74D Advanced Individual Training (AIT) Reconnaissance Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- **Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,**
- **Improve accuracy and speed,**
- **Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and**
- **Approach the exam with greater confidence.**

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here’s how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don’t just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There’s no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. If the inlet filter is dirty or moist, what action is required?

A. Wipe with towel

B. Ignore and continue

C. Replace filter

D. Rinse with water

2. Which statement best describes the overall purpose of the sequence from CBRN 3 to CBRN 6 reports?

A. To deliver a progression from warning to assessment to detail

B. To provide only initial warnings

C. To require no further analysis

D. To establish contact with external agencies

3. Which descriptor would you assign to the CBRN report that contains comprehensive specifics?

A. Immediate Warning of Expected contamination

B. Recon, Monitoring, and Survey results

C. Areas of actual contamination

D. Detailed information

4. Which item represents the CBRN 4 report?

A. Immediate Warning of Expected contamination

B. Recon, Monitoring, and Survey results

C. Areas of actual contamination

D. Detailed information

5. Which two sensors are commonly used in these detectors?

A. PID and HCN

B. Oxygen & LEL

C. Hydrogen Cyanide and PID

D. Ammonia and Chlorine

6. In the eight CBRN reconnaissance tasks, which term comes after Survey?

A. Validate

B. Mark

C. Report

D. Quantify

7. Which battery type provides 4 hours of life at room temperature?

A. Rechargeable

B. Non-Rechargeable

C. Both

D. Neither

8. Which kit name is used for the CBRN contamination Sign Kit?

A. M--- CBRN contamination Sign Kit

B. M328 CBRN contamination Sign Kit

C. M328 Sign Kit

D. M328 Contamination Sign Kit

9. What does R&S stand for in CBRN R&S?

A. Reconnaissance and Surveillance

B. Response and Security

C. Reporting and Synthesis

D. Reconnaissance and Science

10. Which form of reconnaissance is described as the largest in scope when considering terrain and route within a zone?

A. Area Reconnaissance

B. Zone Reconnaissance

C. Route Reconnaissance

D. Theater Reconnaissance

Answers

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. B

Explanations

1. If the inlet filter is dirty or moist, what action is required?

A. Wipe with towel

B. Ignore and continue

C. Replace filter

D. Rinse with water

Keep the inlet filtration clean and dry because it protects the system from particulates and moisture that can cause damage or decreased performance. When the inlet filter is dirty or wet, it can't reliably trap contaminants or maintain proper airflow, and moisture can promote microbial growth and filter collapse. Replacing the filter is the correct action because new media restores the designed filtration rating, ensures a proper seal, and prevents contaminated air from entering. Wiping, rinsing, or ignoring won't restore performance: wiping may push dirt around, rinsing introduces more moisture and doesn't guarantee removal of all particulates, and ignoring the issue risks system damage.

2. Which statement best describes the overall purpose of the sequence from CBRN 3 to CBRN 6 reports?

A. To deliver a progression from warning to assessment to detail

B. To provide only initial warnings

C. To require no further analysis

D. To establish contact with external agencies

The sequence is designed to steadily build situational awareness by expanding both the reliability and the detail of information as a CBRN situation unfolds. It moves you from an initial warning to an early assessment, then to more detailed, actionable information. That progression lets leaders respond quickly at first with readiness actions, then refine decisions as more data becomes available, and finally implement precise actions based on thorough analysis. This is why the best choice describes a progression from warning through assessment to detail. If you only received warnings, there wouldn't be enough information to guide actions. If you treated the sequence as requiring no further analysis, risk would remain unmitigated. If the goal were merely to establish contact with external agencies, you'd miss the internal buildup of critical, decision-ready information.

3. Which descriptor would you assign to the CBRN report that contains comprehensive specifics?

A. Immediate Warning of Expected contamination

B. Recon, Monitoring, and Survey results

C. Areas of actual contamination

D. Detailed information

A report that contains comprehensive specifics should be labeled as detailed information. This descriptor signals that the document goes beyond general findings and provides precise, granular data: exact contaminant types and concentrations, sampling times, coordinates, methods used, uncertainties, and any relevant observations. Such thoroughness is essential in CBRN contexts where decision-makers rely on precise numbers and specifics to assess risk, plan responses, and allocate resources. The other descriptors don't convey the same level of depth. An immediate warning of expected contamination focuses on urgency and predictive alerting, not on the depth of data. Recon, Monitoring, and Survey results describe the activities and outputs of data collection rather than the completeness or specificity of the data. Areas of actual contamination highlights location, not the breadth or detail of the information contained in the report. Therefore, detailed information is the best fit for a report with comprehensive specifics.

4. Which item represents the CBRN 4 report?

A. Immediate Warning of Expected contamination

B. Recon, Monitoring, and Survey results

C. Areas of actual contamination

D. Detailed information

Understanding what a CBRN 4 report includes is key here. This report is the integrated output from the field collection process, combining Reconnaissance, Monitoring, and Survey results into one document. It provides a coherent picture of the contamination situation: what was observed on the ground, the instrument readings taken with detectors and meters, and the mapped extent and boundaries of any contamination. This combination lets decision-makers understand not just where contamination is, but how severe it is and where it extends, so they can plan actions effectively. Immediate warning of expected contamination is about alerts or advisories, not the full data package. Areas of actual contamination describe parts of the picture, but the 4 report specifically emphasizes the synthesis of recon, monitoring, and survey results into a single, usable report. Detailed information by itself is too vague without tying it to the collected observations and measurements from those three data streams.

