



Bn Int Platoon - 1 Coy Int Cell

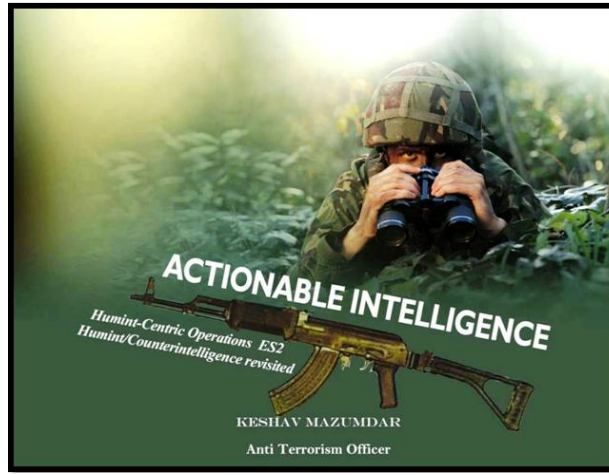
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE **EXAMINATION**

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE EXAM
Questions for Multiple choice answers.

- Q1. According to author Sun Tzu how can we elicit “foreknowledge”?
- From spirits
 - Analogy with past events
 - From calculations.
 - Obtained from men who know the enemy situation.
- Q2. ATAB stands for?
- Anti Terrorism Accreditation Board
 - Anti Terrorism Attack Board.
 - Anti Terrorism Accreditation Battalion.
 - None is correct.
- Q6. Military planning is dependent on
- Clearly defined
 - Achievable
 - Measurable objectives
 - All are correct.
- Q7. Intelligence should provide an understanding of the adversary’s
- probable intentions
 - objectives
 - strengths
 - weaknesses
 - All are correct
- Q8. Intelligence is essential for
- plan,
 - Conduct,
 - Assess operations
 - All are correct
- Q9. Intelligence should assess.
- Whether operations are creating positive effects.
 - whether operations are creating negative effects
 - A & B correct
 - None is correct.

Q10. Humint Functions :

- a. Provide intelligence support to Problem Framing.
- b. Provide intelligence support to Course of Action Development.
- c. Provide intelligence support to Course of Action War gaming.
- d. All are correct

Q11. Intelligence estimate is based on all

- a. available intelligence
- b. considers everything of operational significance
- c. A&B is correct
- d. C is correct.

Q12. Thus the aim of the commander is to study the intents and devise appropriate course/s of actions taking into account factors are:

- a. Including order of battle,
- b. intelligence preparation of the battlefield,
- c. enemy capabilities.
- d. All are correct

Q13. What is required to understand the battle?

- a. Proper War Planning and Analysis
- b. Proper Mission Planning and Analysis.
- c. Proper Battle Planning and Analysis
- d. Proper game Planning and Analysis

Q14. What are the priorities of Defending?

- a. our installation
- b. our troops
- c. our information
- d. All are correct.

Q15. What is the Diminish means?

- a. To know all solders of the enemy
- b. To know all facilitators of the enemy.
- c. To know all factories of the enemy.
- d. To know all fighters of the enemy.

Q16. How do you Denying enemy?

- a. Prevent the enemy a push-back safe area or safe haven.
- b. Prevent the enemy to pull-back safe area or safe haven.
- c. The enemy a pull-back danger area.
- d. The enemy a pull-back no flies zone area or safe haven.

Q17. What are the 3 mission objectives?

- a. Defend
- b. Diminish.
- c. Deny
- d. All are correct.

- Q18. What is the final object of a Mission?
- Defend
 - Diminish.
 - Deny
 - Defeat.
- Q19. Without intelligence soldiers are:
- It's like the tiger without its nails.
 - It's like the tiger without its teeth.
 - It's like the Lion without its teeth.
 - None is correct.
- Q20. Intelligence is the foundation of
- Military opportunities.
 - Military persons.
 - Military activities
 - Military operations
- Q21. IPB stands for?
- Intelligence operation of the battle space.
 - Intelligence preparation of the battle space.
 - Intelligence preparation of the battle field.
 - Preparation of the battle space.
- Q22. IPB supports.
- Situation development
 - Targeting.
 - Force protection
 - All are correct.
- Q23. COA stands for courses of action.
- False
 - True
- Q24. BDA stands for?
- Battle Damage Assignment.
 - Battle improve Assessment.
 - Battle Damage Assessment.
 - None is correct.
- Q25. The success of offensive operations at all levels is predicated by sound intelligence
- About the enemy order of battle,
 - Environmental factors including but not limited to the political and human terrain dimensions.
 - A& B is correct
 - None is correct.
- Q26. Threat and vulnerability assessments are paramount for successful offensive operations.
- True
 - False.

- Q27. During a conflict army commanders use a mix of operations, sequentially or simultaneously.
- To achieve victory.
 - To achieve military
 - To defeat enemy
 - None is correct.
- Q28. The success of the operations is determined by accurate, timely intelligence input.
- To the operations planners and commanders at mid levels.
 - To the operations planners and commanders at lower levels.
 - To the operations planners and commanders at all levels.
 - To the operations planners and commanders at top levels.
- Q29. Which type of operation is conducted in peacetime?
- Defensive operations..
 - Offensive operations.
 - Suitable operations.
 - Stability operations.
- Q30. How many criteria meet Intelligence requirements?
- Two Criteria.
 - Three criteria
 - Five Criteria
 - Four Criteria.
- Q31. What are the criteria that meet Intelligence requirements?
- Accuracy
 - Feasibility
 - Timeliness
 - Specificity
 - All are correct.
- Q32. If intelligence comes in late then ?
- It is of no use
 - It is of sharp use
 - It is of proper use
 - It is of critical use
- Q33. Which criteria is a very important factor for Intelligence?
- Accuracy
 - Feasibility
 - Timeliness
 - Specificity
- Q34. Our intelligence requirement is specific.
- False
 - True
- Q35. How many approaches in targeting,
- Two
 - Three
 - One
 - Four.

