

CI PRE-BOARD STUDY GUIDE

1. STATE THE PRIMARY GOAL OF MARINE CORPS LEADERSHIP.
THE PRIMARY GOAL OF MARINE CORPS LEADERSHIP IS TO INSTILL IN ALL MARINES THE FACT THAT WE ARE WARRIORS FIRST.
2. STATE THE PURPOSE OF MILITARY LAW.
 - A. PROMOTES GOOD ORDER AND DISCIPLINE.
 - B. PROVIDES A BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE FOR THE ARMED FORCES.
3. NAME THE FOLLOWING UCMJ ARTICLES. 86, 89, 90, 91,121, 128, 134.
86 - ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.
89 - DISRESPECT TOWARD A SUPERIOR COMMISSIONED OFFICER
90 - ASSAULT ON, OR WILLFULLY DISOBEYING A SUPERIOR COMMISSIONED OFFICER
91 - INSUBORDINATE CONDUCT TOWARD A WARRANT OFFICER, NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER, OR PETTY OFFICER
121 - LARCENY AND WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION
128 - ASSAULT
134 – GENERAL ARTICLE
4. NAME THE THREE KINDS OF COURTS-MARTIAL.
 - A. SUMMARY COURT MARTIAL
 - B. SPECIAL COURT MARTIAL
 - C. GENERAL COURT MARTIAL
5. STATE THE PURPOSE OF NJP.
THE PURPOSE OF NJP IS TO GIVE THE COMMANDER THE ABILITY TO MAINTAIN GOOD ORDER AND DISCIPLINE.
6. NAME THE FIVE TYPES OF DISCHARGES FROM THE MILITARY.
 - A. HONORABLE
 - B. GENERAL, UNDER HONORABLE CONDITIONS
 - C. GENERAL, UNDER OTHER THAN HONORABLE CONDITIONS
 - D. BAD-CONDUCT
 - E. DISHONORABLE
7. STATE THE NINE PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF WAR.
 - A. FIGHT ONLY ENEMY COMBATANTS.
 - B. DO NOT HARM ENEMIES WHO SURRENDER: DISARM THEM AND TURN THEM OVER TO YOUR SUPERIOR.
 - C. DO NOT KILL OR TORTURE PRISONERS.
 - D. COLLECT AND CARE FOR THE WOUNDED, WHETHER FRIEND OR FOE.
 - E. DO NOT ATTACK MEDICAL PERSONNEL, FACILITIES, OR EQUIPMENT.
 - F. DO NOT DESTROY MORE THAN THE MISSION REQUIRES.
 - G. DO NOT STEAL; RESPECT PRIVATE PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS.
 - H. DO YOUR BEST TO PREVENT VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW OF WAR; REPORT ALL VIOLATIONS TO YOUR SUPERIORS, A MILITARY LAWYER, A CHAPLAIN, OR PROVOST MARSHAL.
8. WHEN DO YOU NOT RENDER A SALUTE?
 - A. AT WORK INDOORS (EXCEPT WHEN UNDER ARMS)
 - B. GUARDING PRISONERS
 - C. UNDER BATTLE CONDITIONS
 - D. A PRISONER
 - E. IN RANKS, AT GAMES, OR PART OF A WORKING DETAIL
 - F. AT CROWDED GATHERINGS, IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES, OR IN CONGESTED AREAS, UNLESS YOU ARE ADDRESSING OR ARE BEING DIRECTLY ADDRESSED BY A SENIOR
 - G. DOING SO WOULD PHYSICALLY INTERFERE WITH YOUR PERFORMANCE OF AN ASSIGNED DUTY OR WOULD CREATE A HAZARD
 - H. YOUR BLOUSE OR COAT UNBUTTONED

I. A SMOKING DEVICE IN YOUR HAND
J. ANYTHING IN YOUR RIGHT HAND

9. NAME THE THREE SIZES OF NATIONAL ENSIGN AND THEIR CORRESPONDING SIZES.

- A. STORM FLAG – 5' X 9 1/2'
- B. POST FLAG – 10' X 19'
- C. GARRISON FLAG – 20' X 38'

10. STATE THE LOCATION OF THE FOUR MARINE DIVISIONS.

- A. 1ST MARINE DIVISION IS LOCATED IN CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA.
- B. 2ND MARINE DIVISION IS LOCATED IN CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA.
- C. 3RD MARINE DIVISION IS LOCATED IN OKINAWA, JAPAN.
- D. 4TH MARINE DIVISION HQ IS LOCATED IN NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

11. STATE THE LOCATION OF THE FOUR MARINE AIR WINGS.

- A. 1ST AIRCRAFT WING IS LOCATED IN OKINAWA AND IWAKUNI, JAPAN.
- B. 2ND AIRCRAFT WING IS LOCATED IN CHERRY POINT, NORTH CAROLINA.
- C. 3RD AIRCRAFT WING IS LOCATED IN MIRAMAR, CALIFORNIA.
- D. 4TH AIRCRAFT WING IS LOCATED IN NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

12. STATE THE LOCATION OF THE FOUR MARINE LOGISTICS GROUPS (MLG'S).

- A. 1ST MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP IS LOCATED IN CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA.
- B. 2ND MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP IS LOCATED IN CHERRY POINT, NORTH CAROLINA.
- C. 3RD MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP IS LOCATED IN OKINAWA, JAPAN.
- D. 4TH MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP IS LOCATED IN MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

13. NAME THE FOUR ELEMENTS OF A MAGTF

- A. COMMAND ELEMENT (CE)
- B. GROUND COMBAT ELEMENT (GCE)
- C. AVIATION COMBAT ELEMENT (ACE)
- D. COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT ELEMENT (CSSE)

14. NAME THE THREE TYPES OF MAGTFs.

- A. MARINE EXPEDITIONARY UNIT (MEU)
- B. MARINE EXPEDITIONARY BRIGADE (MEB)
- C. MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (MEF)

15. WHAT IS THE PRINCIPAL WARFIGHTING MAGTF IN THE ACTIVE FORCE STRUCTURE.

- A. THE MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (MEF)

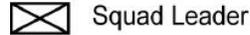
16. EXPLAIN THE FIVE PURPOSES OF CLOSE ORDER DRILL.

- A. PROVIDE SIMPLE FORMATIONS FROM WHICH VARIOUS COMBAT FORMATIONS COULD READILY BE ASSUMED.
- B. MOVE UNITS FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER IN A STANDARD AND ORDERLY MANNER WHILE MAINTAINING THE BEST POSSIBLE APPEARANCE.
- C. PROVIDE THE TROOPS AN OPPORTUNITY TO HANDLE INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS.
- D. INSTILL DISCIPLINE THROUGH PRECISION AND AUTOMATIC RESPONSE TO ORDERS.
- E. INCREASE A LEADER'S CONFIDENCE THROUGH THE EXERCISE OF COMMAND BY GIVING PROPER COMMANDS AND DRILLING TROOPS.

