, and Effective Nuclear Deterrent
 - D. Roles
- 9. When considering the principle of synchronization, the most common error that impacts the J-2, J-3, and J-5 is the failure to build sufficient lead time for intelligence production**
- A. False
 - B. True
 - C. Cannot be determined
 - D. Sometimes

10. What APEX function determines the final action(s) that should be taken within a completed plan?

- A. Final Action Determination
- B. Plan Assessment
- C. Plan Synthesis
- D. Action Validation

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which items are produced during Crisis Action Planning to implement decisions?

A. OPORDs and EXORDs

B. OPPLANs

C. CONPLANs

D. Frag Orders

During Crisis Action Planning the goal is to turn a decision into actionable orders that can be executed quickly. The two main outputs produced to implement those decisions are an OPORD, which lays out the plan in practical detail—who does what, where, and when—and an EXORD, which authorizes the execution of those actions at the appropriate level. As events unfold, fragmentary orders (FRAGORDs) may be issued to adjust or add tasks, but they modify the plan rather than establish the initial implementation. OPPLANs and CONPLANs, by contrast, are products of deliberate or contingency planning prepared for potential future situations, not the immediate outputs created to implement a specific crisis decision.

2. The _____ is composed of Department of Defense policies, plans, procedures, assets, and resources that ensures continuity of its component mission-essential functions under all circumstances, including crisis, attack, recovery, and reconstitution.

A. Defense Continuity program

B. Campaign

C. Subordinate Unified Command

D. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Continuity planning in the DoD centers on making sure mission-essential functions keep operating no matter what happens. The Defense Continuity Program is the DoD-wide framework that encompasses the policies, plans, procedures, assets, and resources needed to sustain those functions across all hazards—crisis, attack, recovery, and reconstitution. MEFs are the critical operations whose continuity must be preserved; the program coordinates across services and agencies to provide alternative means, facilities, and processes so essential work can proceed even when normal operations are disrupted. The other options describe concepts that do not capture the DoD-wide continuity framework: a campaign is a war plan for objectives, a subordinate unified command is a command structure, and the chairman is a senior position.

3. APEX improves interagency and multinational connectivity by which of the following?

- A. Expanding the geographic reach of operations
- B. Focusing on Earlier and More Frequent Discourse Between DoD Planners and Their Interagency/Multinational Counterparts**
- C. Centralizing command within DoD only
- D. Increasing the speed of combat operations through automation

Improving interagency and multinational connectivity comes from establishing timely, ongoing communication among planners across organizations. APEX achieves this by prioritizing earlier and more frequent discourse between DoD planners and their interagency and multinational counterparts. When planning starts earlier and conversations occur more often, partners share intent, constraints, and information sooner, building a common understanding, aligned timelines, and coordinated actions across agencies and nations. This collaborative dialogue is the mechanism that truly knit together diverse organizations, making coordination smoother and more effective in joint and multinational efforts. Expanding geographic reach, centralizing command within DoD, or speeding operations through automation address different objectives and do not directly ensure the same level of cross agency conversation and shared situational awareness that connectivity relies on.

4. The intelligence estimate of an extremist group's use of safe houses and the local population for logistical support is an example of what level of intelligence?

- A. Tactical intelligence
- B. Operational intelligence**
- C. National strategic
- D. Strategic intelligence

Operational intelligence focuses on how adversaries conduct and sustain campaigns, including the logistics, networks, and support systems that enable ongoing operations. In this scenario, estimating how an extremist group uses safe houses and local civilians for logistical support examines the mechanisms that keep their activities going over time—supply lines, shelter, and civilian networks that sustain operations across a region. That mid-level view connects tactical actions to a broader campaign, which is why it fits the operational level. Tactical intelligence looks at immediate battlefield decisions and short-term actions, not the broader logistics network. Strategic intelligence deals with long-range, national-security implications and policy outcomes, not the detailed logistics and support systems of a specific group. This analysis sits at the campaign level, bridging the gap between direct actions and overarching aims.

5. As it relates to management of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), what is the responsibility of the J-2 once the commander has approved the PIRs?