- Q36. Which are approaches in targeting?
- Productive and destructive.
 - Production and destructive.
 - Productive and destruction.
 - Production and destruction.
- Q37. All military planning, intelligence preparation of the battlefield and pre and post combat assessments must be focused on the.
- Environment
 - Enemy.
 - Emergency
 - A&B correct.
- Q38. During vetting by the Targeting Officer it is very important that the target meet set down selection criteria and after engagement.
- True
 - False.
- Q39. At the end of the targeting process the Commander approves the Target list and it is sent over to the
- Various commanding units for execution of the approved targets.
 - Various subordinate units for execution of the approved targets.
 - One subordinate unit for execution of the approved targets.
 - No subordinate unit for execution of the approved targets.
- Q40. The targeting process is a very
- Involved process.
 - Solved process.
 - Involved manner.
 - Involved system.
- Q41. The Targeting officer assumes a very easy position in the process.
- True
 - False.
- Q42. Conduct intelligence functions and operations which support targeting by identifying
- Target systems,
 - Critical nodes
 - High-value/high pay off
 - All are correct.
- Q43. How many points are important for Targets and providing intelligence most effectively?
- 16
 - 10
 - 15
 - 12.
- Q44. The kill equation goes like this.1 kill=10 new insurgents.
- True
 - False.

- Q45. Combat patrol which is resourced and designed as a last resort.
- To kill
 - To capture an HVT
 - A&B is correct
 - None is correct.
- Q46. What are the Primary Intelligence Tasks?
- Conduct intelligence preparation of battlefield/AO
 - Situation development
 - Force protection
 - All are correct.
- Q47. Plan, prepare, execute, and assess the mission is
- Solders focus
 - Everybody's focus
 - Nobodies focus
 - Commanders focus.
- Q48. Conduct ISR by Synchronizing ISR, Integrating ISR, Tactical Reconnaissance Ops, Surveillance
- True
 - False
- Q49. Decide on the COA out of all the possible COAs arrayed against expected enemy COAs is
- Subordinates Decisions
 - Commander's Decisions.
 - Commando's Decisions.
 - Everybody's Decisions.
- Q50. Tactical intelligence is required to answer intelligence requirements at the tactical level in response to.
- Enemy TTPs.
 - Commando's TTPs
 - People's TTPs
 - Everyone TTPs
- Q51. To analyst's information may trigger further surveillance using which system?
- Audio to track the bomb storage and factories.
 - Audio & Video to track the bomb storage and factories.
 - HUMINT to track the bomb storage and factories.
 - Video to track the bomb storage and factories.
- Q52. If the tactical analyst is at ground level he can directly access the IED without wasting time
- True
 - False
- Q53. Surveillance platforms are used to detonate the IED.
- Remotely.
 - Directly
 - Manually
 - Other systems.

- Q54. This is Combat Information and can be shared with commanders before further analysis.
- If immediate action is required.
 - If there is any other urgent need.
 - A& b is correct
 - C is correct.
- Q55. How many Operating Systems are required for battlefield?
- Six
 - Five
 - Four
 - Seven
- Q56. BOS is stands for?
- Battlefield operating system.
 - Battlefield operation system.
 - Battlefield optimum system.
 - Battle fire operating system.
- Q57. Intelligence Operations follow how many phases?
- Follow a six-phase.
 - Follow a four-phase.
 - Follow a five-phase.
 - Follow an eight-phase.
- Q58. Which phases intelligence process known as the intelligence cycle?
- Plan and Direct the collection effort.
 - Collecting the information.
 - Processing the collected information
 - All are correct.
- Q59. Commander's intent-→operations process and intelligence process→relevant information which includes intelligence→facilitates situational understanding (commander again as end user)
- True
 - False
- Q60. CCIRs stands for?
- Commander's Critical Information Requirements
 - Critical Commander's Information Requirements
 - Commander's Critical Information Reassessments
 - Common Critical Information Requirements
- Q61. PIRs stands for priority information requirements.
- True
 - False.
- Q62. FFIRs stands for friendly fire information requirements.
- True
 - False.
- Q63. Which one is correct?
- Planning is a static process.
 - Planning is not a static process.
 - Planning is not a running process.
 - Planning is not a strategically process.



- Q64. The main goal of collection is to acquire data about the enemy's?
- environment,
 - resources
 - activities
 - All are correct
- Q65. Intelligence here is
- Tactical.
 - Easy
 - Impossible
 - Crucial.
- Q66. We must determine the?
- Intent of the enemy
 - Intent of the surveillance.
 - Intent of the survivals.
 - Content of the enemy.
- Q67. We need to go for deep intelligence collection and access a myriad of sources so that slowly the behavioral characteristics are discerned.
- True
 - False.
- Q68. The Early Warning system is more of a proactive-intelligence approach rather than a
- Reactive-intelligence one.
 - Reputed-intelligence one
 - Repeated-intelligence one
 - None is correct.
- Q69. There after the Commander brainstorms with his staff the possible.
- COAs
 - PIRs
 - CCIRs
 - BOS
- Q70. A terrorist attack may more be directed at the Parliament House than a
- Hall,
 - House
 - Cinema hall
 - Mall
- Q71. What grossly sums up the steps in the intelligence cycle.
- Develop intelligence requirements.
 - Collect information to answer intelligence requirements.
 - Compile analyzed information
 - All are correct.

- Q72. If the enemy is an asymmetrical one like the terrorist/insurgent then it has the capability to attack hard targets.
- True
 - False
- Q73. Tracking adversary capabilities is a
- Criminal process.
 - Crucial process.
 - Continual system.
 - Continual process
- Q74. TTPs is stands for.
- Tactics for Techniques and Procedures.
 - Tactics, Technical and Procedures.
 - Tactics, Techniques and Procurement.
 - Tactics, Techniques and Procedures.
- Q75. To properly collect information during war or any situation involving what?
- Ground troops and the enemy.
 - Enemy.
 - Ground troops.
 - Ground troops and the enemy position.
- Q76. We need persons as HUMINT agents with
- Good interrogation skills,
 - Ability to conduct tactical questioning.
 - Good debriefing skills
 - All are correct.
- Q77. For a CI soldiers foreign language ability will be?
- An asset.
 - A hazard
 - A burden
 - A good chance.
- Q78. Collection comprises?
- 3 main components.
 - 6 main components.
 - 5 main components.
 - 4 main components.
- Q79. Command and control, collection platforms, sensors, processing and exploitation and data exfiltration: these are component of collection?
- True
 - False.
- Q80. Intelligence is technically speaking composed of ?
- Four attributes.
 - Four activities.
 - Four systems
 - Five attributes.