17. DRAW THE SYMBOL ASSOCIATED WITH FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS IN PLATOON DRILL.

- A. PLATOON COMMANDER  Platoon Commander
- B. PLATOON SERGEANT  Platoon Sergeant
- C. FIRE TEAM SERGEANT  Fire Team Sergeant
- D. RIFLEMAN  Rifleman
- E. PLATOON GUIDE  Platoon Guide

F. SQUAD LEADER



18. WHAT ARE THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM WEIGHT'S FOR YOUR HEIGHT?

MALE MARINES (REGARDLESS OF AGE)

HEIGHT (INCHES)	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	
WEIGHT (POUNDS)	MINIMUM	105	106	107	111	115	119	123	127	131	135	139	143	147	151	153
	MAXIMUM	160	165	170	175	181	186	192	197	203	209	214	219	225	230	235

19. WHAT ARE THE AUTHORIZED MALE UNIFORM ITEMS FOR WEAR WITH CIVILIAN ATTIRE?

- A. GOLD CUFF LINKS, STUDS, TIE BAR
- B. FOOTWEAR, SOCKS
- C. MOURNING BAND, GLOVES
- D. DRAWERS, WHITE UNDERSHIRTS
- E. BLACK BOW TIE, SERVICE SWEATER, GREEN WOOL SCARF, GENERAL PURPOSE TRUNKS
- F. ALL WEATHER COAT, TANKER JACKET, OR DRESS BLUE SWEATER WITHOUT INSIGNIA OF GRADE

20. STATE THE PRIMARY GOAL OF MARINE CORPS LEADERSHIP.

- A. THE PRIMARY GOAL OF MARINE CORPS LEADERSHIP IS TO INSTILL IN ALL MARINES THE FACT THAT WE ARE WARRIORS FIRST.

21. DEFINE SEXUAL HARASSMENT.

- A. INFLUENCING, OFFERING TO INFLUENCE, OR THREATENING THE CAREER, PAY, OR JOB OF ANOTHER PERSON IN EXCHANGE FOR SEXUAL FAVORS; DELIBERATE OR REPEATED OFFENSIVE COMMENTS, GESTURES, OR PHYSICAL CONTACT OF A (PERCEIVED) SEXUAL NATURE IN A WORK OR WORK-RELATED ENVIRONMENT.

22. WHAT SIZE ROUNDS TYPICALLY CLASSIFY THE LIGHT, MEDIUM, AND HEAVY MACHINEGUNS?

- A. LIGHT MACHINE GUN - .22 TO .250 (5.45MM TO 6MM)
- B. MEDIUM MACHINEGUN - .264 TO .33 (6.5MM TO 8MM)
- C. HEAVY MACHINEGUN - .50 OR LARGER (12.7MM TO 15MM)

23. WHAT ARE THE THREE TYPES OF MECHANICAL MEANS MACHINEGUNS OPERATE BY?

- A. BLOWBACK OPERATION
- B. GAS OPERATION
- C. RECOIL OPERATION

24. WHAT ARE THE 4 ROLES OF MACHINEGUNS IN THE OFFENSE?

- A. CLOSE SUPPORTING FIRES
- B. LONG RANGE FIRES
- C. FLANK PROTECTIVE FIRES
- D. FIRES IN SUPPORT OF CONSOLIDATION

25. WHAT ARE THE 3 ROLES OF MACHINEGUNS IN THE DEFENSE?

- A. LONG RANGE FIRES
- B. CLOSE DEFENSIVE FIRES
- C. FINAL PROTECTIVE FIRES

26. WHAT ARE THE FOUR FUNDAMENTALS OF MACHINE GUNNERY?

- A. ACCURATE INITIAL BURST
- B. ADJUSTMENT OF FIRE
- C. MECHANICAL SKILL IN MANIPULATION
- D. SPEED

27. WHAT IS THE WEIGHT OF THE M240G MACHINEGUN?

- A. 25.6 LBS

28. WHAT IS THE MUZZLE VELOCITY OF THE M240G MACHINEGUN?

- A. 2,800 FEET PER SECOND

29. WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM RANGE OF THE M240G MACHINEGUN?
A. 3,725 METERS
30. WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE OF THE M240G MACHINEGUN ON A POINT TARGET?
A. 800 METERS
31. WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE OF THE M240G MACHINEGUN ON AN AREA TARGET?
A. 1,800 METERS
32. DESCRIBE THE THREE RATES OF FIRE FOR THE M240G MACHINEGUN.
A. SUSTAINED – 100 ROUNDS PER MINUTE FIRED IN 6 TO 8 ROUND BURSTS. 4 TO 5 SECONDS BETWEEN BURSTS. BARREL CHANGE EVERY 10 MINUTES.
B. RAPID – 200 ROUNDS PER MINUTE FIRED IN 10 TO 12 ROUND BURSTS. 2 TO 3 SECONDS BETWEEN BURSTS. BARREL CHANGE EVERY 2 MINUTES.
C. CYCLIC – 650 TO 950 ROUNDS PER MINUTE FIRED IN CONTINUOUS BURST. BARREL CHANGE EVERY MINUTE.
33. WHAT IS THE CYCLE OF FUNCTIONING FOR THE M240G MACHINEGUN?
A. FEEDING, CHAMBERING, LOCKING, FIRING, UNLOCKING, EXTRACTING, EJECTION, COCKING.
34. WHAT ARE THE FIVE CLASSIFICATIONS OF AMMUNITION FOR THE M240G MACHINEGUN?
A. TRACER, BALL, BLANK, DUMMY, ARMOR-PIERCING
35. WHAT IS THE WEIGHT OF THE M2 .50 CAL MACHINEGUN?
A. 84 LBS (APPX)
36. WHAT IS THE MUZZLE VELOCITY OF THE M2 .50 CAL MACHINEGUN (WITH BALL AMMUNITION)?
A. 3,050 FEET PER SECOND
37. WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM RANGE OF THE M2 .50 CAL MACHINEGUN?
A. 6,767 METERS
38. WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE OF THE M2 .50 CAL MACHINEGUN?
A. 1,829 METERS
39. THE LEAF SIGHT ON THE M2 .50 CAL MACHINEGUN CAN BE ADJUSTED FOR WHAT RANGE?
A. 100 TO 2600 YARDS
40. DESCRIBE THE FOUR RATES OF FIRE FOR THE M2 .50 CAL MACHINEGUN.
A. SINGLE SHOT.
B. SUSTAINED – LESS THAN 40 ROUNDS PER MINUTE FIRED IN 6-9 ROUND BURSTS AT 10 TO 15 SECOND INTERVALS. CHANGE THE BARREL AT THE END OF FIRING SESSION OR IF DAMAGED.
C. RAPID – GREATER THAN 40 ROUNDS PER MINUTE, FIRED IN BURSTS OF 6-9 ROUNDS AT 5 TO 10 SECOND INTERVALS. CHANGE THE BARREL AT THE END OF FIRING SESSION OR IF DAMAGED.
D. CYCLIC – 450 TO 600 ROUNDS PER MINUTES FIRED IN CONTINUOUS BURST. CHANGE THE BARREL AT THE END OF FIRING SESSION OR IF BARREL IS DAMAGED.
41. WHAT ARE THE FIVE CLASSIFICATIONS OF AMMUNITION FOR THE M2 .50 CAL MACHINEGUN?
A. BALL, TRACER, ARMOR-PIERCING, INCENDIARY, ARMOR-PIERCING-INCENDIARY, ARMOR-PIERCING-INCENDIARY-TRACER, SABOT LIGHT ARMOR PENETRATOR, SABOT LIGHT ARMOR PENETRATOR-TRACER, BLANK, DUMMY, PLASTIC PRACTICE.
42. WHEN TRIPOD MOUNTED AND CONTROLLED BY A T&E, WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM ELEVATION THE M2 .50 CAL MACHINEGUN CAN ACHIEVE?
A. 100 MILS
43. WHEN TRIPOD MOUNTED AND CONTROLLED BY A T&E, WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM DEPRESSION THE M2 .50 CAL MACHINEGUN CAN ACHIEVE?
A. 250 MILS
44. WHEN TRIPOD MOUNTED AND CONTROLLED BY A T&E, WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM TRAVERSE THE M2 .50 CAL MACHINEGUN CAN ACHIEVE?

