

# Security and Intelligence Operations in Military Settings Practice Test (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 constitutes the proper duress response?**
  - A. Establish 360° security, challenge individuals, separate, acquire reason for duress.**
  - B. Immediately restrict all movement and detain everyone in area.**
  - C. Notify public relations and wait.**
  - D. Disengage and re-check credentials later.**
  
- 2. Chain of Command / Unity of Command means:**
  - A. Multiple supervisors can assign tasks**
  - B. Every unit has its own chain of command**
  - C. Assignments can be made by any supervisor**
  - D. Single supervisor; assignments only from ICS supervisor**
  
- 3. Which FPCON level is associated with an imminent or actual attack and is localized, not sustained?**
  - A. Normal**
  - B. Alpha**
  - C. Charlie**
  - D. Delta**
  
- 4. Which post is tasked with preventing unauthorized vehicle access at entry points?**
  - A. Close Boundary Sentry (CBS)**
  - B. Town Patrol**
  - C. Installation Access Control Overwatch Post**
  - D. Commercial Vehicle Inspector**
  
- 5. Which of the following is NOT listed as an enemy weapon example?**
  - A. IEDs**
  - B. VBIEDs**
  - C. Computer viruses**
  - D. Drones**

- 6. Deadly force consideration for CBRN/high yield explosive operations?**
- A. Safety of innocent bystanders/hostages may be relevant.**
  - B. Only asset protection matters.**
  - C. Bystanders must always be ignored.**
  - D. Only military personnel matter.**
- 7. What is the closed facility alarm response procedure?**
- A. Notify BDOC, 360° perimeter, assess, physical check for forced entry; if found, interior search; if none, contact custodian and reset.**
  - B. Notify BDOC, 360° perimeter, assess, and immediately evacuate all personnel.**
  - C. Notify custodian only, then reset the alarm.**
  - D. Ignore the alarm if there is no audible sound.**
- 8. What action does the Base Debarment Listing authorize?**
- A. Deny access and issue trespassing citations**
  - B. Grant access to contractors**
  - C. Approve temporary passes**
  - D. Track payroll changes**
- 9. Which option best encapsulates all actions required after use of force?**
- A. None**
  - B. Determine injuries; render aid; request medical attention**
  - C. Render aid; request medical attention**
  - D. Determine injuries**
- 10. Which action is designated to notify the BDOC during a gate runner incident?**
- A. Sound alarm/notify BDOC**
  - B. Provide description**
  - C. Announce**
  - D. Challenge/detain**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What constitutes the proper duress response?

- A. Establish 360° security, challenge individuals, separate, acquire reason for duress.**
- B. Immediately restrict all movement and detain everyone in area.**
- C. Notify public relations and wait.**
- D. Disengage and re-check credentials later.**

In a duress situation, the priority is to quickly establish control of the scene while gathering information and protecting people. Establishing 360° security creates a safe perimeter so you can observe approaches, movements, and potential threats from all angles. Challenging individuals helps verify intent, identify participants, and prevent deception or misdirection at the outset. Separating people reduces the chance of collusion, prevents the escalation of tension, and makes it easier to manage the scene without crowding or confusion. Acquiring the reason for duress involves talking with the person under duress and any witnesses to understand who is applying pressure, what demands are being made, and whether the threat is credible. This information shapes the immediate actions you take and informs subsequent reporting or escalation. This approach is best because it combines physical security, early clarification of intent, risk reduction through separation, and information-gathering to drive informed decisions, all while preserving lives. The alternatives either push for passive waiting, overly broad detentions, or delayed checks that fail to address the immediate danger and could allow the situation to worsen.

## 2. Chain of Command / Unity of Command means:

- A. Multiple supervisors can assign tasks**
- B. Every unit has its own chain of command**
- C. Assignments can be made by any supervisor**
- D. Single supervisor; assignments only from ICS supervisor**

In this concept, two ideas work together: a clear line of authority from top to bottom (chain of command) and a rule that each person reports to only one supervisor (unity of command). When both are in place, every assignment comes from one designated supervisor who is part of the overall incident command structure, which keeps directions consistent and accountability clear. The statement that matches this is that there is a single supervisor and assignments come only from the ICS supervisor. Having multiple people giving orders or any supervisor being able to assign tasks would create conflicting directions and blur responsibility, which is exactly what unity of command and a single chain of command are designed to prevent.

**3. Which FPCON level is associated with an imminent or actual attack and is localized, not sustained?**

- A. Normal**
- B. Alpha**
- C. Charlie**
- D. Delta**

Threat posture levels are about translating threat intelligence into focused actions. When the situation involves an imminent or actual attack that is localized to a specific area, the response is to raise security measures in that area only, concentrating surveillance, access control, and readiness where the threat exists rather than across the entire installation or force. This scenario matches the level designed for a localized imminent or actual attack, with heightened measures targeted to the affected area. The other levels describe routine operations or broader, less imminent threats, so they don't fit the described condition as precisely.

**4. Which post is tasked with preventing unauthorized vehicle access at entry points?**

- A. Close Boundary Sentry (CBS)**
- B. Town Patrol**
- C. Installation Access Control Overwatch Post**
- D. Commercial Vehicle Inspector**

Focusing on controlling who and what can enter a facility through entry points. The post dedicated to this function is the Installation Access Control Overwatch Post, whose primary role is to supervise and enforce access at entry points. It handles credential checks, vehicle screening, and coordination with gate teams to ensure only authorized vehicles and personnel are allowed inside. This position integrates policy, procedures, and real-time monitoring to prevent unauthorized entry at the gateway. Other posts serve different security duties: a Close Boundary Sentry concentrates on the outer perimeter surveillance rather than the specific entry point procedures; a Town Patrol operates at a broader or civilian-municipal level rather than installation access control; a Commercial Vehicle Inspector focuses on inspecting commercial vehicles for compliance, not the overarching access control process at installation entry points.