- Q81. Technically speaking composed attributes?
- Collection,
 - Anticipation,
 - Transmission and efforts to degrade an enemy's efforts
 - All are correct.
- Q82. Counterterrorism collection is more important than the other attributes.
- True
 - False
- Q83. The nature of target influences?
- Intelligence collection.
 - Intelligence activities.
 - Intelligence collision.
 - Intelligence correction.
- Q84. SIGINT stands for?
- Sign intelligence.
 - Single intelligence
 - Signals intelligence.
 - Signals information.
- Q85. NSA stands for?
- National Scientist Agency.
 - National System Agency.
 - Nation Security Agency
 - National Security Agency.
- Q86. COMINT stands for communications intelligence.
- True
 - False.
- Q87. ELINT stands for?
- Electronic intelligence.
 - Electrical intelligence.
 - Emergency intelligence.
 - Electronic information.
- Q88. FISINT stands for foreign instrumental signals intelligence.
- True
 - False.
- Q89. IMINT stands for Imagery intelligence.
- True
 - False.
- Q90. HUMINT stands for?
- Human-source intelligence.
 - Human intelligence.
 - Human-sight intelligence.
 - Human-source internet.

- Q91. Special reconnaissance (SR) is conducted by
- Units of highly trained military personnel.
 - Military units of highly trained small personnel.
 - Small units of highly trained military personnel.
 - Small units of general trained military personnel.
- Q92. Special reconnaissance (SR) is distinct from
- Commander operations.
 - Military operations.
 - Commando activities.
 - Commando operations.
- Q93. Open-source information is publicly available information appearing in print or electronic form.
- True
 - False.
- Q94. Open-source information takes information from?
- Radio, television,
 - Newspapers, journals,
 - The Internet, commercial databases,
 - All are correct.
- Q95. How many of finished intelligence are available to the consumer.
- Five categories.
 - Four categories.
 - Six categories.
 - Three categories.
- Q96. What are the categories of Finished Intelligence?
- Current intelligence
 - Estimative intelligence
 - Warning intelligence
 - All are correct.
- Q97. Which categories i addresses day-to-day events?
- Current intelligence
 - Estimative intelligence
 - Warning intelligence
 - Research intelligence
- Q98. DIA is stands for Directorate for Intelligence Production.
- True.
 - False.
- Q99. NGO is stands for
- Non-governmental orphan.
 - Non-governmental organization.
 - Non-governmental social organization.
 - Non-governmental private organization
- Q100. One of the most commonly and increasingly modified weapon of the insurgent is the IED.
- True
 - False.

- Q101. The HUMINT collector represents?
- A high-density, high-demand asset.
 - A low-density, low-demand asset
 - A high-density, low-demand asset.
 - A low-density, high-demand asset.
- Q102. This is particularly true in an information environment saturated with un-vetted information.
- True
 - False.
- Q103. HUMINT is not the most versatile and powerful information collection discipline.
- True
 - False.
- Q104. Special Forces efforts to stop the Taliban in Afghanistan at the beginning of OEF in late.
- 2001
 - 2006
 - 2010
 - 2000
- Q105. The two disciplines of most use in obtaining actionable intelligence against asymmetric warfare targets are?
- HUMINT and FISINT
 - HUMINT and ELINT
 - SIGINT T and ELINT
 - HUMINT and SIGINT.
- Q106. Which Army used HUMINT almost extensively for actionable intelligence during the Battle?
- The US Army.
 - The French Army.
 - The Canadian Army.
 - The Indian Army.
- Q107. What are the criteria while choosing the source for HUMINT.
- Placement,
 - Access.
 - Motivation
 - All are correct.
- Q108. The source can be self-motivated or the HUMINT operator can motivate him—in the latter case he should be susceptible to motivation, monetary or ideological.
- True.
 - False.
- Q109. There are how many components within HUMINT operations:
- Four
 - Five
 - Three
 - Two
- Q110. Components within HUMINT operations:
- Plan,
 - Prepare,
 - Execute and Assess.
 - All are correct.

- Q111. Mission duration must be carefully understood with all allowances for possible emergencies and the unexpected.
- True
 - False
- Q112. What is the actual collection activity phase where information is collected for HUMINT?
- Plan,
 - Prepare,
 - Execute
 - Assess
- Q113. How many main categories for HUMINT collection?
- Seven
 - Five
 - Four
 - Eight
- Q114. CEE stands for?
- Captured enemy equipment.
 - Computerized enemy equipment.
 - Critical enemy equipment
 - Central enemy equipment.
- Q115. Interrogation is an essential part of the intelligence process.
- True
 - False.
- Q116. SCO stands for?
- Human source contact operations.
 - Human resource contact operations
 - Human source critical operations.
 - None is correct.
- Q117. MDMP stands for military decision-making process.
- True
 - False.
- Q118. DOCEX method may proceed with false information falling into the hands of the enemy.
- True.
 - False.
- Q119. CEE operations are also part of the FISINT collection process.
- True
 - False
- Q120. Commanders that conduct HUMINT operations take responsibility for :
- Constituting task organizations
 - Assigning missions
 - Execution of the mission
 - All are correct.
- Q121. Commanders must understand and know the enemy, his organization, his ISR capability.
- True
 - False.

- Q122. ACE is stands for
- Analysis & Control Element.
 - Analysis & Critical Element.
 - Analysis & Central Element.
 - None is correct.
- Q123. ACT is stands for Analysis Control Team.
- True.
 - False.
- Q124. TEB is stands for?
- Technical Exploitation Battalion.
 - Tactical Exploitation Battalion.
 - Tactical Exploitation Battlefield.
 - None is correct.
- Q125. HUMINT activities ensure technical control and deconfliction.
- True.
 - False.
- Q126. Every soldier is a
- Sensor.
 - Remote
 - Monitor
 - VDO eye.
- Q127. Soldiers can conduct TQ when they are:
- Manning a check post/roadblock
 - Occupying an OP
 - On a patrolling mission
 - All are correct.
- Q128. Analysis is a continuous process.
- True
 - False.
- Q129. The collector should be aware of enemy's
- Counterintelligence agents.
 - Counterintelligence threat
 - Armed agents
 - All agents.
- Q130. . Once trust is established, it becomes easier to extract information and the source may be more willing to provide additional information.
- True
 - False.
- Q131. Soldiers would not only be empowered to protect themselves with equipment and weapons, but be empowered to protect the intelligence information in their minds- one of the greatest assets to the unit.
- True
 - False