A. 800 MILS (400 LEFT / 400 RIGHT)

45. WHAT ARE THE FOUR FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE BURST OF FIRE FROM ANY MACHINEGUN?

- A. SIZE OF THE TARGET
- B. SHAPE OF THE TARGET
- C. GROUND FORMATION
- D. AMMUNITION SUPPLY

46. WHAT ARE THE FOUR MAJOR FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE TRAJECTORY OF A ROUND?

- A. VELOCITY OF THE ROUND
- B. GRAVITY OF THE EARTH
- C. ROTATION OF THE ROUND
- D. RESISTANCE OF THE AIR

47. WHEN A BURST IS FIRED, THE VIBRATIONS OF THE MACHINEGUN AND TRIPOD, VARIATIONS ON AMMUNITION, AND CONDITIONS OF THE ATMOSPHERE GIVE EACH BULLET A TRAJECTORY DIFFERING SLIGHTLY FROM THAT OF OTHERS. THE RESULTING GROUP OF TRAJECTORIES IS KNOWN AS WHAT?

- A. CONE OF FIRE

48. THE AREA OF THE GROUND UPON WHICH THE CONE OF FIRE FALLS IS KNOWN AS WHAT?

- A. BEATEN ZONE

49. AN AREA WITHIN THE MAXIMUM RANGE OF A WEAPON WHICH CANNOT BE COVERED BY FIRE OR OBSERVATION FROM A PARTICULAR POSITION IS KNOWN AS WHAT?

- A. DEAD SPACE

50. THE AREA FROM THE MUZZLE OF THE GUN, OUT TO AND INCLUDING THE BEATEN ZONE, WHERE A STANDING MAN WILL BE HIT, SOMEWHERE ON HIS BODY, BY SOME PART OF THE CONE OF FIRE IS KNOWN AS WHAT?

- A. DANGER SPACE

51. THE TWO CLASSES OF FIRE WITH RESPECT TO THE GROUND ARE WHAT?

- A. GRAZING FIRE
- B. PLUNGING FIRE

52. THE FOUR CLASSES OF FIRE WITH THE RESPECT TO THE TARGET ARE WHAT?

- A. FRONTAL FIRE
- B. FLANKING FIRE
- C. OBLIQUE FIRE
- D. ENFILADE FIRE

53. THE SIX CLASSES OF FIRE WITH RESPECT TO THE GUN ARE KNOWN AS WHAT?

- A. FIXED FIRE
- B. TRAVERSING FIRE
- C. SEARCHING FIRE
- D. TRAVERSING AND SEARCHING FIRE
- E. SWINGING TRAVERSE
- F. FREE GUN

54. WHAT ARE THE FOUR BASIC FACTORS THAT EFFECT RANGE DETERMINATION?

- A. NATURE TARGET
- B. NATURE OF TERRAIN
- C. LIGHTING CONDITIONS
- D. PERSONAL QUIRKS

55. WHAT ARE THE FIVE PATROLLING PRINCIPLES ALL COMMANDERS MUST OBSERVE?

- A. DETAILED PLANNING.
- B. PRODUCTIVE AND REALISTIC REHEARSALS.
- C. THOROUGH RECONNAISSANCE.
- D. POSITIVE CONTROL.
- E. ALL-AROUND SECURITY.

56. WHAT ARE THE SIX BASIC CALL-FOR-FIRE ELEMENTS?
- A. OBSERVER IDENTIFICATION
 - B. WARNING ORDER
 - C. TARGET LOCATION
 - D. TARGET DESCRIPTION
 - E. METHOD OF ENGAGEMENT
 - F. METHOD OF FIR AND CONTROL
57. WHEN CONDUCTING A NON-COMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATION (NEO) WHAT ARE THE FOUR CATEGORIES OF EVACUEES?
- A. AMERICAN CITIZENS
 - B. ALIEN MEMBERS OF AMERICAN FAMILIES
 - C. ALIEN EMPLOYEES OF U.S. GOVERNMENT / BUSINESSES
 - D. THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS AND OTHER DESIGNATED ALIENS
58. WHAT ARE THE EIGHT METHODS OF DETERMINING RANGE?
- A. LASERS
 - B. MIL RELATION FORMULA
 - C. MAPS
 - D. 100 YARD UNIT OF MEASURE
 - E. PARTNER AVERAGING
 - F. COMBINATION
 - G. APPEARANCE OF OBJECTS
 - H. BRACKETING
59. WHAT ARE THE THREE WAYS OF MEASURING LATERAL DISTANCE?
- A. T&E METHOD
 - B. BINOCULARS
 - C. FINGER MEASUREMENT METHOD
60. WHAT DOES ADDRAC STAND FOR?
- ALERT
 - DIRECTION
 - DESCRIPTION
 - RANGE
 - ASSIGNMENT / METHOD
 - CONTROL
61. WHAT ARE THE TWO TYPES OF MISSION ASSIGNED TO A PATROL?
- A. RECONNAISSANCE
 - B. COMBAT
62. WHAT ARE THE FOUR ELEMENTS IN A COMBAT PATROL?
- A. HEADQUARTERS ELEMENT
 - B. ASSAULT ELEMENT
 - C. SECURITY ELEMENT
 - D. SUPPORT ELEMENT
63. USING NATURAL OR MANMADE MATERIALS TO CHANGE OR DISGUISE THE SHAPE AND APPEARANCE OF AN INDIVIDUAL, EQUIPMENT, OR POSITION IS THE DEFINITION OF WHAT?
- A. CAMOUFLAGE
64. THE SEVEN CONSIDERATIONS FOR ESTIMATING THE ENEMY SITUATION ARE WHAT?
- A. MISSION
 - B. ENEMY
 - C. TERRAIN AND WEATHER
 - D. TROOPS AND FIRE SUPPORT AVAILABLE
 - E. TIME
 - F. SPACE
 - G. LOGISTICS