A. Develop new PIRs from scratch

B. Continuously review the PIRs with respect to adversary and changing situation to determine continued relevance

C. Publish PIRs to external partners

D. Archive PIRs after one year

Continuous assessment of PIR relevance is essential once the commander's approval is in place. The J-2 must keep PIRs alive by constantly examining how the adversary's behavior, the broader situation, and the mission context evolve, to determine whether each PIR remains justified and aligned with current priorities. This ongoing review ensures intelligence collection stays focused on the commander's needs, adjusting questions, timing, or emphasis as changes occur, so the effort doesn't chase outdated gaps or overlook new threats. It also helps prevent drift in collection planning and keeps the intelligence product aligned with real-time operational requirements. New PIRs from scratch aren't the primary duty after approval, and publishing PIRs externally or archiving them on a fixed timetable aren't appropriate practices for maintaining current, actionable guidance.

6. In extremely time-sensitive situations, which message may be the only communication provided?

A. Exord

B. Opord

C. Warning Order

D. Fragmentary Order

In extreme time pressure, you need an instruction that gets people moving right away, with only the essentials. The Exord is designed as that immediate directive—concise and to the point—telling units who is involved, what action to take, where, when to start, and why it matters. Its purpose is to initiate action now while more detailed planning or a fuller order is still being prepared, so it serves as the most practical single communication in a pinch. Other messages have their own roles but require more time or existing context: a warning order helps start planning and prepare support but still isn't the complete plan; a fragmentary order updates an existing order; a full operations order provides full details and isn't feasible when time is severely limited. Therefore, the Exord best fits the scenario where only a brief, immediate directive may be transmitted.

7. In intelligence workflows, what document is used to formally request information from external sources when existing data is insufficient?

A. Request For Information (RFI)

B. Short Assessment Report

C. Situation Update

D. Operational Directive

When you need information from outside sources because what you have in-house isn't enough, you issue a formal Request For Information. This document explicitly asks external parties—vendor, partner agencies, or other organizations—for specific data, with defined scope, formats, timelines, and contact points. It keeps the process organized, ensures you get structured responses, and provides a clear trail of what information was sought and from whom. The other documents serve different purposes. A Short Assessment Report is an internal summary of findings, not a call for external data. A Situation Update gives current status details about ongoing events or operations. An Operational Directive issues instructions for how to proceed in a mission or activity. None of these function as formal requests for information from outside sources, which is why the Request For Information is the correct choice.

8. Which purpose of joint operations is to maintain an arsenal capable of deterring potential adversaries and to assure U.S. allies that they can count on America's security commitments?

A. Deter and Defeat Aggression

B. Campaign

C. Maintain a Safe, Secure, and Effective Nuclear Deterrent

D. Roles

Preserving a safe, secure, and credible nuclear deterrent is the purpose behind joint operations that aims to deter potential adversaries and reassure U.S. allies of security commitments. When the nuclear arsenal is kept safe, protected from theft or accidents, and kept ready and effective, its very credibility discourages aggression and reassures partners that the United States is committed and capable of honoring its security promises. The other options describe broader or different aims: general deterrence to prevent aggression without focusing on the nuclear arsenal's safety and reliability; a campaign aimed at defeating an enemy in a specific operation; or general roles that don't pinpoint the long-term purpose of maintaining a deterrent and allied assurance.

9. When considering the principle of synchronization, the most common error that impacts the J-2, J-3, and J-5 is the failure to build sufficient lead time for intelligence production

A. False

B. True

C. Cannot be determined

D. Sometimes

Synchronization relies on delivering timely intelligence to planners and operators so that intelligence, operations, and planning move together in the same tempo. If enough lead time isn't built into intelligence production, the J-2 cannot provide timely, fused intelligence to the J-3 and J-5 for problem framing, course of action development, and orders. That gap ripples through planning and execution, causing delays and misalignment of actions with the current intelligence picture. Because this lack of lead time directly undermines coordinated timing and decision cycles across the three directorates, it's the most common error impacting them.

10. What APEX function determines the final action(s) that should be taken within a completed plan?

A. Final Action Determination

B. Plan Assessment

C. Plan Synthesis

D. Action Validation

Plan Assessment is the process that determines what final actions should be taken in a completed plan. It involves reviewing the plan's objectives, constraints, resources, risks, and environment to decide which actions to execute, in what sequence, and with what priorities. This is about extracting the concrete, actionable steps from a finished plan to ensure they effectively achieve the intended outcomes and fit real-world conditions. The other terms don't fit as well. Plan Synthesis is about creating the plan itself, not selecting the final actions after the plan is complete. Action Validation focuses on checking whether actions are feasible and compliant, rather than deciding which actions to take in the first place. Final Action Determination isn't a standard term for this process.

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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://jpclasses.examzify.com>

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

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