- Q132. Neurolinguistics is a
- Behavioral model.
 - Behavioral communication model.
 - Biological communication model.
 - Natural communication model.
- Q133. HUMINT is considered the.
- Eye for any intelligence operation.
 - Backbone for any intelligence operation.
 - Backhoe for any intelligence operation.
 - Backing for any intelligence operation.
- Q134. The screening of human sources is the first step of the FISINT collection.
- True
 - False.
- Q135. Several ways may be used to enter the operation area and their mission is to
- Avoid direct combat.
 - Avoid direct contact.
 - Avoid direct control.
 - Avoid direct conflict.
- Q136. To extract vital information, the method of torture seems to be the first option.
- True.
 - False.
- Q137. Which country prisoners committed suicide when captured in WWII ?
- The Germanise prisoners
 - The Japanese prisoners
 - The US prisoners
 - The Indian prisoners
- Q138. Screening is not an information collection technique.
- true
 - False.
- Q139. One very important point to be noted here is that screening may have to be executed in a very short span of time.
- True.
 - False.
- Q140. In screening operations the target is usually the permanent and transitory population in the AO such as.
- Refugees,
 - Locals, EPWs
 - Other detainees.
 - All are correct.
- Q141. Tactical screening is conducted during combat.
- True
 - False.

Q142. CI operatives are interested in persons who :

- a. Have no identification documents.
- b. Have excessive or modified identification documents.
- c. Possess unexplainable large amounts of cash or valuables.
- d. All are correct.

Q143. At this point the civilian or military detainee should be initially questioned as to his name, rank, unit, job type, why he is here.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q144. Any items seized from them including documents are also tagged and bagged.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q145. The source is assigned a screening code as follows: Cooperation level: B means:

- a. Responds very well to questioning.
- b. Responds hesitatingly to questioning.
- c. Responds very poor to questioning.
- d. None is correct.

Q146. The source is assigned a screening code as follows Knowledge ability level: 3 means:

- a. Appear to have all information.
- b. Does not appear to have any information
- c. B is correct.
- d. None is correct.

Q147. The screener may have to make a rapid ‘prescreen’ in order to filter out the individuals who have no information.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q148. Debriefing and interrogation are the two basic types of interviews.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q149. Elements which must be collected at interviews.

- a. HUMINT collection requirements which are urgent
- b. The EPW/detainee serial number who is to be analyzed
- c. The questioning time and location.
- d. All are correct.

- Q150. Strong judgment needs to be carried out whether to be dominant or use psychological pressures
- True.
 - False.
- Q151. The prisoner may drop his guard after he is made comfortable and given a hearty beer.
- This would actually occur due to drowsiness.
 - This would actually occur due to sleepiness.
 - This would actually occur due to friendly atmosphere.
 - None is correct.
- Q152. It is formal in nature to meet in an apartment space but informal to meet in an office.
- True.
 - False.
- Q153. Incentives may play a vital role in the
- Extraction of information.
 - Extraction of knowledge.
 - Knowledge of information.
 - None is correct.
- Q154. BSC is stands for?
- Behavioural Science Consultant.
 - Behavioural Scientific Consultant.
 - Behavioural Science Consumer.
 - Best Science Consultant.
- Q155. The tentative technique must be selected keeping in mind.
- 3 primary factors.
 - 4 primary factors.
 - 2 primary factors.
 - 4 primary factors.
- Q156. Over friendliness and loss of control of the interrogation must also be avoided.
- True.
 - False.
- Q157. Such subjects must be passed on to the senior interrogators when the juniors have already carried out their limited interview.
- True.
 - False.
- Q158. For a reluctant subject, the intelligence interrogation must assume the tempo like
- Riding a cycle.
 - Riding a horse.
 - Riding a car.
 - Riding a motorcycle.
- Q159. Which parts have been determined as the standard lines of procedure.
- Detention and arrest
 - Preliminary interview and questioning
 - Intensive examinations
 - All are correct.



- Q160. The commander's PIR and SIR demand to know if?
- The enemy will fire.
 - The enemy will bombing.
 - The enemy will move.
 - The enemy will attack.
- Q161. Every operation is initiated as per plan.
- True.
 - False.
- Q162. Make sure that the ops officer understands
- All intelligence platforms available.
 - All platforms available.
 - All interrogation platforms available
 - All intermediate platforms available.
- Q163. Militarized and non-militarized strategies are part of the asymmetric warfare process.
- True.
 - False.
- Q164. Asymmetric warfare does not engage in traditional.
- Force-on-force engagements.
 - Face-to-face engagements.
 - Force-on-force fighting.
 - Force-on-force direct contact.
- Q165. The ultimate goal of an insurgency is to politically amputate the working power for control of all.
- True.
 - False.
- Q166. A proper understanding of the operational environment helps in.
- Making the right decision in deploying proper resources and combat forces.
 - Making the right decision in deploying proper levels of solders.
 - Making the right decision in deploying proper levels of arms.
 - None is correct.
- Q167. What are basically the violent activities that insurgents can choose to utilize?
- Terrorist,
 - Guerilla,
 - Conventional tactics.
 - All are correct.
- Q168. Non-military courses of action such as
- Kidnapping, Political demonstrations
 - Hostage taking, infiltration and subversion,
 - Propaganda and seizure actions.
 - All are correct.
- Q169. An intelligence officer can gather intelligence from a variety of channels.
- True.
 - False.

- Q170. Ideology gives birth to ‘strategic objectives’
- True.
 - False.
- Q171. How many phases for terrorist operation are there?
- Three phases.
 - Four phases.
 - Two phases.
 - Five phases.
- Q172. In many cases, insurgency can be solved by traditional criminal justice footwork.
- True.
 - False.
- Q173. In an insurgent network there is ‘ideology’ at the top of the hierarchy
- True.
 - False.
- Q174. Tactics is the collective name for ‘methods’ of engaging , employing or maneuvering resources in a conflict, in a battle. This plane is known as
- Doctrine.
 - Strategic objectives.
 - Strategic subjective.
 - Doctorate.
- Q175. Insurgents place heavy reliance on gathering intelligence.
- True.
 - False.
- Q176. Insurgents use all means necessary, i.e.
- Informants,
 - Double agents.
 - Surveillance, to further their collection of vital intelligence.
 - All are correct.
- Q177. IRS stands for?
- Insurgent Reconnaissance and Survivals.
 - Insurgent Reconnaissance and Surveillance.
 - Insurgent Reconnect and Surveillance.
 - Insurgent Recognize and Surveillance.
- Q178. SIGINTI is stands for Insurgent Signals Intelligence.
- True.
 - False.
- Q179. But when joint forces are conducting COIN/AT ops, commercial signals equipment may be their primary means of intelligence collection.
- True.
 - False.