65. TO NOTIFY PATROL MEMBERS OF AN IMPENDING MISSION AND PROVIDE THEM AS MUCH TIME AS POSSIBLE TO PREPARE FOR THE MISSION, WHAT SHOULD PATROL LEADERS ISSUE?
A. WARNING ORDER
66. WHAT ARE THE FOUR PARTS OF A WARNING ORDER?
A. SITUATION
B. MISSION
C. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
D. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS
67. WHAT ARE THE FIVE MAIN PARAGRAPHS OF A PATROL ORDER?
A. SITUATION
B. MISSION
C. EXECUTION
D. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS
E. COMMAND AND SIGNAL
68. WHAT TYPE OF PATROL FORMATION PROVIDES MAXIMUM FIREPOWER TO THE FRONT?
A. LINE
69. WHAT IS THE LOCATION WHERE A PATROL REASSEMBLES AFTER COMPLETING ACTIONS ON THE OBJECTIVE IS KNOWN AS.
A. OBJECTIVE RALLY POINT
70. ANY AREA WHERE A PATROL IS VULNERABLE TO HOSTILE OBSERVATION OR FIRE IS THE DEFINITION OF WHAT?
A. DANGER AREA
71. WHAT DOES THE ACRONYM SALUTE STAND FOR?
SIZE
ACTIVITY
LOCATION
UNIT
TIME
EQUIPMENT
72. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF IMMEDIATE ACTION DRILLS?
A. PROVIDE SWIFT AND POSITIVE SMALL UNIT REACTION TO ENEMY VISUAL OR PHYSICAL CONTACT.
73. WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF HOURS A UNIT SHOULD OCCUPY A PATROL BASE?
A. 24
74. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF AN AMBUSH?
A. REDUCE THE ENEMY'S OVER-ALL COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS
75. WHAT ARE THE TWO TYPES OF AMBUSHES?
A. POINT
B. AREA
76. WHAT ARE THE THREE PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF A SUCCESSFUL AMBUSH?
A. SURPRISE
B. COORDINATED FIRES
C. CONTROL
77. WHAT TYPE OF PATROL IS MOST OFTEN CONDUCTED IN AN URBAN ENVIRONMENT?
A. SECURITY PATROL
78. WHAT ARE THE TWO CATEGORIES THAT CIVIL DISTURBANCES ARE DIVIDED INTO?
A. MINOR AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS
B. FULL-SCALE RIOTING

79. WHAT ARE THE TWO MOST COMMON TYPES OF VEHICLE CHECKPOINTS ESTABLISHED DURING AN URBAN PATROL?
- A. HASTY
 - B. DELIBERATE
80. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A CORDON AND SEARCH MISSION?
- A. ISOLATE A CERTAIN AREA AND CONDUCT A SYSTEMATIC SEARCH
81. THE TOTAL OF UNKNOWNNS EXPERIENCED IN THE OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT CAN BE PUT INTO WHAT THREE MAJOR CATEGORIES?
- A. NONLINEARITY
 - B. RISK
 - C. CHANCE
82. WHAT TYPE OF WARFARE PURSUES VICTORY THROUGH THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S MATERIAL ASSETS BY SUPERIOR FIREPOWER?
- A. ATTRITION WARFARE
83. WHAT TERM DEFINES THE TOTAL DESTRUCTIVE FORCE THAT WOULD DESTROY THE ENEMY AT A GIVEN TIME?
- A. COMBAT POWER
84. MANEUVER WARFARE SEEKS TO SHATTER THE ENEMY'S COHESION BY ATTACKING WHAT?
- A. SELECTED ENEMY WEAKNESSES
85. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF "MAIN EFFORT"?
- A. ACTION THAT IS CRITICAL FOR SUCCESS AT A PARTICULAR MOMENT
86. WHAT IS THE MISSION OF THE MARINE CORPS RIFLE SQUAD?
- A. TO LOCATE, CLOSE WITH AND DESTROY THE ENEMY BY FIRE AND MANEUVER, AND TO REPEL THE ENEMY'S ASSAULT BY FIRE AND CLOSE COMBAT.
87. TO RENDER ENEMY PERSONNEL INCAPABLE OF INTERFERING WITH A PARTICULAR OPERATION IS KNOWN AS WHAT?
- A. NEUTRALIZE
88. FIRE DELIVERED BY A UNIT TO ASSIST OR PROTECT ANOTHER UNIT IN COMBAT IS KNOWN AS WHAT?
- A. FIRE SUPPORT
89. A TARGET WHICH APPEARS IN COMBAT, WITHIN RANGE, AND AGAINST WHICH FIRE HAS NOT BEEN PLANNED IS KNOWN AS WHAT?
- A. TARGET OF OPPORTUNITY
90. WHEN READING A MAP OR MAP OVERLAY, WHAT COLORS ARE USED TO DEPICT FRIENDLY FORCES?
- A. BLACK
 - B. BLUE
91. WHEN READING A MAP OR MAP OVERLAY, WHAT COLOR IS USED TO DEPICT ENGINEERED OBSTACLES OF BOTH FRIENDLY AND ENEMY FORCES?
- A. GREEN
92. THE PROCESS CARRIED OUT BY ONE UNIT OR PERSON IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE FRIENDLY OR HOSTILE IDENTITY OF ANOTHER IS CALLED WHAT?
- A. CHALLENGE
93. A SECRET REPLY GIVEN IN RESPONSE TO A SENTRY WHO HAS PRESENTED A PASSWORD IS KNOWN AS WHAT?
- A. COUNTERSIGN

94. WHAT ACRONYM IS USED TO HELP LEADERS ANALYZE COURSES OF ACTION, AND THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF EACH?

