

WTI THREAT INVENTORY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 governance elements ensure accuracy and accountability of a threat inventory?**
 - A. Defined ownership, change control, versioning, audit trails, periodic reviews, and board or security leadership oversight.
 - B. Ad-hoc responsibility with no oversight.
 - C. No versioning.
 - D. Random assignment of changes.
- 2. Which aircraft is described as Russia's most advanced AEW&C aircraft?**
 - A. A-100 Mainstay
 - B. IL-22PP MUTE
 - C. Orlan-10
 - D. Yilong-1
- 3. Which Chinese UAV has ISR as its primary mission?**
 - A. HARPY
 - B. Yilong-1
 - C. KJ-500
 - D. Orlan-10
- 4. The Mi-24V Hind E is described as which two-role configuration?**
 - A. Armed Scout / Utility Helicopter
 - B. A/G Attack / Troop Transport
 - C. Troop Carrier / Heavy Lift
 - D. Assault Transport / Reconnaissance
- 5. Which PASTA stage involves evaluating risks and planning mitigations?**
 - A. Definition of objectives
 - B. Application decomposition
 - C. Risk analysis and mitigation
 - D. Threat analysis

- 6. Which designation corresponds to an Intelligence Collection Ship?**
- A. CVN
 - B. CG
 - C. DD
 - D. AGI
- 7. MRIR is defined as which of the following descriptions?**
- A. The statistical probability that a weapon will detonate close enough to the target with enough effectiveness to destroy the target
 - B. The manufacturer's reliability rating
 - C. The maximum range
 - D. The time to detonation
- 8. The CH-AS-5 is a Chinese air-to-surface missile designed to be launched from which platform?**
- A. Bomber Aircraft
 - B. Fighter
 - C. Helicopter
 - D. Ship
- 9. What processes govern the lifecycle of threat inventory items?**
- A. Creation, enrichment, regular review, status updates, remediation tracking, and deletion or archiving.
 - B. One-time creation with no updates.
 - C. Only deletion after incident.
 - D. No governance.
- 10. What are the essential components of a risk assessment in the WTI framework?**
- A. Asset, threat, vulnerability, likelihood, impact, existing controls, residual risk, and recommended mitigations.
 - B. Sequence of events, network diagrams, user roles.
 - C. Only asset and threat.
 - D. Only likelihood and impact.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which governance elements ensure accuracy and accountability of a threat inventory?

- A. Defined ownership, change control, versioning, audit trails, periodic reviews, and board or security leadership oversight.
- B. Ad-hoc responsibility with no oversight.
- C. No versioning.**
- D. Random assignment of changes.

The main idea is establishing clear responsibility and a controlled, auditable history for the threat inventory. When ownership is defined, a specific person or role is accountable for keeping the data accurate. Change control ensures updates go through a formal, approved process rather than happening informally, which prevents unintended or unauthorized edits. Versioning creates a record of every revision, so you can see what changed and when. Audit trails log who did what, providing a transparent trail of actions and decisions. Regular, periodic reviews verify that the information remains current and correct over time. Leadership oversight at the board or security level adds another layer of accountability, ensuring governance aligns with risk appetite and regulatory needs. Together, these elements create a dependable, auditable framework that supports accurate threat data and accountable stewardship. Without them—lacking defined ownership, change control, versioning, audit trails, reviews, or oversight—the inventory becomes hard to trust, susceptible to untracked changes, and difficult to hold anyone accountable.

2. Which aircraft is described as Russia's most advanced AEW&C aircraft?

- A. A-100 Mainstay**
- B. IL-22PP MUTE
- C. Orlan-10
- D. Yilong-1

Airborne Early Warning and Control aircraft combines radar surveillance with battle-management duties, scanning the airspace, tracking multiple targets, and quickly sharing that information with fighters and other units to coordinate a response. The A-100 Mainstay is Russia's newest and most capable in this role, built on an improved airframe and equipped with a modern active electronically scanned array radar and advanced mission systems. This gives it longer detection ranges, faster data processing, and better networked command and control compared to older AEW&C platforms, making it the standout option for Russia's advanced AEW&C capability. The other choices don't fit the AEW&C mandate as well. The IL-22PP MUTE focuses on electronic warfare and command functions rather than airborne surveillance and control. Orlan-10 is a small reconnaissance drone, not an airborne battle-management aircraft. Yilong-1 is a Chinese platform, not part of Russia's AEW&C fleet.

3. Which Chinese UAV has ISR as its primary mission?

- A. HARPY
- B. Yilong-1**
- C. KJ-500
- D. Orlan-10

ISR-focused drones are built around sensors, data links, and endurance to gather intelligence and provide real-time situational awareness. The Yilong-1 fits this role as a Chinese UAV designed primarily for surveillance and reconnaissance, with onboard EO/IR sensors and communication links that enable ongoing intelligence collection and battlefield awareness. While it can be armed, its core mission is ISR—capturing imagery, monitoring areas, and relaying data to operators. The other options don't match this Chinese ISR emphasis. Orlan-10 is a Russian reconnaissance drone, not Chinese. KJ-500 is a manned airborne early warning and control aircraft, not a UAV. HARPY is associated with a different capability, typically electronic warfare or strike-oriented rather than pure ISR.

4. The Mi-24V Hind E is described as which two-role configuration?

- A. Armed Scout / Utility Helicopter**
- B. A/G Attack / Troop Transport
- C. Troop Carrier / Heavy Lift
- D. Assault Transport / Reconnaissance

The main idea tested is that some helicopters are built to fill two kinds of missions: fighting capability and general-purpose utility tasks. The Mi-24V Hind E fits that pattern as an Armed Scout and Utility Helicopter. It carries weapon systems to engage targets and sensors for battlefield reconnaissance, while also being able to perform non-combat tasks like carrying personnel or supplies when needed. This dual emphasis on both reconnaissance/engagement and versatile transport is what defines its two-role configuration. These other descriptions would push the aircraft more toward a single primary role (pure attack with limited transport, heavy-lift troop transport, or a mix that isn't centered on the scout-and-utility combination), so they don't align as closely with how the Hind E is commonly characterized.