- Q180. Lethal attacks include
- Killing and IED.
 - Killing
 - IED
 - None is correct.
- Q181. What are the types of patrol?
- Vehicle patrols.
 - Foot patrols.
 - Aerial patrols.
 - All are correct.
- Q182. Foot patrols are susceptible to ambush and hence patrol timings must be random.
- True.
 - False.
- Q183. Inaccessible areas that can be kept under routine patrolling surveillance is the domain of?
- Vehicle patrols.
 - Foot patrols.
 - Aerial patrols.
 - All are correct.
- Q184. We must use randomness to thwart enemy surveillance efforts.
- Vehicular barriers to route traffic around base.
 - Random security patrols.
 - Floodlights should operate at random times.
 - All are correct.
- Q185. We can increase the quantum of protection considerably by vehicle and personnel armor.
- True.
 - False.
- Q186. It is true that insurgent attacks become very much ineffective on armor shielded vehicles and personnel.
- True.
 - False.
- Q187. Hardening makes it very difficult for insurgents to
- Carry out movement.
 - Carry out firing.
 - Carry out attacks.
 - Carry out bombing.
- Q188. Electronic warfare demands?
- Different set of materials.
 - Different set of systems.
 - Different set of materials/systems.
 - None is correct.
- Q189. Hoe many types of Counterinsurgency bases are there?
- 3 types
 - 4 types
 - 5 types
 - 2 types

- Q190. Observation posts are reinforced with fire power and combat teams and hence take the shape of a combat outpost.
- True.
 - False.
- Q191. Nevertheless proper **networking** among the combat outposts helps greatly in keeping a grip on the insurgency and the?
- Kill ratio
 - Kill ratio as well as protecting the populace.
 - Protecting the populace.
 - None is correct.
- Q192. Patrol bases are secured areas which serve as long period halting points for patrols.
- True.
 - False.
- Q193. The terrain may add to defense by virtue of its?
- Natural characteristics.
 - Artificial characteristics.
 - Natural criteria.
 - None is correct.
- Q194. The patrol bases must have all access routes to it, by road or waterways, in its control.
- True.
 - False.
- Q195. For the Commander to have perfect situational understanding and to drive operations he must have perfect?
- Intelligence about the enemy.
 - Knowledge about the enemy.
 - Intelligence about the soldiers.
 - All are correct.
- Q196. Reconnaissance and Surveillance confirm or deny threat activities, plans, courses of action which were gauged by the Commander and his staff during planning.
- True.
 - False.
- Q197. Every operation is initiated as per plan and this planning has certain decision points.
- True.
 - False.
- Q198. Targeting requires proper detection of the target and?
- Evaluation of its importance.
 - Evaluation of its armors.
 - Evaluation of its Soldiers.
 - Evaluation of its requirements.

- Q199. After an attack on the target, kinetic/non kinetic attack or exploitation operations, RSTA/ISR is required to assess the effectiveness of the attack.
- True.
 - False.
- Q200. Unit definition is not by size or specific function but by any military group capable of offensive, defensive or stability operations.
- True.
 - False.
- Q201. Asymmetrical warfare will be used to describe violent elements such as?
- Organized criminal gangs,
 - Insurgents and terrorists.
 - A&B is correct.
 - All are correct.
- Q202. Insurgents have their strategic goals and agenda that they pursue in asymmetrical warfare.
- True.
 - False.
- Q203. There are four important aspects of COIN that are vital, from an intelligence standpoint, in successfully undertaking a mission.
- True.
 - False.
- Q204. What is the fifth step in Intelligence?
- Presentation of the Battlefield is evaluating the threat.
 - Preparation of the enemy is evaluating the threat.
 - Preparation of the crucial is evaluating the threat.
 - Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield to evaluate the threat.
- Q205. Terrorist tactics employ violence primarily against non-combatants, innocent bystanders.
- True.
 - False.
- Q206. Which tactics feature is, hit and run attacks by lightly armed groups which focus on harassing counter-insurgents.
- Guerilla tactics.
 - Terrorist tactics.
 - All are correct.
 - None is correct.
- Q207. An intelligence officer can gather intelligence from a variety of channels such as.
- patrol debriefings,
 - After action reports, civil affairs reports,
 - special operation forces reporting, leadership liaisons and tip hotlines,
 - All are correct.
- Q208. Every terrorist operation has three phases.
- True.
 - False.

- Q209. The only true way of knowing when a terrorist operation is being planned is when they have to surface to conduct reconnaissance
,surveillance and test security-“dry runs”
- True.
 - False.
- Q210. Insurgent Intelligence use all means necessary, i.e.?
- Informants, double agents,
 - Surveillance,
 - To further their collection of vital intelligence.
 - All are correct.
- Q211. The following types of threats should be expected in any future conflict
- Attacks –air based/heliborne on logistical systems.
 - Critical assets will be targeted with precision munitions.
 - Staging areas ,
 - All are correct.
- Q212. We must remember we are now facing a fourth generation enemy.
- True.
 - False.
- Q213. The enemy will randomly and continuously threaten and interdict lines of operations and communications.
- True.
 - False.
- Q214. Which organization coordinates, manages, and directs intelligence and surveillance?
- Military intelligence forces
 - Military armed brigades
 - Military armed forces
 - Military intelligence brigades.
- Q215. Unit protection must integrate the protective attributes of different Army Corps.
- True.
 - False.
- Q216. Ordnance Corp contributes to recovery by deploying its ordnance disposal systems.
- True.
 - False.
- Q217. Military Police provides security by executing proactive intelligence led policing.
- True.
 - False.
- Q218. COP stands for?
- Common operation picture.
 - Crucial operation picture.
 - Common operation police.
 - Critical operation picture.
- Q219. Identify threat logistic routes as a function of?
- CI/HUMINT Functions.
 - HUMINT Functions
 - CI Functions
 - None is correct.