MISSION

ENEMY

TERRAIN AND WEATHER

TROOPS AND SUPPORT AVAILABLE

TIME AVAILABLE

95. WHEN ESTIMATING RANGE HOW FAST SHOULD YOU ASSUME SOUND TRAVELS?

A. 330 METERS PER SECOND (1100 FEET PER SECOND)

96. WHAT ACRONYM IS USED TO IDENTIFY POW/DETAINEE HANDLING PROCEDURES?

A. 5-S'S AND A T

SEARCH

SILENCE

SEGREGATE

SAFEGUARD

SPEED

TAG

97. WHAT NAVY RANK IS EQUIVALENT TO A MARINE LANCE CORPORAL?

A. SEAMAN.

98. WHAT ARMY RANK IS EQUIVALENT TO A MARINE LANCE CORPORAL?

A. PRIVATE FIRST CLASS.

99. WHAT AIR FORCE RANK IS EQUIVALENT TO A MARINE LANCE CORPORAL?

A. AIRMAN FIRST CLASS.

100. WHAT NAVY RANK IS EQUIVALENT TO A MARINE MASTER GUNNER Y SERGEANT/SERGEANT MAJOR?

A. MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER.

101. WHAT ARMY RANK IS EQUIVALENT TO A MARINE MASTER GUNNER Y SERGEANT/SERGEANT MAJOR?

A. SERGEANT MAJOR OR COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR.

102. WHAT AIR FORCE RANK IS EQUIVALENT TO MARINE MASTER GUNNER Y SERGEANT/SERGEANT MAJOR?

A. CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT.

103. WHAT NAVY RANK IS EQUIVALENT TO A MARINE MAJOR?

A. LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

104. WHAT NAVY RANK IS EQUIVALENT TO A MARINE LIEUTENANT COLONEL?

A. COMMANDER.

105. WHAT NAVY RANK IS EQUIVALENT TO A MARINE COLONEL?

A. CAPTAIN.

106. WHAT ARE INDICATIONS OF MILITARY LEADERSHIP?

A. MORALE

B. DISCIPLINE

C. ESPRIT DE CORPS

D. PROFICIENCY

107. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF PROFICIENCY?

A. THE TECHNICAL, TACTICAL AND PHYSICAL ABILITY TO DO A JOB WELL.

108. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF BEARING?

A. CREATING A FAVORABLE IMPRESSION IN CARRIAGE, APPEARANCE, AND PERSONAL CONDUCT AT ALL TIMES.

109. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF TACT?
A. THE ABILITY TO DEAL WITH OTHERS WITHOUT CREATING OFFENSE.
110. WHAT ARE THE TWO TYPES OF COURAGE?
A. PHYSICAL COURAGE.
B. MORAL COURAGE.
111. WHAT ARE THE FOUR POSITIONS OF REST FOR HALTED MARINES?
A. PARADE REST.
B. AT EASE.
C. REST.
D. FALL OUT.
112. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WHEN YOU RECEIVE THE COMMAND AT EASE?
A. KEEP YOUR RIGHT FOOT IN PLACE. YOU MAY MOVE ABOUT, BUT DO NOT TALK.
113. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WHEN YOU RECEIVE THE COMMAND REST?
A. YOU MAY MOVE, ADJUST EQUIPMENT, AND TALK; BUT YOU MUST KEEP YOUR RIGHT FOOT IN PLACE.
114. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WHEN YOU RECEIVE THE COMMAND FALL OUT?
A. YOU MAY LEAVE YOUR POSITION IN RANKS, BUT YOU MUST REMAIN IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA.
115. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WHEN YOU RECEIVE THE COMMAND FALL IN?
A. ASSUME YOUR POSITION IN RANKS AT THE POSITION OF ATTENTION.
116. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF INTERIOR GUARD?
A. THE GUARD IN DETAILED BY A COMMANDER TO PRESERVE ORDER, PROTECT PROPERTY, AND ENFORCE REGULATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF COMMAND.
117. WHAT IS THE SECOND GENERAL ORDER?
A. TO WALK MY POST IN A MILITARY MANNER, KEEPING ALWAYS ON THE ALERT AND OBSERVING EVERYTHING THAT TAKES PLACE WITHIN SIGHT OR HEARING.
118. WHAT IS THE FORTH GENERAL ORDER?
A. TO REPEAT ALL CALLS FROM POST MORE DISTANT FROM THE GUARDHOUSE THAN MY OWN.
119. WHAT IS THE SIXTH GENERAL ORDER?
A. TO RECEIVE, OBEY, AND PASS ON TO THE SENTRY WHO RELIEVES ME, ALL ORDERS FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER, OFFICER OF THE DAY, AND OFFICERS AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE GUARD ONLY.
120. WHAT IS THE NINTH GENERAL ORDER?
A. TO CALL THE CORPORAL OF THE GUARD IN ANY CASE NOT COVERED BY INSTRUCTIONS.
121. WHAT IS THE ELEVENTH GENERAL ORDER?
A. TO BE ESPECIALLY WATCHFUL AT NIGHT AND DURING THE TIME FOR CHALLENGING, TO CHALLENGE ALL PERSONS ON OR NEAR MY POST AND TO ALLOW NO ONE TO PASS WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORITY.
122. WHEN ARE THE TWO TIMES A SENTRY MAY TAKE HIS PISTOL FROM ITS HOLSTER?
A. TO APPLY DEADLY FORCE.
B. WHEN POSTING AND RELIEVING.
123. WHAT ARE THE THREE CATEGORIES OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL?
A. CONFIDENTIAL.
B. SECRET.
C. TOP SECRET.
124. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF ACCESS?
A. THE AUTHORIZATION TO RECEIVE OR POSSESS CLASSIFIED MATERIAL.

