

Brigade Staff Officer Course - admission exam test sample

QUESTIONNAIRE –TEST SHEET No 2

REMEMBER!

1. There are 20 closed items and 10 opened items.
2. Each item is valued 0.30 points.
3. The final mark = 30 items x 0.30 points/ item + 1.00 granted point = 10.00 points.

I. Read carefully the questions 1-20 on your test-sheet!

Identify/ choose the correct answer/answers and mark it/them only on the ANSWERS SHEET, by simply encircling! There may be from 1 to 3 correct answers per question.

There is NO QUESTION without a correct answer or with all correct answers.

If you change your mind, simply apply an X over the first chosen answer and then encircle the answer you consider it to be correct! Only one correction for each question is accepted!

DO NOT MARK ON THESE PAGES!

1. The comprehensive approach refers to a coordinated approach to operations by the international community, in which the actions of a range of military and non-military actors representing _____ realms are harmonized:
 - a. political, military, economic, social
 - b. diplomatic, informational, military, economic and civil
 - c. HN, non-government organizations (NGOs) or international organisations (IOs)
2. On the levels of interaction, coexistence means:
 - a. Organizations have no interaction
 - b. Actors will inform each other of their plans and activities
 - c. To provide local and regional civil and NGO authorities with a point of contact for exchange of information and for contact in the case of an emergency
3. The application of the manoeuvrist approach is generally:
 - a. an operational level approach
 - b. a formation level approach
 - c. a tool for commanders from all levels
4. Coherence is based on:
 - a. common planning and decision-making
 - b. sharing the required work to achieve common objectives
 - c. mutual exchange of information
5. Non-military aspects _____ have implications for the success of land operations.
 - a. frequently
 - b. sometimes;

- c. never
6. Land commanders must take advantage of established cooperation within a comprehensive approach in support of their own operations. Early contribution by other actors to military planning can avoid:
 - a. unnecessary delay in the achievement of the end state
 - b. political or humanitarian impact
 - c. duplication of efforts
7. Security and control related tasks including law enforcement are the responsibility of the:
 - a. provost marshal;
 - b. expeditionary force;
 - c. host nation
8. Land operations are orchestrated through the application of:
 - a. military doctrine
 - b. operational art
 - c. tactical procedures and techniques
9. Integration first takes place within:
 - a. established common procedures
 - b. at all levels at which missions and tasks are assigned
 - c. the mind of the commanders
10. Conceptual tools to visualize and organize integration include for example the use of conceptual frameworks, which are:
 - a. the operational framework, the support framework and the assessment framework
 - b. the intel collection plan, the targeting matrix and the design of the operation
 - c. the operations framework, the functional framework, the geographic framework
11. Rear operations include the following activities or responsibilities:
 - a. sustainment including medical support
 - b. battlespace management
 - c. provost marshal
12. The application of the manoeuvrist approach is generally to:
 - a. seize and hold the initiative
 - b. facilitate the victory with limited means over a superior adversary
 - c. attack the adversary's understanding, will and cohesion
13. The increasing visibility of a land force's actions places increased importance on the use of deception to:
 - a. achieve surprise
 - b. undermine the ability of the enemy's commanders to react
 - c. protect the force's own vulnerabilities

- 14.** Mission command allows for commanders to provide immediate responses to:
- situational developments
 - exploitation of opportunities
 - scarcity of resources
- 15.** Echelon forces are:
- yet to be committed
 - committed
 - with a pre-planned specific mission
- 16.** The manoeuvrist approach can help to:
- avoid losses
 - limit damage
 - dominate the battlefield
- 17.** Adjustment decisions select a course of action that modifies the order to respond to unanticipated opportunities or threats. When the commander makes an adjustment decision, it normally requires resynchronization of operations across the warfighting functions. Adjustments may take the following basic forms:
- Reallocating Resources
 - Changing the Concept
 - Changing or Deviating from the Mission
 - Changing the main effort
 - Changing the task organization
- 18.** In the context of exercising command and control assessing is a continuous process. Assessing consists of the following distinct tasks:
- monitoring the current situation and progress of the operation;
 - evaluating the operation against MOEs and MOPs;
 - enabling the re-allocation of resources;
 - shaping the operation.
- 19.** During a period of military occupation and in other exceptional circumstances, the military may have to assume initial responsibility and undertake stability-related tasks on their own. These might include:
- security of vital points
 - riot- control
 - emergency restoration of essential services
- 20.** Commanders, support the activities of civilian organisations:
- to provide the basis for the required measures to mitigate potential harm to civilians and civilian objects present in the AOR
 - if they serve the land forces objectives
 - if humanitarian situations involving the local civilian population require an emergency response

II. Read carefully the phrases 21-30 on your test-sheet. **Write on the answers sheet** only the missing words.

DO NOT MARK ON THESE PAGES!

21. Coalition means partners that operate within a formalized task and responsibilities structure. Coalition partners devolve a defined level of their _____ and _____ to a single authority _____ decision making and actions towards an agreed outcome.
22. In addition to the obligation to protect civilians from the _____, land commanders may have, in specific situations, to work in a complementary manner with other actors to address the root causes of violence and _____ or, _____, to support a response to the population's immediate needs.
23. Simultaneity is defined as in military operations, an element of _____ and _____ that seeks to _____ the decision-making process of the enemy commander by confronting the latter with a number of concurrent problems.
24. An **area of influence** is defined as *a geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations by _____, _____ or _____ normally under his command or control*
25. Close operations are those operations planned to be conducted by the _____ of a formation at _____, in close contact and in the _____ timescale.
26. Sequencing is the arrangement of events within an operation in an order which facilitates countering or avoiding the enemy's strengths and achieving objectives by maintaining _____ and _____ of the operation and avoiding unnecessary operational _____.
27. Combat identification is defined as the use of _____ to reduce _____ and increase the _____ of forces and weapon systems.
28. A shaping operation is an operation that establishes _____ for the _____ operation through _____ on the enemy, other actors, and the terrain.
29. A sustaining operation is an operation at any _____ that _____ the decisive operation or shaping operation by _____ and maintaining combat power.
30. Monitoring is the continuous observation of the common operational picture to identify indicators of _____ for success, _____ to the force, and _____ in information.