5. Which PASTA stage involves evaluating risks and planning mitigations?

- A. Definition of objectives
- B. Application decomposition
- C. Risk analysis and mitigation**
- D. Threat analysis

In PASTA, the phase that involves evaluating risks and planning mitigations is the risk analysis and mitigation stage. After you've mapped the application, identified threats, and analyzed vulnerabilities, this stage brings it together by estimating risk—how likely a threat is to exploit a vulnerability and how severe the impact would be—and then deciding on and prioritizing controls to reduce that risk. It's where you build the risk treatment plan: which mitigations to implement, in what order, who owns them, and how you'll verify they work. This makes it distinct from other phases: defining objectives sets the purpose and boundaries; application decomposition breaks the system into components; and threat analysis focuses on identifying possible attack scenarios.

6. Which designation corresponds to an Intelligence Collection Ship?

- A. CVN
- B. CG
- C. DD
- D. AGI**

The key idea is recognizing naval hull classification symbols and what each one signifies about a ship's mission. An Intelligence Collection Ship is designated with the code that explicitly marks its purpose: AGI. That label signals a ship devoted to gathering intelligence, typically including signals intelligence and other surveillance tasks, rather than engaging in combat roles. In contrast, CVN denotes an aircraft carrier whose primary job is launching and recovering aircraft to project air power; CG refers to a cruiser focused on missile defense and surface warfare duties; and DD is a destroyer, a versatile combatant used for escort, anti-submarine, and other frontline actions. So the AGI designation uniquely matches the intelligence-collection role, making it the correct choice.

7. MRIR is defined as which of the following descriptions?

- A. The statistical probability that a weapon will detonate close enough to the target with enough effectiveness to destroy the target**
- B. The manufacturer's reliability rating
- C. The maximum range
- D. The time to detonation

The main idea here is understanding what MRIR measures: the likelihood that a weapon will detonate close enough to the target with enough power to destroy it. It's a probabilistic measure of achieving the intended effect, not just where or when the weapon goes off. So MRIR captures how effective the munition is at delivering the necessary damage, given detonation proximity. That's why this description fits best: it directly describes the probability of the weapon producing the required destructive effect by detonating near the target. It's not about how reliably a weapon is built (that would be a manufacturing reliability rating), not about the weapon's maximum range, and not about how long it takes to detonate.

8. The CH-AS-5 is a Chinese air-to-surface missile designed to be launched from which platform?

- A. Bomber Aircraft**
- B. Fighter
- C. Helicopter
- D. Ship

Long-range air-to-surface missiles are built to be launched from platforms that can carry a large payload and release the weapon from a stand-off distance, keeping the launch platform outside most defenses. The CH-AS-5 is a long-range, air-launched missile in the CH family, designed to be carried by heavy strike platforms equipped for airborne launch. Bomber aircraft provide the necessary payload capacity, flight profile, and stand-off capability to employ such a missile effectively. Fighters, helicopters, or ships either lack the appropriate payload and launch geometry or are not the typical carriers for this class of long-range, air-launched cruise missile, making bomber aircraft the best-fit platform.

9. What processes govern the lifecycle of threat inventory items?

- A. Creation, enrichment, regular review, status updates, remediation tracking, and deletion or archiving.
- B. One-time creation with no updates.
- C. Only deletion after incident.**
- D. No governance.

Managing threat inventory items is about ongoing lifecycle governance, not a one-off entry. A well-handled item should be created with enough context (sources, indicators, confidence), then enriched over time as new information comes in. It should be reviewed regularly to confirm it's still relevant and accurate, with its status updated as actions are taken or as priorities shift. Remediation activities tied to the item should be tracked so you can see what's been done and what remains, and finally the item should be deleted or archived when it's no longer active or useful. This ongoing process keeps the inventory current, actionable, and aligned with a changing threat landscape. Choosing a one-time creation with no updates ignores how quickly threat information can become outdated. Focusing only on deletion after an incident leaves you without proactive visibility or the ability to learn from past issues. And having no governance at all means there's no structured way to maintain accuracy or track remediation, leading to gaps and duplicated effort.

10. What are the essential components of a risk assessment in the WTI framework?

- A. Asset, threat, vulnerability, likelihood, impact, existing controls, residual risk, and recommended mitigations.**
- B. Sequence of events, network diagrams, user roles.
- C. Only asset and threat.
- D. Only likelihood and impact.

In a risk assessment within the WTI framework, you identify what needs protection, what could cause harm, and how exposed it is. The essential components are: the asset being protected; the threats that could act against it; the vulnerabilities or weaknesses that could be exploited; the likelihood that a threat will succeed given those vulnerabilities; the impact or consequence if it occurs; the existing controls already in place to mitigate the risk; the residual risk remaining after those controls; and the recommended mitigations to further reduce risk. This structure is crucial because it covers not just what could happen (asset, threat, vulnerability) but also how probable it is (likelihood), how severe it would be (impact), and what is already being done versus what still needs to be done (existing controls, residual risk, mitigations). Other options tend to omit key pieces: focusing only on asset and threat misses vulnerability, likelihood, impact, and controls; concentrating on likelihood and impact ignores what's being protected and the context of controls; or emphasizing sequence diagrams or user roles shifts the focus away from evaluating risk levels and actionable mitigations.

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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