5. Which two sensors are commonly used in these detectors?

A. PID and HCN

B. Oxygen & LEL

C. Hydrogen Cyanide and PID

D. Ammonia and Chlorine

These detectors are designed to warn you about the two broad, immediate hazards in many environments: breathable air and flammable gases. An oxygen sensor checks the air you're in to ensure there's enough oxygen to breathe and to catch dangerous oxygen depletion or enrichment. Low oxygen levels are a primary asphyxiation risk, so knowing the exact O2 content helps you assess whether it's safe to continue. An LEL sensor monitors the concentration of flammable gases as a percentage of the lower explosive limit. This tells you how close the atmosphere is to becoming explosive, which is crucial for safety in confined or industrial settings where hydrocarbons or other flammable vapors may be present. The LEL reading helps you gauge immediate fire or explosion risk and decide if you need to evacuate or ventilate. Other sensor types, like PID for VOCs or specific toxic gas sensors (HCN, ammonia, chlorine), are useful in targeted scenarios, but they don't provide the same broad safety coverage for everyday reconnaissance work as oxygen and LEL sensors do.

6. In the eight CBRN reconnaissance tasks, which term comes after Survey?

A. Validate

B. Mark

C. Report

D. Quantify

In CBRN reconnaissance, you first gather the situational picture by surveying the area to determine where hazards are and how they affect the terrain and routes. The next step is to mark the area, which communicates to all teammates and supporting units exactly where the hazards are and where safe paths or exclusion zones exist. This marking is crucial because it translates the initial information from the survey into visible, actionable guidance that protects personnel and sets the boundaries for subsequent work. Once the area is marked, teams can proceed to quantify contamination, validate findings, and report results with confidence, knowing the zone boundaries and hazard locations are clearly established. Quantifying or reporting before marking would either risk exposure or rely on uncommunicated, ambiguous information, so marking right after surveying is the logical next move.

7. Which battery type provides 4 hours of life at room temperature?

A. Rechargeable

B. Non-Rechargeable

C. Both

D. Neither

The amount of time a device runs on one battery charge comes from how much energy the battery holds and how much power the device uses. At room temperature, the chemical reactions inside the battery behave predictably enough for a stated runtime to apply per charge. Rechargeable batteries are built for repeated use; a device that operates for about four hours on a single charge fits the common spec for a rechargeable cell, with the expectation that you can recharge and reuse it to regain that four-hour capability. Non-rechargeable cells can deliver a similar runtime on a fresh cell, but once they're depleted they can't be recharged to restore the four hours, so they aren't suited to repeated operation without replacing the battery. So for a per-charge runtime expectation, rechargeable is the best fit.

8. Which kit name is used for the CBRN contamination Sign Kit?

A. M--- CBRN contamination Sign Kit

B. M328 CBRN contamination Sign Kit

C. M328 Sign Kit

D. M328 Contamination Sign Kit

Model-based naming in military logistics uses an M-number to identify the exact kit, followed by a description of its purpose. For a kit intended to handle signs related to CBRN contamination, the descriptive part should specify CBRN contamination. Put together, the official name is M328 CBRN contamination Sign Kit. This format clearly communicates both the exact model and its specialized use, which is essential for correct identification, handling, and deployment in CBRN scenarios. Variants that omit the model number, drop the CBRN context, or alter the phrasing do not align with the standard designation for this kit.

9. What does R&S stand for in CBRN R&S?

A. Reconnaissance and Surveillance

B. Response and Security

C. Reporting and Synthesis

D. Reconnaissance and Science

In CBRN operations, you need both a quick snapshot of the situation and ongoing monitoring to stay ahead of changes. That combination is Reconnaissance and Surveillance. Reconnaissance involves gathering timely information about a specific area or incident to identify hazards, contamination, routes of exposure, and where the threat or affected areas are concentrated. Surveillance is about continuous monitoring over time—tracking how conditions evolve, detecting spread or changes in hazard levels, and maintaining awareness to support decisions. For example, a reconnaissance team might confirm the presence and extent of a contaminant in a zone and identify access routes, while surveillance would continuously monitor air or ground conditions with sensors to notice any shift in threat level or plume movement. This pairing lets responders quickly understand the current picture and then keep updating it as the situation develops, guiding protective actions and decontamination efforts. The other options don't reflect the standard pairing used in CBRN doctrine. They describe different functions (like post-incident actions, data processing, or a field-focused discipline) that aren't the established term for the combined activity of rapid information gathering and ongoing monitoring. Reconnaissance and Surveillance is the recognized meaning.

10. Which form of reconnaissance is described as the largest in scope when considering terrain and route within a zone?

A. Area Reconnaissance

B. Zone Reconnaissance

C. Route Reconnaissance

D. Theater Reconnaissance

Reconnaissance varies by how much ground it covers. A route reconnaissance focuses on a single path or a few paths to use. An area reconnaissance surveys a broad area to learn about terrain, obstacles, and threats. Within a defined zone, the form that encompasses all terrain and all potential routes inside that zone is zone reconnaissance, because it is designed to map the entire zone's terrain and the routes through it to support movement, security, and planning. Theater reconnaissance is larger still, spanning multiple zones or an entire theater, which goes beyond the boundaries of a single zone. So the largest in-scope option inside a zone is zone reconnaissance.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://74daitrecon.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!