

88M RED BOOK AIT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. What hand signal indicates a vehicle should move in reverse at night?**
 - A. Hold a light at shoulder level and blink it several times towards the vehicle
 - B. Raise hand upward to the full extent of the arm, palm to the front
 - C. Set a light on the roof and flash it intermittently
 - D. Wave both arms to the side
- 2. Which of the following must the operator pay close attention to during the PMCS process?**
 - A. Hazard assessments
 - B. Warnings, cautions, and notes
 - C. Inventory checks
 - D. Daily operation logs
- 3. Which of these is a corrective action described for faults?**
 - A. Record the fault in a logbook
 - B. Take the vehicle out of service
 - C. Implement the solution to correct the fault
 - D. Notify the owner of the vehicle
- 4. What is typically included in the PMCS process?**
 - A. Only cleaning of the equipment
 - B. Inspection and servicing of assigned equipment
 - C. Updating operator certifications
 - D. Submitting weekly performance reports
- 5. 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
- 6. What hand signal is used to attract attention?**
 - A. Wave arms in a circular motion
 - B. Hold both hands above the head
 - C. Raise one hand and keep it stationary
 - D. Clap hands together loudly

7. What does "Rhythm" refer to in effective radio communications?

- A. Speaking rapidly to convey urgency
- B. Short sentences divided into sensible phrases
- C. Using a monotone voice to ensure clarity
- D. Changing tone frequently to engage listeners

8. What does the distance between points typically indicate?

- A. Time taken to travel
- B. Altitude differences
- C. Miles or kilometers
- D. Weather conditions

9. What type and amount of antifreeze does the M1120A2 use?

- A. Type: 50% Ethylene Glycol; Capacity: 80 qt
- B. Type: 30% Propylene Glycol; Capacity: 60 qt
- C. Type: 100% Ethylene Glycol; Capacity: 50 qt
- D. Type: 50% Propylene Glycol; Capacity: 70 qt

10. What is the hand signal to turn right during daylight hours?

- A. Extending the arm horizontally to the side with the palm outward
- B. Raising the arm vertically
- C. Waving the arm in a circular motion
- D. Pointing with the index finger

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What hand signal indicates a vehicle should move in reverse at night?

- A. Hold a light at shoulder level and blink it several times towards the vehicle
- B. Raise hand upward to the full extent of the arm, palm to the front
- C. Set a light on the roof and flash it intermittently
- D. Wave both arms to the side

The correct method for signaling a vehicle to move in reverse at night involves holding a light at shoulder level and blinking it several times towards the vehicle. This method is effective in low visibility conditions, such as at night, as it provides a clear visual cue that can be easily seen by the driver. The use of a light source enhances the visibility of the signal, ensuring that the vehicle operator can appropriately interpret the instruction to reverse safely. Properly communicating through visible signals is crucial for preventing accidents and ensuring coordinated movement in various driving conditions. In contrast, other signals may not be specific or visible enough at night. Raising the hand upward with the palm facing the front could be confusing, as it may not clearly indicate the action of reversing. Setting a light on the roof may not attract attention effectively nor provide specific guidance regarding the direction of movement. Waving both arms to the side lacks the clarity needed to convey the instruction effectively, particularly in low light conditions. Thus, the chosen method is the most suitable for safe and clear communication for reversing at night.

2. Which of the following must the operator pay close attention to during the PMCS process?

- A. Hazard assessments
- B. Warnings, cautions, and notes
- C. Inventory checks
- D. Daily operation logs

During the PMCS (Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services) process, paying close attention to warnings, cautions, and notes is essential for ensuring the safety and proper functioning of equipment. Warnings indicate potentially severe consequences if the instructions are not followed, while cautions alert operators to conditions that could lead to damage or decreased reliability. Notes often provide additional information that can enhance an operator's understanding of the procedures or equipment being used. By adhering to the information provided in these categories, an operator can prevent accidents and avoid costly repairs, ensuring that the equipment remains operational and in compliance with safety standards. This careful attention helps maintain safety protocols and operational readiness, which are critical in military environments where equipment reliability is paramount.

3. Which of these is a corrective action described for faults?

- A. Record the fault in a logbook
- B. Take the vehicle out of service
- C. Implement the solution to correct the fault**
- D. Notify the owner of the vehicle

Implementing the solution to correct the fault is indeed a fundamental aspect of corrective action. This process involves identifying the root cause of a fault and taking the necessary steps to resolve it, ensuring that the issue does not recur in the future. This approach not only addresses the specific problem at hand but also contributes to the overall reliability and performance of the vehicle. Taking corrective action often includes diagnosing the issue, planning out the solution, and executing the necessary repairs or adjustments. By focusing on the implementation of a solution, it promotes a proactive strategy in vehicle maintenance and management, thereby enhancing safety and operational efficiency. In contrast, while recording the fault in a logbook, taking the vehicle out of service, or notifying the owner are all important steps in the overall fault management process, they do not directly rectify the underlying problem. These actions help document the issue, prevent the vehicle from operating unsafely, or inform relevant stakeholders, but they do not resolve the fault itself. Implementing the solution signifies an active effort to fix the fault, which is the crux of effective corrective action.

