

Lesson 1 Progress Check

- Due No due date
- Points 100
- Questions 16
- Time Limit 30 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	11 minutes	68.75 out of 100

❗ Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this attempt: 68.75 out of 100

Submitted Nov 1 at 5:56pm

This attempt took 11 minutes.



Question 1

6.25 / 6.25 pts

According to JP 1, Vol 1, there are four strategic uses of military power:

- ☐ Alliances, Deterrence, Dissuasion, and forcible action
- ☐ Dissuasion, Deterrence, Compellence, and forcible action
- ☐ Assurance, Dissuasion, Deterrence and forcible action
- ☒ Assurance, Deterrence, Compellence, and forcible action

This answer is correct.



IncorrectQuestion 2

0 / 6.25 pts

According to JP 1, Vol 1, the military instrument of national power can be applied in cooperation and competition to deter adversaries, but when conflict is inevitable, the military response _____

- ☐ is measured to change the enemy's behavior through coercion or defeat the enemy completely through compellence.
- ☒ must use "overwhelming force" to defeat the enemy.
- ☐ must use "overwhelming force," but the United States must be prepared to "fix" what is "broken" when major combat operations are over
- ☐ must be measured, beginning with air and sea power, and if unsuccessful, then land power.

This answer is incorrect. Please review Lesson 1, Objective 1.



Question 3

6.25 / 6.25 pts

According to JP 1, Vol 1, what are the three ways to prevail in Armed Conflict?

- ☐ Maneuver, Attrition, and Annihilation.
- ☐ Exhaustion, Attrition, and Defeat.
- ☐ Exhaustion, Maneuver, and Annihilation.
- ☒ Exhaustion, Attrition, and Annihilation.

This answer is correct.



Question 4

6.25 / 6.25 pts

Countries allow basing of allied aircraft for many different reasons. According to Pettyjohn and Vick in *The Posture Triangle: A New Framework for US Air Force Global Presence*, which are the three categories of basing agreements?

- ☒ Deep security consensus (enduring partnership), shared perception of threat (mutual defense), or desire for material benefits (transactional)
- ☐ Deep bonded good will (rapport propensity), short term political goals (transitory amity), thwarting of adversary actions (benefit denial)
- ☐ Leverage within the region (local prestige), common political goals (shared outlook), benefits to host nation defense (shifting of costs)
- ☐ Deep security consensus (enduring partnership), shared perception of threat (mutual defense), or shift in political alignment (transformational)

This answer is correct.



IncorrectQuestion 5

0 / 6.25 pts

According to Pettyjohn and Vick in *The Posture Triangle: A New Framework for U.S. Air Force Global Presence*, which of the following statements is most true concerning compensation driven access agreements?

- ☐ The United States is well positioned, due to its status as the world's sole superpower, to outbid other nations for basing rights.
- ☒ Such agreements offer access to countries which would otherwise be closed to the United States due to their government or political views.
- ☐ The United States can often negotiate long term access agreements with favorable terms for the provision of base support functions.
- ☐ Negotiations are iterative; agreements will be characterized by increasingly short timelines, which enable the host nation to renegotiate often.

This answer is incorrect. Please review Lesson 1, Objective 2.



Question 6

6.25 / 6.25 pts

AFPD 3-14 *Counterspace Operations* states that the Air Force (and now the Space Force) uses four Space Operations Functions, which are _____

- ☐ space situational awareness, counterspace operations, space support to land forces, and space service support.
- ☐ operations, maintenance, joint support, and space service support.

- ☒ space situational awareness, counterspace operations, space support to operations, and space service support.
- ☐ space situational awareness, counterspace operations, direct action, and space support to operations.

This answer is correct.



Question 7

6.25 / 6.25 pts

AFPD 3-14 *Counterspace Operations* states that space support to operations function provides capabilities to aid, protect, enhance and complement the activities of other military forces, as well as intelligence, civil, and commercial users. Space support to operations capabilities include _____

- ☒ ISR, launch detection, missile tracking, and satellite communications.
- ☐ Missile tracking, missile engagement, and missile destruction.
- ☐ ISR, target tracking, target engagement, and assessment.
- ☐ Denial, degradation, and deception.

This answer is correct.



Question 8

6.25 / 6.25 pts

In his article “To Enable and Sustain: Pacific Air Forces’ Theater Security Cooperation as a Line of Operation,” Lt Col Warner explains that one key reason that air-centric theater security cooperation is well-suited for PACAF is _____

- ☐ airpower is the vital to the war plans against North Korea.
- ☐ airpower will be key to defending Taiwan.
- ☐ many of the world’s most capable air forces reside in PACAF’s area of responsibility.
- ☒ the extreme distances in the Asia-Pacific region are uniquely matched to airpower’s ability to get to a crisis location quickly.

