

74D ADVANCED INDIVIDUAL TRAINING (AIT) RECONNAISSANCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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

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- 1. Theater Validation indicates which hazard level in CBRN reconnaissance?**
 - A. high hazard
 - B. low hazard
 - C. moderate hazard
 - D. extreme hazard

- 2. In the eight CBRN reconnaissance tasks, which term comes after Survey?**
 - A. Validate
 - B. Mark
 - C. Report
 - D. Quantify

- 3. Which of the following is NOT a CBRN surveillance technique?**
 - A. Periodic surveillance
 - B. Continuous surveillance
 - C. Area Array surveillance
 - D. Geospatial mapping surveillance

- 4. In reconnaissance planning, METT-TC components include Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Time, and Civil Considerations. Which of the following options lists these components correctly?**
 - A. Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Time, Civil Considerations.
 - B. Mission, Civil Considerations, Terrain and Weather, Time, Enemy.
 - C. Mission, Enemy, Civil Considerations, Time, Terrain and Weather.
 - D. Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Civil Considerations, Time.

- 5. What is the maximum immersion depth and duration specified for operation?**
 - A. 2 meters for 60 min
 - B. 1.5 meters for 20 min
 - C. 1 meter for 30 min
 - D. 0.5 meters for 10 min

- 6. How is a grid reference derived from the map grid?**
- A. A numeric location on a map used to pinpoint a point of interest.
 - B. A color code indicating terrain type.
 - C. The distance between two known features.
 - D. The name of the nearest town on the map.
- 7. Which step involves gathering data for reporting?**
- A. Collect
 - B. Observe
 - C. Quantify
 - D. Report
- 8. When inspecting the PCMS Discharge Opening, what should you look for?**
- A. Dirt or moisture
 - B. Moisture only
 - C. Color changes
 - D. Cracks
- 9. Which step in the surveillance task sequence comes after Identify?**
- A. Quantify
 - B. Observe
 - C. Collect
 - D. Report
- 10. What is the purpose of common hand and arm signals in recon teams?**
- A. Silent, rapid communication for movement, halt, flank, or danger signals without exposure.
 - B. Verbal communication to coordinate with distant units.
 - C. Signals to indicate weapon status to the enemy.
 - D. Signals to indicate air support only.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Theater Validation indicates which hazard level in CBRN reconnaissance?

- A. high hazard
- B. low hazard
- C. moderate hazard
- D. extreme hazard

The main concept is that Theater Validation provides a formal, theater-wide assessment of the CBRN hazard level so leaders know what protective actions and precautions to enforce. When Theater Validation indicates high hazard, it means a confirmed CBRN threat is present with substantial risk to personnel and equipment in the area. This requires a robust protective posture, readiness for decontamination, restricted movement, and strict entry-exit controls to keep people safe and the mission intact. Lower levels would imply less risk and lighter measures, while a level described as extreme would imply an imminent, maximal danger that would demand urgent, possibly drastic actions or evacuation. High hazard sits between those extremes, signaling significant but not absolute maximum risk.

2. 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.

3. Which of the following is NOT a CBRN surveillance technique?

- A. Periodic surveillance
- B. Continuous surveillance
- C. Area Array surveillance
- D. Geospatial mapping surveillance

In CBRN surveillance, the emphasis is on methods that actively monitor for chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear threats using sensors or planned checks. Periodic surveillance fits because it involves checks at set intervals to detect contaminants or anomalies. Continuous surveillance fits because it relies on real-time or near real-time monitoring by sensors to catch changes as they happen. Area Array surveillance fits as well because it deploys a network of sensors across a defined area to detect signals indicating a threat. Geospatial mapping surveillance, however, is about plotting and analyzing spatial data to visualize where events are occurring or how they might spread; it supports understanding and decision-making but does not itself perform detection or ongoing monitoring of CBRN agents. Therefore, it is not considered a direct CBRN surveillance technique.

4. In reconnaissance planning, METT-TC components include Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Time, and Civil Considerations. Which of the following options lists these components correctly?

- A. Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Time, Civil Considerations.
- B. Mission, Civil Considerations, Terrain and Weather, Time, Enemy.
- C. Mission, Enemy, Civil Considerations, Time, Terrain and Weather.
- D. Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Civil Considerations, Time.

