88M Red Book AIT Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. What does a strip map represent?

A. A diagram of communication procedures

B. A sketch of a given route with landmarks

C. A detailed plan of an upcoming mission

D. A representation of troop movements

2. How much weight are small tie down rings rated for?

A. 5,000 lbs

B. 4,000 lbs

C. 6,000 lbs

D. 3,500 lbs

3. What is the focus of a 5 meter scan?

A. Secondary IEDs and enemy personnel at 5 meters

B. All possible threats within 5 meters

C. Looking for a safe route

D. Identifying cover and concealment

4. What is the primary function of a directional indicator?

A. To measure the distance between locations

B. To orient the map to the North

C. To identify specific route numbers

D. To mark rest areas on the map

5. A Class 3 fluid leak is characterized by what?

A. No visible fluid leaks

B. Seepage causing drops

C. Seepage that creates visible drops and drips during inspection

D. Minor fluid stains

6. What should be avoided while operating a vehicle in heavy rain?

A. Avoid using windshield wipers

B. Avoid locking up the brakes

C. Avoid reducing speed as necessary

D. Avoid maintaining increased alertness

7. Persona borne IEDs are primarily associated with which type of threat?

A. Explosive materials

B. Suicide bombers

C. Remote detonations

D. Military operations

8. In convoy terminology, what does PMCS stand for?

A. Preventative Maintenance Checks and Services

B. Personal Mobility Control and Safety

C. Post-Mission Controls and Standards

D. Periodic Maintenance Calibration System

9. Who is responsible for filling out Sections I through IX of the SF 91?

A. The convoy commander

B. The vehicle operator

C. The safety officer

D. The reporting officer

10. What is the fuel capacity of the M1120A2?

A. 100 Gal.

B. 120 Gal.

C. 155 Gal.

D. 200 Gal.

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What does a strip map represent?

A. A diagram of communication procedures

B. A sketch of a given route with landmarks

C. A detailed plan of an upcoming mission

D. A representation of troop movements

A strip map serves as a visual representation specifically designed to guide travelers along a particular route, highlighting key landmarks and points of interest. This type of map is particularly useful for navigational purposes, allowing users to easily identify their path and the surrounding features. Strip maps are typically oriented in such a way that the direction of travel is at the top of the map, making it intuitive for the user to follow along as they progress. The inclusion of landmarks assists in situational awareness, enabling travelers to verify their location and make informed decisions during transit. Unlike other types of maps that might provide extensive geographic details or topographical features, strip maps are streamlined to focus directly on the route, ensuring clarity and ease of use while on the move. This focus on practical navigation makes strip maps an essential tool for individuals or groups who need to traverse specific areas efficiently while keeping track of their surroundings.

2. How much weight are small tie down rings rated for?

A. 5,000 lbs

B. 4,000 lbs

C. 6,000 lbs

D. 3,500 lbs

Small tie down rings are typically rated for a weight capacity of 5,000 pounds. This rating is crucial for ensuring safety during transport, as they are designed to secure cargo and withstand significant forces that might occur while the vehicle is in motion. Understanding the weight capacity of these tie down rings helps in making informed decisions about how much cargo can be safely transported without exceeding the limits, thereby preventing accidents and damage both to the vehicle and the cargo. Proper usage and adherence to these ratings are fundamental aspects of load securing practices in logistics and transportation.

3. What is the focus of a 5 meter scan?

A. Secondary IEDs and enemy personnel at 5 meters

B. All possible threats within 5 meters

C. Looking for a safe route

D. Identifying cover and concealment

The focus of a 5 meter scan is specifically on secondary IEDs (Improvised Explosive Devices) and enemy personnel within that close range. This distance is critical in tactical scenarios where threats could be hidden in close proximity, and the identification of immediate dangers such as IEDs is paramount for safety and mission success. In a combat or reconnaissance situation, this type of scan allows personnel to maintain situational awareness and react promptly to any threats, particularly since some threats may not be visible at greater distances. While other options might touch on aspects of situational awareness, they do not accurately reflect the specific ground-level focus that a 5 meter scan encompasses. The primary goal here is to identify and mitigate the most immediate risks, making this choice the most relevant in terms of tactical operations.

4. What is the primary function of a directional indicator?

A. To measure the distance between locations

B. To orient the map to the North

C. To identify specific route numbers

D. To mark rest areas on the map

The primary function of a directional indicator is to orient the map to the North. A directional indicator typically includes a compass rose or similar symbol that shows the four cardinal directions — North, South, East, and West. This orientation is essential for users to correctly interpret the layout of the map in relation to the actual geography they are navigating, allowing for accurate navigation and situational awareness. While measuring distance, identifying route numbers, and marking rest areas can be valuable aspects of map features, they do not fulfill the central purpose of a directional indicator, which is to ensure users can align their map with the earth's magnetic or true north for accurate navigation.