This answer is correct.



Question 9

6.25 / 6.25 pts

In his article “Thinking About Space Deterrence and China,” Steve Lambakis states that China believes that America’s dependence on space is its Achilles Heel and that in order to go into a crisis with the strongest possible position against the United States, deterring the United States may require counter-space actions. Because of this, he argues that _____

- ☐ the United States train and equip air, land and sea forces to conduct joint operations without space support to prepare for degraded combat operations.
- ☐ the United States develop and field a robust kinetic “killer” satellite to deter China from attacking US space systems.
- ☒ it is imperative that U.S. leaders understand U.S. vulnerabilities in space and act swiftly to correct any security imbalance.
- ☐ the United States needs to act preemptively and target Chinese systems that could inflict catastrophic damage to U.S. satellites.

This answer is correct.



Question 10

6.25 / 6.25 pts

According to Lambakis, what is required for a deterrent effort to be credible with regard to space?

- ☐ Making clear that a war in space need not result in a larger, more violent contest in other domains.
- ☐ Improved resiliency of space systems using passive defenses, such as deception.
- ☒ Having actual, known retaliatory capabilities that may be employed in space or on earth.
- ☐ Agreeing to stop missile defense research if China will dismantle its anti-satellite (ASAT) program.

This answer is correct.



Question 11

6.25 / 6.25 pts

In “Air Advising in Afghanistan,” Colonel Douglas and Dr. Ritschel point out one key to successful air advising is patience. They note that two issues tend to arise with respect to air advisor patience:

- ☐ Time (advisor tours are too short) and quality (they are willing to accept low quality).
- ☒ Time (they want results now) and quality (they expect too high of quality performance).
- ☐ Time (advisor tours are too long) and perception (advisor tours are perceived to be career-ending).
- ☐ Funding (advisors get impatient with lack of funding) and mistakes (advisors accept too many mistakes).

This answer is correct.



Question 12

6.25 / 6.25 pts

The 2017 OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE Report to Congress listed “Security” as one of the key challenges, and within the “security” category, the key issues included _____

- ☒ Iraq’s counter terrorism service needs rebuilding.
- ☐ feeding the hungry Iraqis.
- ☐ reducing the amount of human trafficking.
- ☐ demining all areas north of the Euphrates.

This answer is correct.



IncorrectQuestion 13

0 / 6.25 pts

According to Joint Publication 3-24, *Counterinsurgency*, Air Operations' ability to quickly support ground forces can reduce the risk to dispersed ground units, lower the need for mutual support between ground units, and therefore decrease overall troop requirements.

However, what related risk must joint air planners consider and balance?

- ☐ The risk of unplanned ordnance shortfalls for precision guided weapons.
- ☐ The risk of unmanageable span-of-control issues in the C2 structure.
- ☐ The risk of catastrophic tactical surprise of dispersed ground forces.
- ☒ The risk of popular support “drift” toward insurgents due to fewer friendly forces.

This answer is incorrect. Please review Lesson 1, Objective 6.



IncorrectQuestion 14

0 / 6.25 pts

According to Cohen's article "The Future of COIN," a recent experiment where the Air Force practiced temporarily running the Combined Air Operations Center (CAOC) for the Middle East out of Shaw AFB, S.C., instead of Al Udeid AB Qatar, resulted in

- ☐ Total failure, as the Theater Battle Management Core System (TBMCS) software crashed shortly after the Shaw air operations center took control.
- ☒ Mixed success, as theater sorties continued supporting coalition forces, but friction did slow response times.
- ☐ Near mission failure as Shaw air operations center personnel lost situational awareness of real-time threats in theater.
- ☐ A successful demonstration that airmen could manage aircraft just as well from the other side of the world should the CAOC ever be threatened.

This answer is incorrect. Please review Lesson 1, Objective 6.



Question 15

6.25 / 6.25 pts

According to Cohen's article "The Future of COIN," when considering Cyber operations, the Air Force's _____ and other electronic warfare assets must be factored into the COIN fight.

- ☐ HC-130P Combat King II
- ☒ EC-130H Compass Call
- ☐ EC-130J Commando Solo
- ☐ MC-130J Commando II

This answer is correct.



IncorrectQuestion 16

0 / 6.25 pts

According to Joint Publication 3-24, *Counterinsurgency*, what considerations are important in determining a command and control (C2) structure for air in COIN operations?

- ☒ Trust, host nation integration, and cultural norms and practices.
- ☐ OPSEC, information operations, and cost-vs-benefit analysis for precision guided weapons.
- ☐ The need for flexibility, training level of forces employed, and the ability to deliver precision strikes.
- ☐ Political sensitivities, high-value targets, and size of the joint operational area (JOA).

This answer is correct.

Quiz Score: 68.75 out of 100