125. WHAT TWO THINGS DETERMINE ACCESS?
A. SECURITY CLEARANCE.
B. NEED TO KNOW.
126. WHAT ARE THE ELEVEN TYPES OF TERRORIST ATTACKS?
1) BOMBING.
2) HIJACKING/VEHICLE THEFT.
3) SKYJACKING/AIRCRAFT THEFT.
4) ARSON.
5) AMBUSHES.
6) KIDNAPPINGS.
7) HOSTAGE TAKING.
8) ROBBERIES AND EXPROPRIATIONS.
9) PSYCHOLOGICAL TERROR.
10) BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL ATTACKS.
11) ASSASSINATIONS.
127. WHAT THREE MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO HELP PREVENT BEING A TERRORIST TARGET?
1) KEEP A LOW PROFILE.
2) BE UNPREDICTABLE.
3) REMAIN VIGILANT.
128. WHAT ARE THE FOUR COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF TERRORIST OPERATIONS?
1) DYNAMIC.
2) SIMPLE.
3) HIT AND RUN.
4) DESIGNED FOR THEIR IMPACT.
129. WHAT ARE THE FIVE PHASES OF A TERRORIST OPERATION?
1) PRE-INCIDENT PHASE.
2) INITIATION PHASE.
3) CLIMAX PHASE.
4) POST- INCIDENT PHASE.
5) NEGOTIATION PHASE.
130. WHAT ARE THE FOUR PHASES USED TO ESTABLISH PROTECTION AGAINST TERRORIST BOMBINGS?
1) PLANNING FOR PROTECTION.
2) ASSESSMENT OF THE THREAT.
3) VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT.
4) MINIMIZE VULNERABILITY.
131. WHAT ARE THE EIGHT TRAVEL PRECAUTIONS THAT CAN HELP YOU OR YOUR FAMILY TO AVOID POSSIBLE TERRORIST ATTACKS?
1) AVOID ROUTINES WHILE TRAVELING.
2) HAVE A WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF THE LOCAL LANGUAGE.
3) TRAVEL IN GROUPS WHEN POSSIBLE.
4) AVOID ISOLATED AREAS, DANGER AREAS, CIVIL DISTURBANCES AND CROWDS.
5) BE ALERT AND NOTE ANYONE WHO APPEARS TO BE FOLLOWING.
6) KEEP EMERGENCY NUMBERS HANDY AND ALWAYS CARRY EXACT CHANGE FOR A PHONE CALL.
7) KEEP YOUR COMMAND AND FAMILY CONSTANTLY AWARE OF YOUR LOCATION.
8) ENSURE ALL YOUR PERSONAL MATTERS ARE IN ORDER.
132. WHAT THE FOUR PHASES OF A HOSTAGE SITUATION?
1) CAPTURE.
2) TRANSPORTATION OR CONSOLIDATION.
3) HOLDING.
4) TERMINATION.
133. WHAT ARE THE SEVEN STEPS OF CAPTIVITY IN THE HOLDING PHASE?

- 1) LIVING CONDITIONS.
- 2) FEAR.
- 3) TIME.
- 4) RAPPORT.

- 5) BOREDOM.
- 6) MENTAL ACTIVITY.
- 7) AFTERMATH.

134. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE A TERRORIST WOULD USE A BOMB AS A TACTIC?

A. TO GATHER HEADLINES, CREATE FEAR, AND TO DESTROY PERSONNEL OR MATERIAL.

135. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE A TERRORIST WOULD USE KIDNAPPING AS A TACTIC?

A. PRIMARILY AS A MONEYSKIPPING SCHEME; HOWEVER, A KIDNAPPING HAS OTHER BENEFITS THAT A GROUP MAY EXPLOIT SUCH AS PUBLICITY, RELEASE OF JAILED COMRADES OR FORCING THE GOVERNMENT INTO GRANTING CONCESSIONS.

136. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE A TERRORIST WOULD USE HIJACKING AS A TACTIC?

A. TO DISRUPT THE ECONOMY, EMBARRASS THE GOVERNMENT, GAIN CONCESSIONS FROM THE TARGETED GOVERNMENT, AND TO GAIN POPULAR SUPPORT.

137. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE A TERRORIST WOULD USE AMBUSH AS A TACTIC?

A. TO KIDNAP OR KILL THE VICTIM.

138. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE A TERRORIST WOULD USE MAIMING AS A TACTIC?

A. DEFECTIONS OR INFORMING.

139. WHAT ARE THE FOUR LIFE SAVING STEPS?

- 1) RESTORE THE BREATHING.
- 2) STOP THE BLEEDING.
- 3) PROTECT THE WOUND.
- 4) TREAT FOR SHOCK.

140. WHAT ARE THE THREE TECHNIQUES FOR CLEARING THE AIRWAY?

- 1) HEAD TILT-NECK LIFT TECHNIQUE.
- 2) HEAD TILT-CHIN LIFT TECHNIQUE.
- 3) JAW THRUST TECHNIQUE.

141. HOW MANY BREATHS PER MINUTE SHOULD YOU GIVE FOR MOUTH-TO-MOUTH RESUSCITATION?

A. 12 BREATHS PER MINUTE.

142. WHAT IS THE BEST METHOD FOR THE CONTROL OF BLEEDING IN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION?

A. A PRESSURE DRESSING.

143. WHAT ARE THE THREE TYPES OF BLEEDING?

- 1) CAPILLARY.
- 2) VENOUS.
- 3) ARTERIAL.

144. WHERE SHOULD A TOURNIQUET BE APPLIED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOUND?

A. PLACE THE TOURNIQUET AROUND THE LIMB 2 TO 4 INCHES ABOVE THE WOUND AND BETWEEN THE WOUND AND THE HEART.

145. WHAT ARE THE TWO TYPES OF FRACTURES?

- 1) SIMPLE FRACTURE.
- 2) COMPOUND FRACTURE.

146. WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF SHOCK?

- 1) COOL, CLAMMY SKIN WITH ASSOCIATED PALE LOOK.
- 2) PUPILS OF THE EYES ARE DILATED.
- 3) PULSE IS WEAK AND RAPID.
- 4) SHALLOW BREATHING.
- 5) VICTIM MAY BE RESTLESS OR SHOW APPREHENSION

147. WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF A HEAT STROKE?

- 1) EXTREMELY HIGH BODY TEMPERATURE. (105 DEGREES OR HIGHER).
 - 2) SKIN IS RED, HOT AND DRY.
 - 3) PUPILS WILL BE PINPOINTED.
 - 4) PULSE IS STRONG AND FAST.
 - 5) BREATHING IS DEEP AND FAST.
148. WHAT IS THE TREATMENT FOR A VICTIM WITH HEAT EXHAUSTION?
- 1) CARE FOR AS IN SHOCK.
 - 2) MOVE TO A COOL ENVIRONMENT, BUT DO NOT ALLOW CHILLING.
 - 3) GIVE A CONSCIOUS VICTIM 1 TEASPOON OF SALT PER QUART OF COOL WATER.
149. WHAT IS THE RECOMMENDED TREATMENT FOR A VICTIM WITH HEAT CRAMPS?
- 1) REMOVE TO A COOLER ENVIRONMENT.
 - 2) GIVE THE VICTIM 1 TEASPOON OF SALT PER 1 QUART OF COOL WATER.
 - 3) GENTLY MASSAGE MUSCLE TO RELIEVE SPASM.
150. HOW ARE BURNS CLASSIFIED?
- 1) BY EXTENT. (PERCENTAGE OF BODY COVERED).
 - 2) BY DEPTH. (1ST, 2ND OR 3RD DEGREE BURNS).
 - 3) BY CAUSE. (THERMAL, ELECTRICAL, CHEMICAL, LASER).
151. WHAT ARE THE THREE METHODS OF PURIFYING WATER FOR DRINKING?
- 1) IODINE TABLETS.
 - 2) CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE.
 - 3) BOILING.
152. HOW LONG DOES WATER HAVE TO BE BOILED BEFORE IT IS DRINKABLE?
- A. HELD AT A ROLLING BOIL FOR AT LEAST 15 SECONDS BEFORE DRINKING.
153. WHEN SHOULD A STRADDLE TRENCH BE CONSTRUCTED IN A BIVOUAC AREA?
- A. IN A TEMPORARY BIVOUAC OF 1 TO 3 DAYS.
154. WHAT ARE THE THREE TYPES OF ALARM SYSTEMS FOR CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL ATTACK?
- 1) VISION ALARMS.
 - 2) LOCAL ALARMS.
 - 3) GENERAL ALARMS.
155. DESCRIBE THE NATO MARKER FOR A CHEMICAL CONTAMINATED AREA.
- A. TRIANGULAR YELLOW SIGN WITH THE WORD GAS IN RED LETTERS.
156. DESCRIBE THE NATO MARKER FOR A BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATED AREA.
- A. TRIANGULAR BLUE SIGN WITH THE WORD BIO IN RED LETTERS.
157. DESCRIBE THE NATO MARKER FOR A RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATED AREA.
- A. TRIANGULAR WHITE SIGN WITH THE WORD ATOM IN BLACK LETTERS.
158. DESCRIBE THE NATO MARKER FOR A CHEMICAL MINEFIELD (UNEXPLODED MINES).
- A. TRIANGULAR RED SIGN WITH THE WORDS GAS MINES AND A LINE IN YELLOW LETTERS.
159. DESCRIBE THE NATO MARKER FOR UNEXPLODED MUNITIONS.
- A. TRIANGULAR RED SIGN WITH A SYMBOL OF AN UNEXPLODED BOMB IN WHITE MARKINGS.
160. DESCRIBE THE NATO MARKER FOR BOOBY-TRAPS.
- A. TRIANGULAR RED SIGN WITH A WHITE LINE MARKED ACROSS IT.
161. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF INFORMATION?
- A. UNEVALUATED MATERIAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING THAT DERIVED FROM OBSERVATIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, REPORTS, IMAGERY, AND OTHER SOURCES, WHICH WHEN PROCESSED MAY PRODUCE INTELLIGENCE.
162. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF INTELLIGENCE?

A. THE PRODUCT RESULTING FROM THE COLLECTION, EVALUATION, ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION, AND INTERPRETATION OF ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION WHICH CONCERNS ONE OR MORE ASPECTS OF FOREIGN NATIONS OR AREAS OF OPERATIONS AND WHICH IS IMMEDIATELY OR POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT TO MILITARY PLANNING AND OPERATIONS.

163. WHAT IS THE INTELLIGENCE FORMULA?

A. INFORMATION + ANALYSIS = INTELLIGENCE

164. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE?

A. INTELLIGENCE WHICH IS REQUIRED FOR THE FORMULATION OF POLICY AND PLANS AT INTERNATIONAL, AND NATIONAL LEVELS.

165. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE?

A. USED TO DESCRIBE THE SECOND MAJOR USE OF INTELLIGENCE IS KNOWLEDGE. TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE IS USED FOR THE BATTLE IN PROGRESS AND IS REQUIRED FOR THE PLANNING AND CONDUCT OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS.

166. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF TARGET INTELLIGENCE?

A. A SPECIFIC INTELLIGENCE EFFORT TO SUPPORT EFFECTIVE TARGETING. IT PORTRAYS AND LOCATES THE COMPONENTS OF A TARGET OR COMPLEX AND INDICATES ITS VULNERABILITY AND RELATIVE IMPORTANCE.

167. WHAT ARE THE THREE FORMS OF INTELLIGENCE?

- A. BASIC INTELLIGENCE
- B. CURRENT INTELLIGENCE
- C. ESTIMATIVE INTELLIGENCE

168. WHAT IS A BASIC INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENT (BIR)?

A. THOSE INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS WHICH ARE DIRECTED AT RELATIVELY UNCHANGING ASPECTS OF THE ENEMY AND MILITARY GEOGRAPHY

169. WHAT ARE COMMANDER CONTINUING INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS (CCIR'S)?

A. THOSE CRITICAL OR HIGH PRIORITY ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMMANDER WHICH RELATE DIRECTLY TO MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT

170. WHAT ARE THE FIVE STEPS TO THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE?

- 1) DIRECTION
- 2) COLLECTION
- 3) PROCESSING
- 4) PRODUCTION
- 5) DISSEMINATION

171. WHAT ARE THE FOUR THREATS THAT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE FOCUSES ON?

- 1) TERRORISM
- 2) ESPIONAGE
- 3) SABOTAGE
- 4) SUBVERSION

172. WHAT IS THE EXECUTIVE ORDER THAT GOVERNS INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES?

A. E.O. 12333

173. WHAT IS THE EXECUTIVE ORDER THAT GOVERNS INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT?

A. E.O. 12334

174. WHAT IS THE MARINE CORPS ORDER THAT GOVERNS INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT?

A. MCO 3870.2

175. WHAT IS THE FIELD MANUAL (FM) THAT GOVERNS COUNTERINTELLIGENCE?

A. FM 2-6

176. WHAT IS THE MARINE CORPS WARFIGHTING PUBLICATION (MCWP) THAT COVERS COUNTERINTELLIGENCE?

A. MCWP 2-14

177. WHAT IS THE MARINE CORPS ORDER THAT GIVES POLICY AND GUIDANCE FOR COUNTERINTELLIGENCE (CI) AND HUMAN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE (HUMINT) ACTIVITIES

A. MCO 3850.1J

178. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF AN INDICATOR?

A. AN ITEM OF INFORMATION WHICH REFLECTS THE INTENTION OR CAPABILITY OF A POTENTIAL ENEMY TO ADOPT OR REJECT A COURSE OF ACTION

179. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF TERRORISM?

A. THE UNLAWFUL USE OR THREATENED USE OF FORCE OR VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIVIDUALS NOR PROPERTY TO COERCE OR INTIMIDATE GOVERNMENTS OR SOCIETIES, OFTEN TO ACHIEVE POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, OR IDEOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES.

180. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF ESPIONAGE?

A. ACTIONS DIRECTED TOWARD THE ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION THROUGH CLANDESTINE OPERATIONS.

181. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF SABOTAGE?

A. AN ACT OR ACTS WITH THE INTENT TO INJURE, INTERFERE WITH, OR OBSTRUCT THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF A COUNTRY BY WILLINGLY INJURING OR DESTROYING, OR ATTEMPTING TO INJURE OR DESTROY, ANY NATIONAL DEFENSE OR WAR MATERIAL, PREMISES OR UTILITIES, TO INCLUDE HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES

182. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF SUBVERSION?