4. What is typically included in the PMCS process?

- A. Only cleaning of the equipment
- B. Inspection and servicing of assigned equipment**
- C. Updating operator certifications
- D. Submitting weekly performance reports

The PMCS, or Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services, process primarily involves the inspection and servicing of assigned equipment. This comprehensive approach is crucial for ensuring that equipment remains operational and safe for use. During PMCS, operators perform a series of checks that may include visual inspections, functional tests, and necessary servicing actions to keep the equipment in good working condition. Additionally, regular PMCS helps in identifying potential problems before they escalate into major issues, thereby enhancing the longevity of the equipment and ensuring its reliability. In contrast, other options presented do not encapsulate the core activities involved in PMCS. Cleaning the equipment is important but is just one component and not the entirety of the PMCS process. Updating operator certifications and submitting performance reports are important administrative tasks but are outside the scope of the mechanical and service checks that PMCS entails. Together, these factors underscore why inspecting and servicing assigned equipment is the correct choice for what is typically included in the PMCS process.

5. 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.

6. What hand signal is used to attract attention?

- A. Wave arms in a circular motion
- B. Hold both hands above the head
- C. Raise one hand and keep it stationary**
- D. Clap hands together loudly

Raising one hand and keeping it stationary is an effective hand signal for attracting attention. This gesture is easily recognizable and can be seen from a distance, making it suitable for signaling to others in various environments, such as crowded areas or during a noisy situation. The simplicity of the raised hand conveys a clear message that someone wishes to gain attention without causing confusion. In contrast to the other options, holding both hands above the head may not stand out as effectively, especially if visibility is limited. Waving arms in a circular motion can be too dynamic and may not clearly communicate the intention to attract attention. Clapping hands together loudly, while it may draw attention, is more of an auditory signal rather than a visual one and may not be appropriate in every context where visual signals are preferred. Therefore, raising one hand provides a direct, visual way to signal for attention that is widely understood and easily executed.

7. What does "Rhythm" refer to in effective radio communications?

- A. Speaking rapidly to convey urgency
- B. Short sentences divided into sensible phrases**
- C. Using a monotone voice to ensure clarity
- D. Changing tone frequently to engage listeners

In effective radio communications, "Rhythm" refers to utilizing short sentences divided into sensible phrases. This approach enhances clarity and ensures that messages are easily understandable. By breaking information down into manageable parts, the receiver can process and respond more effectively, especially in high-pressure or emergency situations where quick comprehension is crucial. This technique helps to maintain a natural flow and allows important information to stand out, making it easier for the listener to grasp and retain essential details without becoming overwhelmed by long-winded or convoluted sentences. Ensuring that commands or messages are delivered in a concise and rhythmic manner fosters better communication, which is vital in radio operations.

8. What does the distance between points typically indicate?

- A. Time taken to travel
- B. Altitude differences
- C. Miles or kilometers**
- D. Weather conditions

The distance between points typically indicates the measurement of space between two locations, which is commonly expressed in miles or kilometers. This is a fundamental concept in geography and navigation, where distance helps determine how far apart two points are on a map or in real life. Understanding distance is crucial for planning travel, estimating travel time, and analyzing geographical data. While the other options relate to different aspects of travel and geography, such as time taken to travel or conditions of weather, they do not directly represent the measurement of space itself, which is specifically what distance highlights.

9. What type and amount of antifreeze does the M1120A2 use?

- A. Type: 50% Ethylene Glycol; Capacity: 80 qt**
- B. Type: 30% Propylene Glycol; Capacity: 60 qt
- C. Type: 100% Ethylene Glycol; Capacity: 50 qt
- D. Type: 50% Propylene Glycol; Capacity: 70 qt

The M1120A2 utilizes a specific blend of antifreeze to ensure optimal performance and protection against extreme temperatures. The correct choice indicating a 50% Ethylene Glycol mixture provides the necessary freeze and boil protection suitable for the vehicle's operating conditions, while also helping to prevent corrosion within the engine's cooling system. The capacity of 80 quarts is designed to accommodate the M1120A2's larger cooling system, ensuring an adequate supply of fluid necessary to maintain proper engine temperature and performance under varying conditions. This blend and quantity of antifreeze are crucial for maintaining effective cooling, reducing the risk of engine overheating, and protecting engine components from wear due to temperature fluctuations. Proper maintenance of the antifreeze system is integral for the longevity and reliability of military vehicles like the M1120A2.

10. What is the hand signal to turn right during daylight hours?

- A. Extending the arm horizontally to the side with the palm outward**
- B. Raising the arm vertically
- C. Waving the arm in a circular motion
- D. Pointing with the index finger

The hand signal to indicate a right turn during daylight hours is achieved by raising the arm vertically. This gesture is universally recognized by drivers and those on the road as a clear intention to turn right. When the arm is raised straight up, it provides a clear visual cue to other motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians that the driver intends to change direction to the right. It ensures that this critical information is conveyed effectively and helps maintain safety on the roads by allowing others to anticipate the driver's actions. Overall, using hand signals such as the vertical arm position is important for communication and safety among road users, reinforcing the rules of the road for everyone involved.

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://88mredbookait.examzify.com>

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

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