

Lesson 3 Progress

✓ Quiz submitted



- Due No due date
- Points 100
- Questions 10
- Time Limit 15 Minutes
- Allowed Attempts Unlimited

Instructions



This quiz checks your understanding of lesson concepts.

- This is a timed assessment.
- You are allowed multiple attempts.
- Minimum passing score is 80%.

[Take the Quiz Again](#)

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	7 minutes	80 out of 100

⚠ Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this attempt: 80 out of 100

Submitted Nov 1 at 5:05am

This attempt took 7 minutes.



Question 1

10 / 10 pts

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At the Combatant Command level, joint planning serves two critical purposes. Which statement below describes one of the purposes?



At the strategic level, joint planning provides the Joint Task Force Commander options to achieve objectives using Flexible Deterrent Options (FDOs) and the Universal Joint Task List (UJTL).



At the strategic level, joint planning provides component commanders options to achieve objectives in keeping with their Theater Campaign Plan, maintaining Phase 0 (steady state) operations.



At the strategic level, joint planning provides allies and coalition partners options to achieve national objectives in keeping with shared security agendas throughout a region.



At the strategic level, joint planning provides the President and the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) options, based on best military advice, on use of the military in addressing national interests.

This answer is correct. JP 5-0 states “At the strategic level, joint planning provides the President and the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) options, based on best military advice, on use of the military in addressing national interests and achieving the objectives in the National Security Strategy (NSS) and Defense Strategy Review (DSR). (Source: Joint Publication 5-0.)



Question 2

10 / 10 pts

_____ is the deliberate process of determining how (the ways) to use military capabilities (the means) in time and space to achieve objectives (the ends) while considering the associated risks.



The Joint Decision Process



Theater strategy development



The Joint Application Process



Joint Planning

This answer is correct. Joint Publication 5-0 defines Joint Planning as the deliberate process of determining how (the ways) to use military capabilities (the means) in time and space to achieve objectives (the ends) while considering the associated risks. Ideally, planning begins with specified national strategic objectives and military end states to provide a unifying purpose around which actions and resources are focused. (Source: Joint Publication 5-0.)



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Question 3

10 / 10 pts

According to Joint Publication 3-30, air planners should determine the validity of each air course of action (COA) based on which of the following factors?

- ☐ the operational factors of time, space, force, and purpose.
- ☐ command and control, intelligence, fires, maneuver, protection, and sustainment.
- ☐ sustainability, interoperability, risk, operational art, and agility.
- ☒ suitability, feasibility, acceptability, distinguishability, and completeness.

This answer is Correct.



Question 4

10 / 10 pts

_____ is described as a process of reasoning by which the air component commander considers all the circumstances affecting the military situation and decides on a course of action (COA) to be taken to accomplish the mission.

- ☒ The joint air estimate

This answer is correct. Joint Publication 3-30 describes the Joint Air Estimate as a process of reasoning by which the air component commander considers all the circumstances affecting the military situation and decides on a COA to be taken to accomplish the mission.

- ☐ The JFACC's daily guidance
- ☐ Mission Analysis
- ☐ Course of Action Development



IncorrectQuestion 5

0 / 10 pts

Functional component commanders normally exercise _____ of forces made available to them by the JFC.

- ☐ COCOM
- ☐ TACON
- ☒ OPCON

This answer is incorrect. A COMAFFOR normally exercises operational control (OPCON) of assigned and attached Air Force forces and, acting as a JFACC, normally exercises command and control (C2) of those forces retained for their own Service's organic operations). (Source: AF Basic Doctrine Volume 3 *Command*.)

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☐ ADCON



Question 6

10 / 10 pts

During the buildup of forces in response to a crisis, a Joint Force Commander (JFC) often has aviation assets from more than one service. In that case, if the JFC wants to fully exploit his air capabilities, the JFC may designate the Service component commander with the preponderance of air forces to be the _____.

- ☐ Supported Commander
- ☐ Subunified Combatant Commander
- ☒ Joint Force Air Component Commander

This answer is correct. AF Basic Doctrine Volume 3 *Command* states: If aviation assets from more than one Service are present within a joint force, the joint force commander (JFC) normally designates a JFACC to exploit the full capabilities of joint operations. The JFACC should be the Service component commander with the preponderance of forces to be tasked and the ability to plan, task, and control joint air operations.

- ☐ Air Expeditionary Task Force (AETF) Commander



Question 7

10 / 10 pts

The COMAFFOR commands forces through two separate branches of the chain of command: the _____ branch and the _____ branch.

- ☐ operational, tactical
- ☐ strategic, operational
- ☒ operational, administrative

This answer is correct. AF Basic Doctrine Volume 3 *Command* states, "The COMAFFOR commands forces through two separate branches of the chain of command: the operational branch and the administrative branch. "

- ☐ strategic, tactical



IncorrectQuestion 8



Quiz submitted

0 / 10 pts

According to chapter six of "Chairman Xi Remakes the PLA," what are the four primary reason China shifted from a structure of military regions to theater commands?

- ☐ Stratifying responsibilities; strengthening jointness; increasing readiness; and making China's military policy vis-à-vis internal actors more coherent.
- ☒ Streamlining responsibilities; strengthening jointness; increasing readiness; and making China's military policy vis-à-vis internal actors more coherent.
- ☐ Streamlining responsibilities; strengthening jointness; increasing readiness; and making China's military policy vis-à-vis external actors more coherent.
- ☐ Stratifying responsibilities; strengthening jointness; increasing readiness; and making China's military policy vis-à-vis external actors more coherent.

The answer is incorrect. Review chapter six of "Chairman Xi Remakes the PLA."



Question 9

10 / 10 pts

According to the article, "Beyond Borders: PLA Command and Control of Overseas Operations," China has significantly _____ its efforts to use military diplomacy to engage other militaries and support broader Chinese foreign policy goals.

- ☐ restructured
- ☐ improved
- ☒ expanded
- ☐ decreased

The answer is Correct.



Question 10

10 / 10 pts

According to chapter six of "Chairman Xi Remakes the PLA," which three of China's Theater Commands are assigned naval fleets?

- ☒ Northern, Eastern, and Southern
- ☐ Western, Northern, and Southern
- ☐ Southern, Western, and Northern

☐ Eastern, Southern, and Western



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The answer is Correct.

Quiz Score: 80 out of 100