

Name: _____

Date: _____

- 1 Select the answer that corrects the statement.
The 1907 Hague Convention required that floating mines deactivate after a period of time.
 - A Change "1907" to "1807"
 - B Change "Hague" to "Russian"
 - C The statement is correct.
- 2 Which of the following are methods of planting mines?
 - A Submarine
 - B Aircraft
 - C Surface
 - D None of the above
- 3 _____: Glass tube - Inertia switch
Influence: Magnetic - Acoustic - _____
 - A Contact; Pressure
 - B Pressure; Fuse
 - C Pressure; Contact
 - D Fuse; Contact
- 4 Degradation of mines due to exposure to elements such as saltwater, high temperatures, etc., that may render mines unable to explode, or more sensitive to disturbance and too easily exploded
 - A Decaying
 - B Deterioration
 - C Deterrence
 - D None of the above
- 5 A naval mine set off by the vibrations of specific sounds, such as those made by a ship
 - A Contact mine
 - B CAPTOR mine
 - C Acoustic mine
 - D Magnetic mine

- 6 What are the three major types of mine countermeasures?
- A Ship treatment against magnetic and acoustic mines, Minesweeping, and Mine hunting
 - B Mine cleaning, Ship treatment against magnetic and acoustic mines, and Mine hunting
 - C Ship treatment against magnetic and acoustic mines, Mine cleaning and Mine forging
- 7 Why do mines incite a different sort of fear than other ordinary weapons?
- A The expense of mines is far more costly.
 - B Mines are not as easily transported.
 - C Mines bring a profound psychological effect.
 - D It is more difficult to determine the trajectory of mines.
- 8 Which of the following are strategic advantages of mine warfare? (Input all that apply, then push the ENTER button.)
- A They can disrupt cargo-handling facilities.
 - B Mines are flexible in times of activation.
 - C It is more difficult to determine the trajectory of mines.
 - D The enemy is faced with a choice between confrontation of the minefield and acceptance of a blockade situation.
- 9 Autonomous underwater vehicle that can be programmed to search for mines
- A VAM
 - B VAU
 - C AUV
- 10 A weapon designed to remain inert until an object, generally the target, approaches close enough to trigger it
- A Temporary weapon
 - B Passive weapon
 - C Secondary weapon

- 11 What is the difference between the term "torpedoes" during the Civil War and the modern term "mines"?
- A Torpedoes were Offensive Mine Warfare weapons in the Civil War whereas mines are both offensive and defensive weapons today.
 - B Civil War torpedoes were free-floating devices where modern-day mines can be either moored or free-floating.
 - C There were no torpedoes in use during the Civil War, only mines.
 - D There is no difference. They refer to the same type of device.
- 12 Why did Confederate mines fail to stop the Union naval forces at the battle of Mobile Bay?
- A Saltwater deterioration rendered the mines inoperable.
 - B Union spies had cut the mine mooring cables the night before.
 - C The Union Navy knew the location of the minefield.
 - D Union mine countermeasures rendered the mines inert before the battle.
- 13 What was the primary purpose of the great offensive minefield that was laid by the Allies in the North Sea between northern Scotland and the Norwegian coast during World War I?
- A To prevent the German High Seas Fleet from breaking out into the North Atlantic waters.
 - B To prevent the resupply of Germany by the Japanese.
 - C To protect the Scottish coastline and harbors from German naval attack.
 - D To prevent German submarines from getting into the Atlantic and preying on Allied shipping.
- 14 To what mine classification method would bottom mines belong?
- A Mode of operation
 - B Final planted position
 - C Detonating or actuation mechanism
 - D Method of planting
- 15 What is the primary disadvantage in using moored mines?
- A They are easily spotted and destroyed.
 - B They have a more difficult time dealing with salt water corrosion.
 - C They are required, under international law, to deactivate after a certain time period.
 - D They may be cleared with relative ease by mechanical sweeping gear.

- 16 The most extensive Allied effort involving mines in World War I was the
 - A Turkish mining in the Dardanelles.
 - B North Sea mine barrage between Scotland and Norway.
 - C Russian Baltic Fleet mine operations.
 - D British mining in the Heligoland Bight.
- 17 Offensive mining may
 - A render enemy shipping routes dangerous or impossible to use.
 - B force enemy ships to go through area where it may be more readily attacked.
 - C make enemy divert ships, equipment, and personnel for mine sweeping.
 - D All of the above are correct.
 - E None of the above are correct.
- 18 Acoustic mines are activated by
 - A propeller cavitation noise.
 - B Otter gear
 - C pressure of a ship's hull as it passes nearby
- 19 Mines are classified according to the method of
 - A planting, position, depth, detonation.
 - B planting, position, actuation, and location.
 - C planting, position, the mode of operation, the detonating or actuation.
- 20 Mine-hunting operations, an important aspect of mine countermeasures, are conducted by highly trained volunteer personnel who operate devices called
 - A Ordnance Locators
 - B Ordnance Registers
 - C Ordnance Recognizance

Answer Key: NS3-M3U6C4 - Mine Warfare (Exam)

Question:	Answer
1	C
2	ABC
3	A
4	B
5	C
6	A
7	C
8	ABD
9	C
10	B
11	D
12	A
13	D
14	B
15	D
16	B
17	D
18	A
19	C
20	A