- Q220. Warning is an acknowledgement of the existence of a threat and subsequent dissemination.
- True.
 - False.
- Q221. Warning is of two types, which are they?
- Defensive warn
 - Enemy warn
 - A& B is correct.
 - All are correct.
- Q222. The Defensive warning may be digital/aural/physical or virtual.
- True.
 - False.
- Q223. Warning systems ?
- Provide warning of threats history
 - Provide warning of threat movements
 - Provide warning of threat leadership
 - All are correct.
- Q234. ISR assets require the flexibility to detect a wide range of emerging threats.
- True.
 - False.
- Q235. Everything in war is simple, but the simplest thing is difficult is written by?
- Carl von Clausewitz
 - Carl John Clausewitz
 - Cara von Clausewitz
 - None is correct.
- Q236. The intelligence cycle needs to be compressed.
- True.
 - False.
- Q237. In order to make an operation successful we need timely?
- Accurate and usable intelligence.
 - Usable intelligence.
 - Accurate intelligence
 - None is correct.
- Q238. As in any joint operation, intelligence and operations have no cyclical relationship.
- True.
 - False.
- Q239. Effective intelligence in asymmetric warfare allows for
- Commanders and Soldiers to target and narrow the scope of actionable intelligence.
 - Narrow the scope of actionable intelligence.
 - Commanders and Soldiers to target.
 - None is correct.
- Q240. Peacetime training can be carried forward if a crisis erupts.
- True.
 - False.

- Q241. The unit commander can also create small intel-ops cells manned by?
- Two operational personnel and one intelligence personnel.
 - Two operational personnel and two intelligence personnel.
 - One operational personnel and one intelligence personnel.
 - One operational personnel and two intelligence personnel.
- Q242. The 3-man team is rotated among all the soldiers in the unit which renders full training for the entire unit members. Thus the soldiers get an ‘outsiders-view’
- True.
 - False.
- Q243. Which term help us to gain a first-hand insight in the problem at hand..
- Interrogation,
 - Tactical questioning,
 - Debriefing.
 - All are correct.
- Q244. In the process of dissemination of actionable intelligence TIME is of essence.
- True.
 - False.
- Q245. What is another problem that needs to be addressed immediately?
- Tunnel vision of enemy officers.
 - Tunnel vision of intelligence soldiers.
 - Direct vision of intelligence officers.
 - Tunnel vision of intelligence officers
- Q246. Thus with intelligence capability pushed to ground level it will be possible to supply immediate actionable intelligence to Indian strike forces.
- True.
 - False.
- Q247. Every soldier should be a sensor.
- True.
 - False
- Q248. Captured enemy prisoners of war and local civilian populations have been used to coercively extract actionable intelligence.
- True.
 - False.
- Q249. One challenge of this system is the fact that.
- Many sources dare for his or her life.
 - Many sources fear for his future
 - Many sources fear for his or her life.
 - Many soldiers fear for his or her life.
- Q250. THTs stands for Tactical HUMINT Teams.
- True.
 - False.
- Q251. Many of the local civilians will give information because they know the U.S. will give them?
- Money for information,
 - Home for information,
 - Honor for information,
 - Nothing for information,

- Q252. This is one of the reasons the Directorate for National Intelligence was created following 9/11.
- True.
 - False.
- Q253. There is usually a good time lag between HUMINT reporting and final targeting.
- True.
 - False.
- Q254. We can trace a network by connecting the dots by granting agent access to mobile communication architecture enabling him to
- Execute data fusion,
 - Link analysis, cross referencing
 - Dissemination—software's
 - All are correct.
- Q255. Which country forces success relies heavily on mobile R&S units?
- UK forces
 - Germany forces
 - American forces
 - Indian forces
- Q256. Time is required to maintain
- Records and databases of operations,
 - Source registries,
 - All are correct.
- Q257. Time is a factor for realization of intelligence information being important by top command and governmental echelons.
- True.
 - False.
- Q258. Intelligence covers both questions about?
- What is where
 - Why and what for.
 - A&B is correct.
 - All are correct.
- Q259. It is an established fact that there is an increasing trend in terrorist organizations turning to
- All criminal enterprises to achieve their ends and vice versa.
 - Other criminal enterprises to achieve their ends.
 - Other criminal enterprises to achieve their ends and vice versa.
 - Other crucial enterprises to achieve their ends and vice versa.
- Q260. Say a terrorist group has planned to raid a navy installation and to this end they are on the lookout to
- Procure Army servicemen uniforms and to this end they break into a defense store and steal the required uniforms.
 - Procure naval servicemen uniforms and to this end they break into a general store and steal the required uniforms.
 - None is correct.

- Q261. Intelligence gathered via HUMINT techniques can have tactical, operational or strategic implications.
- True.
 - False.
- Q262. In case of data-banks with users having direct access, the access should be restricted to
- “Don’t Copy”
 - “restricted”
 - “read-only”
 - “Don’t Edit”
- Q263. HUMINT operations depend on successful transmission of gathered intelligence.
- True.
 - False.
- Q264. The HUMINT cell must easily share data with?
- Adjacent units,
 - Allies
 - Higher headquarters
 - All are correct.
- Q265. Your intelligence system has some limitations you must understand.
- True.
 - False.
- Q266. The tactical environment needs our fighting troops to be?
- Trained in crucial intelligence collection to deal with an asymmetric enemy.
 - Trained in tactical intelligence collection to deal with an asymmetric soldier.
 - Trained in tactical information collection to deal with an asymmetric enemy.
 - Trained in tactical intelligence collection to deal with an asymmetric enemy.
- Q267. Be Prepared to Dynamically Identify Opportunities and?
- Exploit Success
 - Exploit Enemy.
 - Exploit Soldiers.
 - All are correct.
- Q268. This is an approach with a fallacy---HUMINT should be proactive, sometimes defensive and not always reactive.
- True.
 - False.
- Q269. This is what we can term –“intelligence and force projection capability” for an area where?
- Operations which is known to us in all terms.
 - Operations which is unknown to us in all terms.
 - Operations which is unknown to us in no terms.
 - This is unknown to us in all terms.
- Q270. Dynamic intelligence is the name of the game able to focus ahead to be able to detect and exploit opportunity.
- True.
 - False.
- Q271. Before we delve into the problem of intelligence education for our soldiers we must?
- First state a clear critical statement on intelligence.
 - First state a clear mission statement on enemy.
 - First state a clear mission statement on intelligence.
 - None is correct.