**5. Which of the following is NOT listed as an enemy weapon example?**

- A. IEDs**
- B. VBIEDs**
- C. Computer viruses**
- D. Drones**

This item tests your ability to identify which threats are explicitly named as enemy weapon examples in the given material. IEDs and VBIEDs are clear physical weapon types—explosive devices designed to cause destruction, either as improvised devices or vehicle-borne explosives. A computer virus represents a cyber weapon, used to disrupt, degrade, or seize control of information systems. Drones, while capable of delivering weapons or conducting surveillance, are usually described as a platform or delivery system rather than a listed enemy weapon example in this context. Because of that, they aren't included in the set of enemy weapon examples provided, making them the option that is NOT listed.

**6. Deadly force consideration for CBRN/high yield explosive operations?**

- A. Safety of innocent bystanders/hostages may be relevant.**
- B. Only asset protection matters.**
- C. Bystanders must always be ignored.**
- D. Only military personnel matter.**

In lethal force decisions for CBRN or high-yield explosive operations, the guiding concern is achieving the objective while minimizing harm to people who are not directly involved in the conflict. The release or use of such weapons carries the potential for widespread civilian harm and cascading effects, so safeguarding bystanders and hostages is a central constraint. This means civilian safety is a relevant consideration that can influence whether force is authorized, how it's deployed, or whether alternative options should be pursued to reduce risk. This approach isn't about protecting assets alone or ignoring noncombatants. It aligns with legal constraints and ROE that require proportionality and avoidance of unnecessary harm. It also rejects the idea that only military personnel matter, recognizing that innocent people in the area are part of the decision-making calculus in these high-stakes situations.

## 7. What is the closed facility alarm response procedure?

- A. Notify BDOC, 360° perimeter, assess, physical check for forced entry; if found, interior search; if none, contact custodian and reset.**
- B. Notify BDOC, 360° perimeter, assess, and immediately evacuate all personnel.**
- C. Notify custodian only, then reset the alarm.**
- D. Ignore the alarm if there is no audible sound.**

When a closed facility alarm goes off, the response is a disciplined, verification-based sequence that preserves safety and security. Start by alerting the Base Defense Operations Center (BDOC) so command and response teams are notified and coordinated. Next, sweep the 360-degree perimeter to check for signs of tampering or external entry and to confirm there isn't an easy escape route for an intruder. Assess the situation using available indicators—alarm sensors, cameras, and any visual cues—to gauge threat level. Then perform a physical check of entry points for signs of forced entry to verify whether a breach has occurred. If you locate a breach or determine intruder access, conduct an interior search to locate and secure the area. If no breach is found, contact the custodian or facility manager to confirm status and proceed to reset the alarm in a controlled manner. This approach ensures you don't miss a possible external intrusion, you verify whether there's an interior threat, and you reset only with proper clearance. Evacuating all personnel right away isn't appropriate without verification of danger, and actions that omit perimeter or interior checks or simply ignore the alarm fail to address the real risk and could leave a breach undiscovered.

## 8. What action does the Base Debarment Listing authorize?

- A. Deny access and issue trespassing citations**
- B. Grant access to contractors**
- C. Approve temporary passes**
- D. Track payroll changes**

Base Debarment Listing is a security measure used to limit access to a military installation by individuals who have been barred. It authorizes security personnel to deny entry to anyone on the list and, if that person attempts to enter, to issue trespassing citations under applicable laws. This keeps unauthorized individuals out and helps maintain safety and order on the base. It does not grant access to contractors, it does not approve temporary passes, and it isn't used for tracking payroll changes.

**9. Which option best encapsulates all actions required after use of force?**

**A. None**

**B. Determine injuries; render aid; request medical attention**

**C. Render aid; request medical attention**

**D. Determine injuries**

After using force, the priority is to address the immediate welfare of anyone involved while supporting proper accountability. The best choice captures a complete post-use-of-force sequence: quickly determine injuries to understand what is needed, render any necessary aid right away, and then request medical attention for professional assessment and follow-up care. Determining injuries ensures you don't miss hidden or developing harm, guiding the level of care to provide and whether medical transport is needed. Rendering aid fulfills the immediate life-saving or stabilization steps you're capable of, and requesting medical attention ensures formal evaluation, documentation, and ongoing care as required by policy and safety protocols. The other options miss one of these essential components—either skipping the injury assessment, the immediate aid, or both—so they don't cover the full, correct approach.

**10. Which action is designated to notify the BDOC during a gate runner incident?**

**A. Sound alarm/notify BDOC**

**B. Provide description**

**C. Announce**

**D. Challenge/detain**

The action tested is to sound the alarm and notify the BDOC. In a gate runner incident, getting the BDOC, the base's central security coordination point, alerted immediately is the priority. Triggering the alarm does two critical things at once: it alerts personnel in the area and it activates the BDOC's alerting and response procedures. This rapid notification allows the BDOC to coordinate responders, implement any necessary lockdowns, and document the incident for the official timeline. Providing a description of the person or incident is important, but it should come after the alarm to ensure the BDOC and responding teams have an activated alert and a clear starting point. Announcing may warn others nearby but does not guarantee BDOC notification or formal escalation. Challenging or detaining the intruder is a security action on the ground, but it does not itself notify the BDOC or mobilize the full coordinated response.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://securityintelligenceopsinmilitary.examzify.com>**

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

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