A. ACTION DESIGNED TO WEAKEN OR UNDERMINE THE MILITARY, ECONOMIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, POLITICAL STRENGTH OF A NATION, OR MORALE OF A REGIME.

183. WHAT ARE THE FIVE PHASES OF INTERROGATION?

- A. PLANNING AN PREPARATION
- B. APPROACH
- C. QUESTIONING
- D. TERMINATION
- E. REPORTING

184. WHAT ARE THE MISSIONS OF CI ASSETS IN GARRISON?

A. THEIR PRIMARY MISSION IS TO PLAN, PREPARE, AND TRAIN TO ACCOMPLISH TACTICAL CI FUNCTIONS. THEIR SECONDARY GARRISON MISSION IS TO ADVISE AND ASSIST THE COMMANDER IN PLANNING, COORDINATING, AND IMPLEMENTING COMMAND INITIATED MEASURES, PROGRAMS, AND EFFORTS.

185. WHAT ARE THE MISSIONS OF CI ASSETS IN A TACTICAL ENVIRONMENT?

A. THE MISSION OF CI IN A TACTICAL ENVIRONMENT IS TO CONDUCT CI OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS DESIGNED TO IDENTIFY, LOCATE, AND NEUTRALIZE HOSTILE ATTEMPTS OF INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION/ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE, SUBVERSION, AND TERRORISM. A COLLATERAL MISSION OF CI IS TO CONDUCT TACTICAL HUMAN RESOURCES INTELLIGENCE (HUMINT) COLLECTION IN SUPPORT OF INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS.

186. WHAT ARE ACTIVE CI MEASURES?

A. ACTIVE CI MEASURES ARE AGGRESSIVE OFFENSIVE ACTIONS TAKEN TO NEUTRALIZE THE HOSTILE THREAT AND HOSTILE EFFORTS TOWARD ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE, SUBVERSION, AND TERRORISM. EXAMPLES OF ACTIVE CI MEASURES INCLUDE COUNTERESPIONAGE, COUNTERSABOTAGE, COUNTERSUBVERSION, COUNTERTERRORISM, COUNTERRECONAISSANCE, AND DECEPTION OPERATIONS.

187. WHAT ARE PASSIVE CI MEASURES?

A. PASSIVE CI MEASURES ARE DEFENSIVE ACTIONS DESIGNED TO CONCEAL AND DENY INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY, PROTECT PERSONNEL FROM SUBVERSION AND TERRORISM, AND PROTECT INSTALLATIONS AND MATERIAL FROM SABOTAGE. EXAMPLES OF PASSIVE CI MEASURES INCLUDE SECURITY OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL, PERSONNEL SECURITY, PHYSICAL SECURITY,

SECURITY EDUCATION, COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY, CAMOUFLAGE, AND LIGHT AND NOISE DISCIPLINE.

188. WHAT ARE THE THREE GENERAL PURPOSES FOR WHICH CI MEASURES ARE EMPLOYED?

- A. DENIAL
- B. DETECTION
- C. DECEPTION

189. FOR WHAT REASON ARE DENIAL MEASURES EMPLOYED?

A. DENIAL MEASURES ARE APPLIED TO PREVENT THE ENEMY FROM GAINING ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED AND SENSITIVE INFORMATION, SUBVERTING PERSONNEL, AND PENETRATING THE PHYSICAL SECURITY BARRIERS ESTABLISHED AT INSTALLATIONS.

190. FOR WHAT REASON ARE DECEPTION MEASURES EMPLOYED?

A. DECEPTION MEASURES ARE USED TO MISLEAD OR OTHERWISE CONFUSE THE ENEMY CONCERNING OUR CAPABILITIES, ACTIONS, AND INTENTIONS.

191. WHAT ARE THE 8 MAGTF CI PLANNING DOCUMENTS?

- A. CI ESTIMATE
- B. CI APPENDIX
- C. HUMINT APPENDIX
- D. CI MEASURES WORKSHEET
- E. PERSONALITY, ORGANIZATION AND INSTALLATION FILES (PO&I)
- F. DETAINABLE, OF INTEREST, PROTECTABLE LIST (DOP)
- G. AUTOMATIC APPREHENSION LIST
- H. CI TARGET REDUCTION PLAN

192. WHAT ARE THE THREE MAJOR LIMITATIONS OF CI ASSETS?

- A. PERSONNEL STRENGTH
- B. FOREIGN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY
- C. JURISDICTIONAL CONSTRAINTS

193. WHAT ARE THE THREE TYPES OF CI OPERATIONS THAT OCCUR IN A FORWARD OPERATING AREA?

- A. OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS
- B. DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS
- C. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

194. WHAT ARE THE FOUR PRIMARY OBJECTIVES OF DEFENSIVE CI OPERATIONS?

- A. GUARD AGAINST ENEMY INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION EFFORTS
- B. GUARD AGAINST THE INFILTRATION OF ENEMY INTELLIGENCE AGENTS
- C. GUARD AGAINST SABOTAGE AGENTS
- D. GUARD AGAINST TERRORISTS

195. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF A WALK-IN SOURCE?

A. AN INDIVIDUAL WHO VOLUNTARILY COMES FORWARD TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO CI PERSONNEL

196. WHAT ARE THE SIX TYPES OF WALK IN SOURCE?

- A. LEGITIMATE INFORMANT
- B. PAPER MILL
- C. MULTIPLE REPORTER
- D. ASSET RECRUITED BY OTHERS
- E. DISINFORMATION AGENT
- F. DANGLE

197. WHAT ARE THE FIVE MOST COMMON MOTIVATIONS OF WALK IN SOURCE?

- A. NATIONAL PRIDE
- B. FEAR
- C. FAVORABLE OPINION OF THE U.S.
- D. HATE/REVENGE
- E. REWARD

198. WHAT ARE THE 10 ORDER OF BATTLE FACTORS?

- A. MISSION
- B. COMPOSITION
- C. STRENGTH
- D. DISPOSITION
- E. TACTICS
- F. TRAINING
- G. COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS
- H. LOGISTICS
- I. ELECTRONIC TECHNICAL DATA
- J. MISCELLANEOUS

199. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE?

- A. INFORMATION GATHERED AND ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED TO PROTECT AGAINST ESPIONAGE, OTHER INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, SABOTAGE, OR ASSASSINATIONS CONDUCTED BY OR ON BEHALF OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS OR ELEMENTS THEREOF, FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS, OR FOREIGN PERSONS, OR INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.

200. WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF SECURITY?

- A. MEASURES TAKEN BY A MILITARY UNIT, AN ACTIVITY OR INSTALLATION TO PROTECT ITSELF AGAINST ALL ACTS DESIGNED TO, OR WHICH MAY, IMPAIR ITS EFFECTIVENESS.