- Q272. A mission statement describes the purpose and vision of an enemy.
- True.
 - False
- Q273. How many fundamental intelligence deficiencies were identified?
- Four fundamental.
 - Six fundamental.
 - Five fundamental.
 - Seven fundamental.
- Q274. We must understand that our troops are mostly fighting battles, not wars.
- True
 - False.
- Q275. Intelligence training and education can take on?
- Two forms.
 - Four forms.
 - Six forms.
 - Three forms.
- Q276. Hence those forces who generally handle tactical operations need to be educated and trained in tactical intelligence.
- True.
 - False.
- Q277. The last step in the intelligence cycle is utilization.
- True.
 - False.
- Q278. SIGINT must focus primarily on?
- Technical intelligence.
 - Signal intelligence.
 - Tactical intelligence.
 - Tactical formation.
- Q279. Intelligence schools must meet the following objectives:
- Familiarize with our intelligence system.
 - Review our intelligence system.
 - Thoroughly understand how all are responsible to the intelligence system.
 - All are correct.
- Q280. Professional Military Education for Commanders.
- What is expected from his staff, Intelligence, Operations meet those expectations and how.
 - Must understand how others are responsible to the intelligence system.
 - Must understand how to utilize intelligence in Planning.
 - All are correct.
- Q281. Commanders must thoroughly understand the following:
- Our intelligence systems structure, its limitations , its capabilities.
 - Intelligence preparation of the battlefield or area of operations. This is extremely important before any planning activity.
 - How to integrate intelligence in battlefield function training exercises.
 - All are correct.

- Q282. What is a pillar of Intelligence -- daily operational framework?
- We must reform the way we conduct intelligence operations,
 - Make information operations (IO)
 - A&B is correct.
 - C is correct.
- Q283. A COIN int unit can be set up with collectors divided into cells ?
- Leadership,
 - Organization,
 - Training.
 - All are correct.
- Q284. As a commander, you must set the conditions to ensure that the subordinates make HUMINT operations a priority and that they synchronize such operations with their headquarters.
- True.
 - False.
- Q285. A commander must start out by providing a sound concept their subordinates can understand and follow:
- Visualize the plan,
 - Describe it to their people,
 - Direct them in execution.
 - All are correct.
- Q286. AARs stands for?
- Anti-action reviews
 - Anti-attitude reviews
 - Attack-action reviews
 - After-action reviews
- Q287. The weekly intelligence battle rhythm consists of a brigade intelligence targeting meeting on.
- Monday.
 - Sunday.
 - Friday.
 - Saturday.
- Q288. R&S meeting on
- Monday.
 - Sunday.
 - Friday.
 - Thursday.
- Q289. Each battalion uses a brigade-standardized matrix to cross-walk their priority intelligence requirements (PIR) with the asset or assets they planned to dedicate against their PIR.
- True.
 - False.
- Q290. INFBN AAR. is held, with every battalion commander and int staff officer attending on Sunday.
- True.
 - False.
- Q291. To develop an effective brigade intelligence team, you will have to find additional personnel to man it.
- True.
 - False.

Q292. A HUMINT-centric pre-rotational training program can be developed to facilitate the early and progressive training of ?

- a. All intelligence teams.
- b. New intelligence teams.
- c. Old intelligence teams.
- d. None is correct.

Q293. In general, training program can have two challenges with informants:

- a. Finding enemy and training them.
- b. Finding soldiers and training them.
- c. Finding them and solving them.
- d. Finding them and training them.

Q294. With some basic training, the informants could use their GPSs to identify key locations using the military grid reference system.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q295. Leveraging informants as their principal intelligence-collection asset constituted a significant shift from the earlier way HUMINT operatives had ever operated as observed in global conflicts.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q296. During simulated training HUMINT personnel should recognize that there was risk associated with using information's of?

- a. Local government officials,
- b. Prostitutes
- c. Police officers
- d. All are correct.

Q297. After capturing computer hard drives and cell phones as evidence. The standard policy was that these items had to be expedited to division headquarters within?

- a. 48 hours of capture.
- b. 12 hours of capture.
- c. 36 hours of capture.
- d. 24 hours of capture.

Q298. During interrogations HUMINT agents would typically hear things like "I'm innocent; I was just sleeping at my cousin's house when you arrested me".

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q299. Another twist to the technique of releasing unconditionally the suspect was the use of suspect-taxi driver game.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q300. Given the environment the forces are operating in today and will continue to confront in the future?

- a. True.
- b. False.

- Q301. Often we see that the basic goals of both terrorists and insurgents are?
- Similar.
 - Not similar.
 - Different.
 - None is correct.
- Q302. The main base difference is that insurgency is a movement- an effort with a very specific aim and course of action.
- True.
 - False.
- Q303. During World War II, “The Pacific War” Vietnam was occupied by.
- The Japanese.
 - The Germanys.
 - The British
 - The Chinese
- Q304. French Indochina was in?
- 1945-1954
 - 1948-1954
 - 1942-1952
 - 1945-1950.
- Q305. French masters and the leader of the rebels name was?
- Ho Chi Minh.
 - Zo Chi Minh
 - Ho Zi Minh
 - None is correct.
- Q306. In the resistance movement of Vietnam was called?
- “Vietnam Minh”
 - “Viet Freedom”
 - “Viet Minh”
 - All are correct.
- Q307. The caused of downfall of the French in “French Indochina” war.
- The visible lack of intelligence,
 - Their inability to safeguard their operational intelligence
 - A& B is correct.
 - None is correct.
- Q308. The Algerian War was?
- 1950-1962
 - 1954-1960
 - 1952-1962
 - 1954-1962
- Q309. The Algerian War was a conflict between the French and Algerian.
- True.
 - False.

- Q310. The Algerian War was a complex conflict enveloping.
- Guerrilla warfare,
 - Maquis fighting,
 - Terrorism against civilians,
 - All are correct.
- Q311. FLN stands for?
- National Liberation Front
 - Federal Liberation of National.
 - Front of National Liberation
 - None is correct.
- Q312. At the Algerian War French method of hitting was named?
- The buffalo's eye.
 - The lion's eye.
 - The bull's eye
 - The tigress's eye
- Q313. French general who fought in World War II, the First Indochina War named was?
- Jack Émile Massu.
 - Jacques Massu
 - Jacques Émile Massu
 - Jacques Émile.
- Q314. When the communist guerillas attacked European settlers in the Malaya peninsula they were quite unaware of the British counter insurgency tactics of search and destroy.
- January 1948,
 - March 1948,
 - February 1948,
 - December. 1948,
- Q315. T.E Lawrence's prescription "the first principle of guerrilla warfare is one of detachment from the enemy"
- True.
 - False.
- Q316. HUMINT has the capability to make a contribution of both the offensive and defensive aspects of intelligence. Thus it can be used as either a shield or as a sword.
- True.
 - False.
- Q317. HUMINT Drawbacks are:
- Time consuming system.
 - Lack of effective contacts in a particular environment.
 - System can be susceptible to deception.
 - All are correct.
- Q318. CIS architecture defined from the features are:
- Interface
 - Data Structure
 - Processing.
 - All are correct.