5. A Class 3 fluid leak is characterized by what?

A. No visible fluid leaks

B. Seepage causing drops

C. Seepage that creates visible drops and drips during inspection

D. Minor fluid stains

A Class 3 fluid leak is indeed characterized by seepage that creates visible drops and drips during inspection. This classification indicates a significant level of leakage that can be easily observed, making it clear that there is an issue that needs to be addressed. Such leaks are typically more serious than minor stains or seepage that doesn't accumulate, as they can lead to more extensive damage or hazards if not corrected promptly. The clear visibility of drops and drips is a crucial factor in identifying a Class 3 leak, setting it apart from less serious leak classes that exhibit minor fluid stains or no visible leakage at all. This kind of clear evidence during inspection ensures that proper remediation can be implemented to mitigate any potential risks associated with the leak.

6. What should be avoided while operating a vehicle in heavy rain?

A. Avoid using windshield wipers

B. Avoid locking up the brakes

C. Avoid reducing speed as necessary

D. Avoid maintaining increased alertness

When operating a vehicle in heavy rain, it is important to avoid locking up the brakes because doing so can lead to a loss of control. In wet conditions, hard braking can cause the tires to skid, making it difficult to steer and increasing the distance needed to stop. Instead, drivers should apply the brakes gently and gradually to maintain traction. This approach allows for better control of the vehicle and helps prevent hydroplaning, which occurs when the tires lose contact with the road surface due to water accumulation. The other choices suggest practices that are either unsafe or generally necessary for safe driving in heavy rain. For instance, maintaining increased alertness and reducing speed as necessary are crucial for adapting to changing conditions on the road. Using windshield wipers is essential for visibility; therefore, avoiding the use of windshield wipers would be counterproductive and unsafe in heavy rain.

7. Persona borne IEDs are primarily associated with which type of threat?

A. Explosive materials

B. Suicide bombers

C. Remote detonations

D. Military operations

Persona borne IEDs, or person-borne improvised explosive devices, are primarily linked to suicide bombers. This association arises from the manner in which these devices are often used; they are typically carried by an individual who deliberately detonates them in close proximity to a target. The intention behind such actions is usually to inflict maximum casualties or destruction, making it a preferred choice for individuals looking to conduct acts of terrorism or violent assaults. This mode of operation highlights the unique threat posed by suicide bombers, as it requires personal commitment to the act and often results in higher levels of destruction than other types of explosive threats that could be remotely detonated or placed in a location without direct human involvement. The personal nature of the attack can create significant psychological fear and impact, as well as operational challenges for security forces. While explosive materials are indeed the core component of any IED, and remote detonations and military operations may involve other forms of explosives, the defining characteristic of persona borne IEDs is their direct association with the actions of suicide bombers.

8. In convoy terminology, what does PMCS stand for?

A. Preventative Maintenance Checks and Services

B. Personal Mobility Control and Safety

C. Post-Mission Controls and Standards

D. Periodic Maintenance Calibration System

PMCS stands for Preventative Maintenance Checks and Services, which is essential in convoy operations. This term refers to a systematic approach to maintenance that helps ensure that vehicles and equipment remain operational and safe by conducting checks and performing services regularly. The emphasis on "preventative" is crucial; it indicates that these procedures are designed to identify and address potential issues before they lead to mechanical failures or safety hazards during a convoy mission. Implementing PMCS is vital for maintaining the readiness of all vehicles, preventing breakdowns, and ensuring that all convoy personnel can focus on their primary mission without being distracted by equipment failures. Overall, PMCS contributes significantly to mission success and operational efficiency, making it a foundational practice in military convoy logistics.

9. Who is responsible for filling out Sections I through IX of the SF 91?

A. The convoy commander

B. The vehicle operator

C. The safety officer

D. The reporting officer

The responsibility for filling out Sections I through IX of the SF 91 falls to the vehicle operator because they are the primary individual involved in the vehicle operation and can provide the most accurate information regarding the incident. The vehicle operator is present at the time of the incident, which allows them to document details such as the circumstances of the accident, vehicle information, and any relevant observations related to the event. This form, the SF 91, is crucial for reporting vehicle accidents and ensuring that accurate data is collected for processing insurance claims, determining liability, and enhancing safety practices. The operator's first-hand knowledge is essential for completing these sections thoroughly, aiding in clarity and comprehensiveness in the reporting process. While others, like the convoy commander or reporting officer, may be involved in the overall process of managing or documenting incidents, they typically would not have all the specifics necessary to fill out these sections properly. The safety officer's role is generally more focused on the prevention of accidents and ensuring compliance with safety protocols rather than the detailed reporting of individual incidents.

10. What is the fuel capacity of the M1120A2?

A. 100 Gal.

B. 120 Gal.

C. 155 Gal.

D. 200 Gal.

The M1120A2, often known as the HEMTT (Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck), has a fuel capacity of 155 gallons. This significant fuel capacity allows the vehicle to operate effectively in various environments without the need for frequent refueling, which is essential for military logistics and operations. The 155-gallon tank ensures that the M1120A2 can maintain prolonged missions, enabling it to transport personnel and supplies over extended distances. Understanding the fuel capacity is critical for logistical planning and ensuring mission readiness, making it an essential aspect for operators and support personnel dealing with the M1120A2.