The key idea is the order and content of METT-TC used in reconnaissance planning. METT-TC stands for Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Time, Civil Considerations, and the plan follows that exact sequence. Start with the mission to anchor what you're trying to accomplish, then assess the enemy to understand threats and capabilities, then evaluate the terrain and weather to know how the environment will affect movement, concealment, and opportunities, followed by the time factor to plan tempo and sequencing, and finally consider civil factors that can influence safety, information needs, and legitimacy. This order preserves the logical flow planners use to build a complete operational picture, ensuring no factor is considered out of place. Other options mix up these elements or place Civil Considerations earlier, which disrupts the standard decision-making sequence and can hide important interdependencies, like how civil factors might constrain timing or how terrain affects civilian access and safety.

5. What is the maximum immersion depth and duration specified for operation?

- A. 2 meters for 60 min
- B. 1.5 meters for 20 min
- C. 1 meter for 30 min
- D. 0.5 meters for 10 min

Understanding immersion limits helps keep the device safe and functional in water. The specified maximums are one meter of immersion depth and a duration of 30 minutes. The choice that matches exactly those limits is the one that lists one meter for 30 minutes, making it the correct pick. The other options push beyond the allowed limits in at least one dimension—either deeper than one meter or staying submerged longer than 30 minutes (or both)—which is why they aren't the correct specification.

6. How is a grid reference derived from the map grid?

- A. A numeric location on a map used to pinpoint a point of interest.
- B. A color code indicating terrain type.
- C. The distance between two known features.
- D. The name of the nearest town on the map.

A grid reference is created by using the map's grid lines to pin down a location with numbers. Each point sits inside a grid square defined by easting (how far to the east) and northing (how far to the north) from the map's origin. By reading the easting and northing values at the location and putting those digits together, you obtain a numeric coordinate that uniquely identifies that spot. On more precise maps you add more digits to subdivide the square for greater accuracy, but the principle remains: you derive coordinates from the grid, not from a town name, color code, or a distance between features.

7. Which step involves gathering data for reporting?

- A. Collect**
- B. Observe
- C. Quantify
- D. Report

Gathering data for reporting happens during the collection phase. This step focuses on pulling together raw information from all relevant sources—observations, measurements, records, and other evidence—so there is material to analyze and present. Observing describes the act of noticing what's happening, which can feed data but is not the explicit act of assembling all data for use in a report. Quantifying involves turning gathered information into numerical values, a processing step that comes after data is collected. Reporting is the final stage where the collected and analyzed data are communicated to others. So, the action that directly involves gathering data for the report is collection.

8. When inspecting the PCMS Discharge Opening, what should you look for?

- A. Dirt or moisture**
- B. Moisture only
- C. Color changes
- D. Cracks

Inspecting the discharge opening is about catching signs of contamination and ingress that could affect performance or safety. Dirt or moisture around the PCMS discharge opening is the clearest indicator that outside material or water has entered the path, pointing to compromised seals, gaskets, or venting. Dirt shows particulate ingress, while moisture signals liquid intrusion, and together they reveal a breach that needs attention. Moisture alone could come from humidity and might not reveal solid contamination; color changes or cracks indicate other issues (aging, corrosion, or physical damage) but don't directly confirm current ingress at the opening. If you notice dirt or moisture, prioritize inspecting and addressing seals and the discharge path to prevent potential malfunctions.

9. Which step in the surveillance task sequence comes after Identify?

- A. Quantify**
- B. Observe
- C. Collect
- D. Report

In this sequence, after you identify something, you immediately quantify it. Quantifying means attaching measurable values to what you've identified—counts, sizes, durations, frequencies, or intensity. This turns a simple recognition into concrete data you can compare, track, and use to guide what you do next. Without quantification, you'd have a label but no scale to judge changes, prioritize actions, or communicate findings. Observing and collecting still matter, but they come after you've pinned down the scale of what you've seen. Observation helps you notice additional details and patterns, and collection gathers more data to fill in the picture. Reporting would come later, once you have reliable quantified data to present.

10. What is the purpose of common hand and arm signals in recon teams?

- A. Silent, rapid communication for movement, halt, flank, or danger signals without exposure.**
- B. Verbal communication to coordinate with distant units.
- C. Signals to indicate weapon status to the enemy.
- D. Signals to indicate air support only.

Common hand and arm signals provide a visual, silent way for recon teams to coordinate actions without exposing their position. They're designed for rapid, covert communication about movement, when to halt, where to flank, and how to respond to danger, all while staying under cover and out of sight. In stealthy reconnaissance, spoken words or radios can reveal your location or give away plans, so a quick, universally understood set of signals keeps the unit moving smoothly and safely. Verbal communication and signals aimed at weapon status or air support would defeat that purpose: speaking aloud can betray the team's position, and signaling only weapon status or air support doesn't cover the broad range of movement and threat responses the team needs to convey.

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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!

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