Q319. HUMINT is one of the most versatile and powerful information sources available for situation awareness and decision-making.

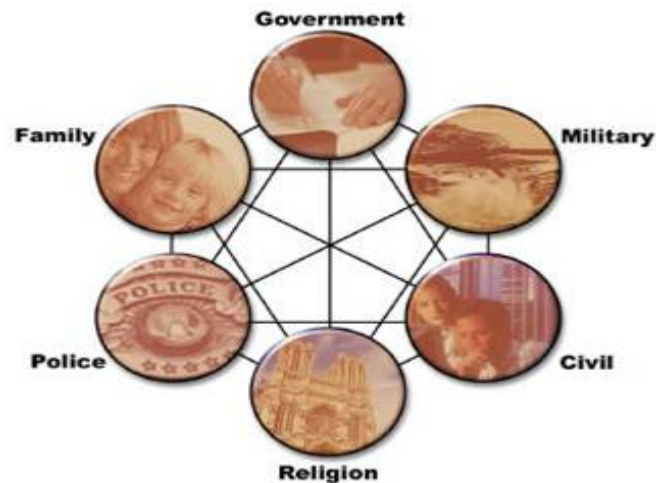
- a. True
- b. False.

Q320. Penetrations of Adversary's decision making architecture sequence are.

- a. Plan-Intention-Capability-Vulnerability-Deposition.
- b. Capability- Plan-Intention -Vulnerability-Deposition
- c. Capability-Vulnerability-Deposition-Plan-Intention.
- d. All are correct.

Q321. While HUMINT techniques can be employed to influence friendly visualization of an adversary, the same techniques are employed by the counterintelligence for red teaming.

- a. True.
- b. False.



Q322. The fig is for

- a. Personal network assessment: Person representation level.
- b. Military network assessment: Person representation level.
- c. Social network assessment: Person representation level.
- d. All are correct.

Q323. HUMINT/CI collection process>>> ?

- a. Detect, Identify, Track, Estimate.
- b. Track, Estimate, Detect, Identify.
- c. Track, Detect, Identify, Estimate.
- d. All are correct.

Q324. Soldiers patrol the same area day after day. Sometimes they go in for deep area patrolling with the intent to collect combat information.

- a. True.
- b. False.

- Q325. While searching the person of the detainee or EPW.
- Search directly.
 - Search individually.
 - Search with honor.
 - Search thoroughly
- Q326. Keep a tab on the detainees , EPWs and all others so that they do not communicate with each other.
- True.
 - False.
- Q327. Key Considerations for Talking, if you are speaking to a woman know local courtesies.
- True.
 - False.
- Q328. You are manning a check post or roadblock. Before being deployed to do so your unit commander has briefed you about.
- The intelligence requirements as per all missions.
 - The intelligence requirements as per previous mission.
 - The intelligence requirements as per current mission.
 - All are correct.
- Q329. . The capture tag must include:
- What is your job?
 - What is your specialty?
 - Are you a combatant?
 - All are correct.
- Q330. Remember your questions should be guided by
- Your unit's intelligence requirements
 - As briefed to you
 - Everything should be done in an atmosphere of normal conversation.
 - All are correct.
- Q331. Questions must be framed as
- What is your name?
 - Where do you live and full address.
 - What is your present occupation
 - All are correct.
- Q332. For tactical operations, there are five levels of reporting.
- True.
 - False.
- Q333. CED stands for?
- Critical enemy document.
 - Captured enemy document.
 - Captured Emergency document.
 - Categorized enemy document
- Q334. The capture tag should contain the
- Unit details who captured the CED
 - Location of capture : Grid coordinates
 - Time and date of Capture
 - All are correct.

- Q335. HUMINT is collected information which we term positive intelligence after processing.
- True.
 - False.
- Q336. The main idea is to remove uncertainty and gain a decision advantage. This should be the prime objective of the.
- Commando.
 - Commander.
 - Commodor.
 - Solders.
- Q337. Do not resort to coercion. You may be reported to social media. Or the police. Remember we are all governed by Geneva Conventions.
- True.
 - False.
- Q338. For tactical operations, there are four levels of reporting.
- True.
 - False.
- Q339. HUMINT shapes the "Blue" forces' understanding of the "Red" forces while CI affects the Red forces' knowledge of Blue forces.
- True.
 - False.
- Q340. The HUMINT operatives tasking ends after detecting and identifying enemy intelligence activities while the.
- Enemy agents' tasks begin afresh.
 - CI agents' tasks finish afresh.
 - CI agents' tasks begin afresh.
 - None is correct.
- Q341. HUMINT and CI are different. CI is not a subset of HUMINT.
- True.
 - False.
- Q342. Ground intelligence always for?
- Company commanders.
 - Army commanders.
 - Tactical commanders.
 - Commando commanders.
- Q343. The soldiers need to be given training so that when required they can shift from tactical to operational briefing of CI functions.
- Language training.
 - Basic CI training
 - operational debriefing training
 - All are correct.

Q344. Tactical HUMINT operations are most suitable for developing and maintaining an excellent informant base.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q345. Tactical HUMINT team functions:

- a. Tactical tasks with Language training
- b. HUMINT Ops=Strategic Debriefing
- c. CI
- d. All are correct.

Q346. Counterintelligence functional services are provided to promote the Commanders situational understanding.

- a. Define and analyze mission.
- b. Execute CI Surveys.
- c. Prepares a brief on CI Awareness.
- d. All are correct.

Q347. The CI/HUMINT officer/JCO must be acquainted with the exploitation setup and the units exploitation SOP.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q348. Intelligence support to Targeting includes

- a. Identifying enemy targets.
- b. Both high value and high payoff.
- c. Nominating in order of priority.
- d. All are correct.

Q349. All intelligence collocate with respect to the leadership's decision cycle/battle space situation to identify:

- a. Targeting Categories, HVTs/HPTs.
- b. Areas of Target value, Build a list of targets
- c. Locational factors of each target
- d. All are correct.

Q350. Military Decision Making Planning: Determine threat intent, capabilities, vulnerabilities, possible courses of action and the most dangerous course of action.

- a. True.
- b. False.



End of the questions., Best of luck.



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